GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

BUDGET FOR 1971-72

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(PART II—GENERAL BUDGET)

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Budget 1971-72
Speech of
Minister of Finance
24th March, 1971

Sir,

I rise to present the interim Budget for the year 1971-72. The people of India through their representatives in this Honourable House have reposed their overwhelming confidence in the Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Those of us who are privileged to belong to this Government and the Party it represents know well that we shall vindicate the verdict of the people only to the extent that we redeem our promise to promote the well-being of the poor and the unemployed in this land.

Introductory

2. Economic policies in the country have already been given a new and bold orientation towards growth with social justice in the recent past. Our task now is to reassess the entire range of our policies so as to give them a sharp focus of effectiveness, to translate these policies into concrete programmes of action and to implement these programmes with speed and determination. Only so can we accelerate the process of growth, reduce disparities in income, wealth and economic power, generate employment on a massive scale and avoid pressures on prices or balance of payments of the kind which generate internal tensions and increase our dependence on external credits.

3. The Budget of the Central Government is a powerful instrument for achieving our basic objectives. Within the few days that the new Government has been in power, it has obviously not been possible to subject our budgetary position and policies to a searching and comprehensive review. We propose, therefore, to present the Budget proper for 1971-72 in the next session of the Parliament so that Government and the Honourable Members have adequate time to review and assess the full implications of what is required at this crucial juncture in our economic history.

4. My purpose today is a limited one, *viz.*, to propose a vote on account which can be passed before the 31st March so that Government can carry on its business during the early months of the next financial year. The Finance Bill I shall introduce later today contains no new tax proposals.

5. On the expenditure side, we have taken care to provide for Defence, normal administration, assistance to the State and the Central Plan on a scale which would permit all necessary and worthwhile activities to go forward during the initial period of the vote on account. Even at this stage we propose to provide for some new and significant initiatives such as a country-wide programme of employment-oriented productive works so that their implementation can begin in right earnest. Before the presentation of the Budget proper next May, we shall review the entire position, including the scope for additional mobilisation of resources, with a view to provide for a sizeable increase in outlays on development and social welfare. The estimates of Plan expenditure, which I shall be presenting today, are tentative; and it will be our endeavour to ensure that the momentum of planned development is accelerated significantly from year to year.

Economic conditions

6. Economic conditions in the country have been, on the whole favourable during the past 12 months. A detailed survey of the economic situation will be presented to the next session of the Parliament. Honourable Members would, however, permit me to outline briefly the strength and the weaknesses of the Indian economy during the past year.

7. For the second year in succession, the overall rate of growth of the economy is expected to measure up fully to the targets set in the Fourth Plan. National income in real terms which had increased by about 5.5 per cent in 1969-70 is expected to register a further increase of a similar order in 1970-71.

Agriculture

8. Agricultural growth has been an important contributory factor to the overall growth of the economy. The production of foodgrains which had recorded an increase of 5.8 per cent to 99.5 million tonnes in 1969-70 is expected to increase by another 5.5 per cent to 105 million tonnes in 1970-71. Despite progressive decline in imports, it has been possible to build up a sizeable stock of foodgrains in the hands of the Government which at present amounts to more than 5½ million tonnes as compared to less than 4½ million tonnes a year ago. The larger availability of foodgrains has also been reflected in a reduction in foodgrains prices.

9. With the exception of sugarcane, however, the production of commercial crops, notably cotton and oilseeds has been inadequate; and this has had adverse effect on industrial production and prices. We have attempted to restrain the resultant increase in prices of major agricul-

tural raw materials by restraint on credit and speculative activity and by larger imports. Our agricultural scientists, cultural scientists have achieved some success in evolving new programmes for raising the productivity per hectare of commercial crops. It is necessary to extend this process not only for price stability and reduction in the reliance on imports but also for improving living conditions for most of our poorer farmers in dry areas. I can assure Honourable Members that all promising programmes for increasing yields per hectare in respect of commercial crops will receive our maximum support, both financial and otherwise.

Industry

10. During the year as a whole, industrial production is expected to increase by roughly 6 per cent. The improvement in performance has been shared not only by capital goods industries, particularly machinery and machine tools, but also by important intermediate goods industries such as aluminium, nitrogenous fertilizers, pertroleum products and heavy chemicals and by a wide range of consumer goods industries. The performance of new industries and the small-scale sector has also been encouraging. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the tempo of industrial production in the country needs to be substantially accelerated and to this end the supply of both agricultural and industrial raw materials particularly steel needs to be rapidly increased. It is with this end in view that Government proposes to speed up the completion of the Bokaro Steel plant, to imporve the performance of existing steel plants both in the public and private sector and to set up three new steel plants in the southern States. Preparatory work on these new steel plants is proceeding satisfactorily. Here again, we shall not allow their progress to falter as a result of financial constraints.

11. New industrial investment propositions approved during 1970 have been much larger in magnitude than during the corresponding period in the preceding year. Production of capital goods within the country is increasing and so are the applications for the import of capital goods. We shall endeavour to accelerate this process of industrial investment so that more employment opportunities are created and there is no shortage in the coming years of key commodities.

12. Honourable Members are aware that during the last year we have taken a number of important policy decisions regarding industrial licensing, control of monopolies and greater emphasis in the policies of the public financial institutions towards assisting the backward regions and the newer enterpreneurs and towards participation in the management and the profitability of the larger units they might assist in the national interest. The vast potential for further industrial growth which has been created by our efforts over the past two decades cannot be exploited fully without bringing in a larger number of smaller people within the net-work of initiative and enterprise. When large new investments or expansion of existing large units become necessary in the over-all interests of the economy, it shall be our endeavour to reconcile growth and efficiency with reduction in the concentration of economic power by an imaginative and flexible use of the concept of the joint sector and by the expansion of the public sector.

Prices

13. In the latter part of 1970, the price situation in the country became a matter of concern as the wholesale price index from week to week remained higher by as much as 7 per cent or more when compared to the corresponding week in the preceding year. During recent weeks the general price index has shown an increase of 4 per cent or less as compared to the corresponding weeks in 1970. Even so, the price situation warrants continued vigilance and we propose to take vigorous measures to ensure a reasonable degree of stability in the prices of essential goods which measures to ensure a reasonable degree of stability in the prices of essential goods which enter into mass consumption.

14. The phenomenon of rising prices has been a matter of concern all over the world and there is hardly any country which has been able to avoid at least a moderate increase in prices of 3 to 4 per cent per annum in recent years. We cannot, however, ignore the implications of an unabated price increase, particularly its effects on the standard of living of the fixed income groups and the weaker sections. It is now generally recognised everywhere that without an active policy of restraint on wages and prices and, therefore, on incomes, we cannot avoid a price spiral which moves continually upwards from one industry to the other. In our circumstances, the shortage of some key raw materials which we can relieve only to a limited extent by larger imports has also been a major contributory factor. Efforts to increase production in key areas is thus an essential part of any price policy. Any attempt to accentuate unavoidable shortages in the short run by speculative activity will also have to be resisted firmly.

15. The overall growth in money supply has also been larger than what is warranted by the growth in production. The budgetary deficit at the Centre has been of the same order as set in the last Budget. However, commercial banks' borrowing from the Reserve Bank remained at unusually high levels for most part of the current year. It was against this background that the Reserve Bank raised the Bank Rate from 5 to 6 per cent early in January and took simultaneously a number of measures to encourage savings and assist deposit mobilisation and to discourage bank borrowing from the Reserve Bank except for priority purposes. These measures together with the tightening of selective controls on advances against commodities in short supply have already had a salutary effect.

Financial Institutions

16. Honourable Members would be happy to know that an impressive beginning has been made with the achievement of the objectives that we had in mind when we took the eventful step of nationalising fourteen major banks in the country. For example, in the first seventeen or eighteen months of nationalisation, *i.e.*, between July 19, 1969 and end of December 1970, the public sector banks, *i.e.*, the fourteen nationalised banks and the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries, opened, on an average, as many as 145 new branches per month as against 80 per month during the first six months of 1969 and 47 per month during 1968. Roughly 70 per cent of these new branches have been located in centres which had no banking facilities at all so far, the bulk of them being in the rural areas. The Lead Bank Scheme for the intensive development of banking in over 330 districts of the country is making satisfactory progress. Survey reports on about 80 districts have already been prepared and many more are nearing completion. The results of the surveys are being pooled and centres for new branches are being allotted continuously to the commercial banks. The record of the new branches opened in mobilising local deposits and in utilising them for productive purposes in the same areas has been particularly commendable.

17. The shift in emphasis in the matter of giving credit in favour of relatively weaker sections of the society which had hitherto been neglected by the banking system has been equally pronounced. Between June 1969 and November 1970, the aggregate number of borrowal accounts in respect of previously neglected sectors such as agriculture, small-scale industries, road transport operators, small traders and self-employed persons and professionals increased from a little less than 3 lakhs to more than 11 lakhs and the total assistance given to these sectors almost doubled. This process will gather further momentum with the formation of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. early this year. Small borrowers are also likely to benefit once the scheme of differential lending rates, the details of which are currently being worked out by a Committee, is introduced.

18. Honourable Members would appreciate that the ability of the public sector banks to fulfil their obligations to the weaker sections of the community without neglecting the genuine requirements of all productive establishments would depend ultimately on the success in mobilisation of deposits and on the ability to scrutinise the end-use of credit so as to eliminate all wasteful and unproductive borrowings. While the nationalised banks have made a good beginning in regard to both these objectives, I am deeply conscious of the fact that much remains to be done in this regard as also in respect of improvement of service to customers. We propose to increase greatly the facilities for meaningful training of employees and so to shape personnel policies as to bring about a greater sense of dedication and harmony among management and staff at all levels. The bank employees have been among the staunchest supporters of bank nationalisation for many years and we, on our part, have not been slow in responding to their legitimate demands for improvement in emoluments and working conditions. I hope and trust that individually as well as collectively bank employees will play their part in the vital task of economic regeneration of the country.

19. The long-term financial institutions including the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India have had another successful year. Honourable Members are perhaps aware that a new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with headquarters at Calcutta is being set up. This Corporation is expected to play a significant part particularly in the Eastern region in and around Calcutta. Wherever possible, the Corporation will endeavour to rehabilitate industrial units which have recently closed down or are facing the risk of closing down by reconstruction of the share capital, strengthen of management, diversification of products, improvement in technology and labour relations and provisions of finance of suitable soft terms. I have no doubt that with the active cooperation and participation of all concerned, this Corporation will play a useful role in reducing unemployment as well as economic and social tensions in a vital area of the economy.

Balance of Payments

20. Honourable Members would be happy to know that by the end of the current fiscal year, we would have repaid all the outstanding drawings on the International Monetary Fund that we had to make during the critical years of 1966 and 1967. In addition, we have fulfilled our obligations in relation to an increase in our International Monetary Fund quota from 750 million to 940 million dollars. We have also been an important beneficiary of the scheme for the creation of Special Drawing Rights.

21. While the overall improvement in our foreign exchange position during the past two or three years has been unmistakable, I cannot help emphasising that there is no room for complacency whatsoever in regard to our balance of payments. During the current fiscal year, for example, the improvement in our position vis-a-vis the International Monetary Fund will be matched by a corresponding decline in our own reserves including Special Drawing Rights so that, on balance, our total reserves position will show little or no improvement. There has also been a substantial increase in import licences issued for the maintenance of the economy the full impact of which is yet to be felt. Much

greater and continuing effort on a wide front would also be necessary if the target of a 7 per cent per annum increase in export earnings set in the Fourth Plan is to be realised from year to year. The outlook regarding the net inflow of foreign aid remains uncertain. This is particularly so in respect of readily useable aid such as non-project assistance and refinancing of our heavy debt repayments.

22. Against this background, it would be prudent on our part to seize every worthwhile opportunity for export promotion as well as import substitution and to exercise the maximum restraint on the imports and consumption of less essential items. This underlines once more the need for keeping a firm rein over costs and prices, and for the deployment of fiscal instruments to regulate consumption. The priorities in investment also have to be guided by the exigencies of the balance of payments. Let us not forget that our objective is to combine growth not only with social justice but also with self-reliance. We have a long way to go before we can rest content with our achievement on any one of these fronts.

Employment

23. By far the most urgent problem that needs our whole-hearted attention is the problem of unemployment. It is this more than anything else which poses a threat to the stability of our young democracy. There are indications that the employment situation in the country has improved somewhat in response to the revival of agricultural and industrial production over the past two years. But the fact remains that notwithstanding the rapid economic strides we have taken over the past two decades, the twin problems of mass poverty and unemployment remain as acute as ever. In large pockets, there has perhaps been a worsening of conditions. There can be no question that poverty and unemployment cannot be eradicated without a sustained process of growth. But there are several ways of achieving growth; and we have to seek out those which make the maximum impact on unemployment and mass poverty.

24. It was with this end in view that the Government took a decision some time back that new employment-oriented schemes should be taken up in each district in the country with a view to provide employment to at least one person in every family. Instructions have already gone to the State Governments to prepare schemes, which apart from creating additional employment opportunities would also add to the productive potential in each district. In the Budget for 1971-72 a provision of Rs. 50 crores is being made to support this country-wide programme of creating more employment opportunities with a productive bias.

25. The Committee which was set up by the Reserve Bank of India to review the special credit schemes of the commercial banks has offered a number of valuable suggestions for promoting and encouraging self-employment. The recommendations made by the Committee are receiving urgent attention and decisions thereon will be taken expeditiously.

Budgetary Out-turn, 1970-71

26. The Budget introduced last year by the Prime Minister provided for a substantial increase in Plan outlay at the Centre, massive assistance to the States for a similar increase in Plan outlay at the State level and a series of new initiatives in order to combine growth with a greater regard for the welfare of the most needy sections of society. During the year, we have honoured our commitments to the States and have indeed given substantial assistance in addition to what was provided in the Budget for urgently felt needs such as those for the improvement of living conditions in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area and for relief in the flood and famine-stricken areas in other States. The minimum pension as also family pension for Central Government employees has already been increased. A similar scheme for family pensions as well as lump sum payment in the event of death has already been introduced in respect of industrial workers who are liable to pay contribution to the Employees Provident Fund at the rate of 6¼ per cent of their pay as well as for workers covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948. The newly set up Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation has made a beginning with its activities and it shall be our endeavour to ensure that these activities gather rapid momentum so that there is visible improvement in some of our largest urban conglomerations. The nutritional programmes for children in tribal blocks and slum areas, extension of drinking water and special schemes for small farmers, marginal farmers and dry farming areas have been taken in hand. While the expenditure on selective rural works programmes in chronically drought affected areas is likely to fall short of the target of Rs. 25 crores because of the time taken in preparing and finalising worthwhile schemes, Honourable Members would note that outside this provision a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been provided for natural calamities relief as against the Budget provision of Rs. 50 crores only. Provision is being made in the Budget for the coming year for the continuation of these special schemes.

27. There is every reason to believe that the step-up in Plan outlay envisaged at the State level during the current year will be achieved and in fact in several States Plan outlay will exceed the initial provision. The provision for special assistance to the States in a weaker financial position has been increased from Rs. 175 crores provided in the Budget to Rs. 195 crores which is being provided in the Revised Estimates. It is, however, a matter of some concern that despite the enlarged provision for special accommodation, a number of State Governments have continued to incur large overdrafts with the Reserve

Bank of India, thus adding to inflationary pressures in the economy. Considering the fact that funds to be earmarked for special accommodation are going to be smaller in the coming years as per the agreed pattern, it is vitaly important that State Governments, no less than the Centre, observe the strictest fiscal discipline and adopt all possible measures to raise and conserve resources.

28. As far as the Centre's Plan outlay is concerned, indications are that the actual expenditure in 1970-71 would show a substantial increase of the order of Rs. 180 crores over the actual expenditure in 1969-70. It is a matter of great disappointment, however, that the actual outlay in both the years is likely to show a significant shortfall in relation to the original Budget provisions. Many of the industrial projects in the Central sector, notably Bokaro Steel Plant, the fertilizer plants and petro-chemical projects have not been able to get into stride as rapidly as was expected. Clearly, we need to examine critically our present procedures for the scrutiny and sanctioning of major Plan schemes and to put greater speed in implementation. We propose to review the progress of major schemes included in the Central Plan so that the provision made for them in the coming year is as realistic as possible. Additional schemes particularly those which can be taken up quickly and which can yield quick returns and make an impression at the same time on the well-being of the poorer sections of the community will also be kept ready to make up for shortfalls which become inevitable. I would like to make it absolutely clear to Honourable Members that while some readjustment of Plan priorities and re-arrangement of Plan programmes are obviously called for, there is no question whatsoever of reducing the size of the Plan. Quite the contrary is our intention.

29. In the Revised Estimates for the current financial year, tax revenues—particularly revenues under Income and Corporate Tax—are expected to show some improvement over the Budget Estimate for 1970-71. The Revised Estimates for the current year thus show a tax revenue of Rs. 3,198 crores against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 3,134 crores. There is likely to be a similar increase in non-tax revenue as well. This improvement under revenue receipts, however, will be offset by a reduction of about Rs. 26 crores under market loans and of nearly Rs. 50 crores under external assistance. I have already referred, briefly, to the position regarding expenditure in the current year on the Plan and by way of assistance to the States. On non-Plan expenditure, a major item of variation has been the incidence of the interim award of the Pay Commission which was accepted in toto by the Government. On the whole, and in part as a result of the incidence of the Pay Commission's interim award, the contribution of Public Sector enterprises to the Budget is expected to be of a lower order. Loans to some of these enterprises for meeting their cash loss and working expenses would also be some Rs. 30 crores larger than what was provided in the Budget. On balance, the budgetary deficit at the Centre in the Revised Estimates for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 230 crores, *i.e.*, roughly of the same order as the Budget Estimate of Rs. 227 crores.

Budget Estimates, 1971-72

30. At existing rates of taxation, total tax revenue next year is estimated at Rs. 3,403 crores, of which the share of the States will be Rs. 850 crores. Non-tax revenue excluding food aid and PL 480 revenue grants is expected to increase from Rs. 908 crores this year to Rs. 966 crores next year. While receipts under market loans and small savings will show an increase, receipts under external assistance are expected to show a significant decline from Rs. 518 crores this year to Rs. 421 crores in 1971-72. The major part of this decline is accounted for by receipts under PL 480. Net receipts from non-project and project assistance also are likely to decline from Rs. 355 crores in the Revised Estimates this year to Rs. 324 crores next year.

31. On the expenditure side, normal administrative expenditure will show an increase of Rs. 15 crores over the current year's level. An additional provision of Rs. 65 crores is being made for expenditure on Defence both revenue and capital as compared to the Budget provision in the current year. The provision of Rs. 50 crores for employment-oriented schemes to which I have referred earlier, is for the time being treated as outside the Plan. Excluding this, the provision in the Central Budget for the Plan for 1971-72 will be Rs. 1980 crores representing an increase of Rs. 74 crores over the Budget Estimates for the current year. This entire increase is by way of Plan assistance to the State Governments and the Union Territories, the provision for which is being increased from Rs. 711 crores in the current year to Rs. 785 crores in the coming year. This is in accordance with the discussions held between the Planning Commission and the State Governments regarding their Plans for 1971-72. I have chosen to make full provision for Plan assistance to the States even at this stage so that State Governments can proceed with their Annual Plans for 1971-72 without having to wait for the Central Budget proper to be introduced next May.

32. The provision of Rs. 1195 crores for the Central Plan proper next year is at the same level as in the Budget for the curent year although in relation to the likely expenditure, the interim provision now being made would represent a significant increase. I have already made it clear that we have every intention of augmenting the provision for the Centre's Plan in the Budget to be presented in May. We shall also endeavour to make sure that the outlays provided for different programmes in the Central Plan proper are so scrutinised and re-arranged as to

avoid the kind of shortfalls which have been a disturbing feature of the past two years. At the same time, the search for identifying areas for securing economies in non-Plan expenditure will be vigorously pursued.

33. The revenue account next year on present indications is expected to show a surplus of Rs. 114 crores. The fact that we can look forward to a revenue surplus next year without any additional taxation is an indication that the attempt to enlarge the tax base in the last year's Budget has met with significant success. And yet, this is only one part of the story. The capital account is expected to show a deficit of Rs. 354 crores, so that the overall deficit in the interim Budget is estimated to be Rs. 240 crores, or roughly of the same magnitude as in the Revised Estimates for the current year. Since a sizeable increase in Plan outlay would have to be provided for in the Budget to be presented in May, and since it would not be prudent to enlarge the quantum of the budgetary deficit, the task of widening and deepening the resource base will have to continue. If the momentum of growth is to be improved and sustained, this is an obligation from which we can scarcely renege.

34. Sir, the brief outline of the interim Budget that I have just given is only a token of our determination to accelerate the momentum of growth and to provide for the needs of the weaker sections of the community. If it has not been possible in this Budget to give a more positive indication of our intention to increase Plan outlays and to enlarge the resources required for this purpose in a manner which serves at the same time our larger social objectives, Honourable Members would appreciate that the Budget I have presented could not take into account the mainstay of all Finance Ministers, namely, the power to raise more revenues and redistribute incomes and wealth by suitable changes in the fiscal system. I hope to receive constructive suggestions during the coming weeks from all Honourable Members and from the people at large.

35. The vitality of the political freedom we won and of the democratic institutions we gave ourselves has been demonstrated in recent weeks as never before. We are now engaged in a new struggle against poverty and injustice. I have no doubt that the people of India will once again prevail and we shall witness soon a new dawn of social and economic freedom in this great and ancient country.

Sir, with these words, I have the honour to commend this interim Budget to the House.

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार

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1971-72

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BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1971—72

(जैसा कि संसद के सम्मुख 1971 में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament 1971)

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 1971

(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

New Delhi, the 24th March, 1971

आई० जी० पटेल,

सचिव, भारत सरकार।

I. G. PATEL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

सूची

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण

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I—GENERAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72
		For details *vide* Statement	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
अ–भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
करें, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क . . .	Customs . .	,,	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	4,80,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क . .	Union Excise Duties .	,,	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	19,51,17,00
निगम-कर . . .	Corporation Tax .	,,	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	3,95,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर.	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	,,	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	59,22,51
मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क .	Estate Duty . .	,,	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
सम्पत्ति-कर . . .	Taxes on Wealth .	,,	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
व्यय-कर . . .	Expenditure Tax .	,,	28	83	25	25
दान-कर . . .	Gift Tax . .	,,	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
अन्य शीर्षक . . .	Other Heads . .	,,	49,01,95	50,62,40	4,63,79	57,95,17
जोड़—कर शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक .	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	II	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ऋण–व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	,,	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,30,66,03
सामाजिक और विकास–सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,60,62,04
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over		10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,10,98,95

I —केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	II	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	,,	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,62,46,99
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,20
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,71
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	3,78,29	15,48,09	15,41,24	16,02,41
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधार की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,05
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,76
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,61
अविध	MISCELLANEOUS		43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	51,08,69
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.&.T.)	,,	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,66
रेलों का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS	,,	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,72
डाक और तार का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,42,96
प्रसाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	39,66,26,66
राजस्व में व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	39,66,26,66

और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण दखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	III	10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,10,98,95
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	33,05,46	42,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	,,	19,72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	21,61,92
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	26,16,94	26,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,23,13,27
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	11,39,41,81
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A)	,,	9,65,63,53	10,17,84,00	10,39,89,07	10,79,23,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE . .	,,	32,63,37,36	35,05,62,73	35,83,32,94	38,52,06,54
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात् अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	,,	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,14,20,12
जोड़	TOTAL . .		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	39,66,26,66

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े; प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(A) Figures shown net; the receipts have been deducted.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और प्राप्तियां
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I. भारत की समेकित-निधि :—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (As SHOWN IN PAGE 7)		1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,14,20,12
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India.	"	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India .		6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,26,00,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध)	Treasury Bills (net).		—12,56,17	2,26,00,00	76,00,00	2,40,00,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net) . . .		2,72,95	1,47,75	30,98,55	—1,83,[illegible]6
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें . . .	State and Union Territory Governments	"	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	"	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	"	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over .		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,08,56,76

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण--जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

DISBURSEMENTS

भुगतान

(हजार रुपये में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाई गई है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Page 4)		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	II	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	2,18,53,42
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	59,16,70
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	90,78,50
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,31,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY & MINT	,,	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS		—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—14,41,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY	,,	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	,,	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	27,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE		6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	7,34,45,71
ऋण परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India		3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India		1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments		10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,48,47,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	,,	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	6,21,16,11
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़—1—भारत की समेकित निधि	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	28,54,22,86
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over					

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,08,56,76
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध)@	Small Savings (Net)@		1,28,80,00	1,40,20,00	1,45,30,00	1,55,40,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध)	State Provident Funds (Net)		79,01,98	74,70,52	75,10,76	84,45,41
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund (Net)		1,24,83	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)		—11,69,39	—11,33,00	—13,75,00	—14,75,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)		—21,29,11	—5,00,00	—3,00,00	—1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)		85,00,10	13,27,00	—9,59,00	—13,04,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध)	Other Items (Net)		—9,19,18	1,82,11	—7,11,02	3,12,27
जोड़	TOTAL		2,51,89,23	2,18,66,63	1,89,45,74	2,17,68,68
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)		54,27,02	22,60,03	30,85,00	27,59,19
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)		2,52,83,78	76,52,99	1,99,04,06	2,05,84,06
जोड़	TOTAL		3,12,10,80	99,13,02	2,29,89,06	2,33,43,25
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)		..	..	8,41,51	..
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (शुद्ध)	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET)		..	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		5,64,00,03	3,17,79,65	4,27,76,31	4,51,11,93
जोड़—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—RECEIPTS		28,31,97,51	26,97,43,11	29,42,51,35	28,59,68,69
पूर्व-शेष	Opening Balance		1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
जोड़	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	29,10,14,04

@टिप्पणी—इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।
@NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	28,54,22,86
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		1,12,47	..	..	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	1,10,83,99	14,29,90	..	5,76,18
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध)	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net)		23,67,79	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध)	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)	,,	—2,06,53	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		1,32,45,25	14,29,90	..	5,76,18
जोड़—भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		28,15,06,33	26,98,37,11	30,21,08,64	28,59,99,04
इति शेष	Closing Balance		1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50,15,00
जोड़	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	29,10,14,04

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	4,80,00,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	19,51,17,00
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	3,95,00,00
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	59,22,51
V—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
VI—सम्पत्ति-कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	28	83	25	25
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue	16,28	14,79	18,02	16,23
X—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	4,60,80	4,57,80	4,87,17	5,19,60
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	2,31,91	2,43,50	2,75,91	3,03,67
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax	24,45,37	26,02,41	28,42,80	29,94,24
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,50,70	10,36,25	11,51,23	12,24,62
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	6,81,82	6,91,88	6,71,51	7,18,80
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	15,07	15,77	17,15	18,01
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघाय राज्यक्षत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	2,81,32,85	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00	3,17,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,28,28,99	1,38,30,48	1,38,39,32	1,47,80,63
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	10,02,40	11,54,07	10,96,61	12,99,13
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज	Interest from Other Commercial Departments	10,35,02	1,71,42,22	1,70,75,93	1,84,67,23
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,64,79,54			
जोड़—ऋण-व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,62,46,99
आगे से जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	36,38,11,87

और भुगतानों के अनुमान —जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	7,82,51	10,17,40	9,14,41	9,79,86
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	12,78,08	13,47,13	14,15,67	14,76,67
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	3,15,38	3,65,21	3,58,99	3,81,19
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,61,51	14,96,33	14,77,84	15,79,25
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	11,41	12,31	12,98	13,79
6—सम्पत्ति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	24,83	20,93	28,27	30,02
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	5	6	5	6
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	3,29	2,86	3,74	3,95
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	12,97	16,21	17,47	18,55
10—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	5,52	6,50	6,18	6,36
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	8,82	9,79	9,39	11,34
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	44,63	45,89	49,84	52,07
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	38,73	44,57	45,45	45,85
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	3,88,40	4,67,09	4,65,09	4,86,40
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,55	2,33	2,64	2,79
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	5,59,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	36,38,11,87
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन . .	XVII.—Administration of Justice. .	55,23	54,29	55,86	55,98
XVIII—जेल . . .	XVIII.—Jails	4,82	4,63	3,69	3,73
XIX—पुलिस . . .	XIX.—Police . . .	2,27,62	1,32,75	1,84,30	1,67,54
XX—पूर्ति और निपटान . .	XX.—Supplies and Disposals . .	5,93,15	6,47,49	5,62,59	5,59,84
XXI—विविध विभाग . .	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments .	2,49,71	1,94,17	2,45,69	2,53,11
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES .	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,20
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा .	XXII.—Education	1,75,63	1,37,65	1,40,76	1,50,84
XXIII—चिकित्सा . .	XXIII.—Medical	1,06,59	1,06,52	1,12,90	1,19,42
XXIV—लोक-स्वास्थ्य . .	XXIV.—Public Health . .	1,29,20	42,61	74,23	1,57,42
XXV—कृषि . .	XXV.—Agriculture	1,91,54	1,99,95	1,71,88	1,66,49
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास . .	XXVI.—Rural Development . .	..	..	..	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन . .	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry .	25,02	52,84	28,68	54,78
XXVIII—सहकारिता . .	XXVIII.—Co-operation . . .	2,58	3,10	5,83	3,44
XXIX—उद्योग . .	XXIX.—Industries	2,74,35	2,87,78	3,03,29	3,25,70
XXX—प्रसारण . .	XXX.—Broadcasting	16,70,90	16,48,73	17,74,52	21,72,57
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . .	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	9,38	1,53	1,93	1,89
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . .	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . .	8,41,10	8,13,31	8,75,93	8,60,93
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं . . .	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,71
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	36,88,65,78

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimates, 1971-72
I-भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18–संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	4,71,74	5,90,57	5,83,00	10,40,81
19–सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration	27,46,10	29,17,36	29,96,82	47,13,14
20–लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	20,25,35	22,49,81	23,76,07	26,96,36
21–न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice	95,84	1,10,87	1,18,69	1,27,00
22–जेल	22.—Jails	25,20	24,54	27,56	26,85
23–पुलिस	23.—Police	86,16,19	88,84,10	98,10,07	99,11,99
24–वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	18,95,39	23,48,00	23,15,30	25,19,36
25–पूर्ति और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals	4,62,57	4,77,01	5,02,59	5,13,79
26–विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	11,58,47	13,67,64	13,62,50	15,16,73
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,30,66,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,29,93,65

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	36,88,65,78
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
XXXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	10,67	10,74	8,59	8,80
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	5,20	5,10	5,89	6,37
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes	3,62,42	15,32,25	15,26,85	15,87,24
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	3,78,29	15,48,09	1,541,24	16,02,41
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,45	35,23,05,91	37,04,68,19

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I–भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,29,93,65
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग . .	27.—Scientific Departments .	59,56,09	71,30,61	69,66,21	82,42,61
28—शिक्षा . . .	28.—Education . . .	76,99,44	87,09,27	93,50,81	97,64,75
29—चिकित्सा . . .	29.—Medical	15,05,50	17,82,26	17,47,03	19,02,39
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य . . .	30.—Public Health . .	9,03,29	12,01,46	10,17,29	6,36,46
30 क–परिवार नियोजन . .	30A.—Family Planning . .	..	..	..	6,35,47
31—कृषि . . .	31.—Agriculture . . .	18,68,96	28,59,78	26,72,49	32,04,32
32—ग्राम-विकास . . .	32.—Rural Development . .	13	19	..	..
33—पशुपालन . . .	33.—Animal Husbandry . .	2,26,58	3,20,85	2,89,37	3,44,84
34—सहकारिता . . .	34.—Co-operation . . .	2,21,83	2,60,31	2,49,74	2,69,56
35—उद्योग . . .	35.—Industries . . .	31,55,02	37,89,77	35,75,77	37,39,77
36—प्रसारण . . .	36.—Broadcasting . . .	10,63,90	11,59,78	12,16,97	13,92,42
37—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . . .	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	43,77	71,07	57,31	66,33
38—श्रम और नियोजन . .	38.—Labour and Employment .	10,41,90	13,80,76	11,30,55	20,19,78
39—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . . .	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations .	21,70,90	33,05,04	30,94,22	38,39,29
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	50	4,30	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	4,79	19,55	2,77	2,95
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,60,62,04
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	12,90,55,69

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INIDA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,45	35,23,05,91	37,04,68,19
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़क सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS, AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य .	XXVII.—Public Works .	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,05
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	50,10	64,75	66,97	66,97
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	XL.—Mercantile Marine .	18,45	18,55	20,67	21,11
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,36,07	1,41,20	1,26,29	1,20,43
XLII—विमानन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	5,68,88	5,97,66	6,40,01	7,34,62
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाए	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	41,75	45,83	52,94	59,00
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	5,44,62	5,50,40	5,90,00	6,55,63
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OTHER THAN ROADS	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,76
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	37,28,80,00

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	12,90,55,69
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	42.—Multipurpose River Schemes	1,48,81	2,67,90	2,19,31	2,73,05
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . .	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) . .	14,92	26,95	17,95	31,09
45—बिजली योजनाएं . .	45.—Electricity Schemes .	2,37,04	11,60,88	12,80,20	17,39,12
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण कार्य . .	50.—Public Works . .	31,81,72	41,18,56	38,26,62	41,30,40
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue . .	1,23,74	1,44,25	1,52,89	1,40,94
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS . .	33,05,46	42,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन . .	53.—Ports and Pilotage .	2,14,47	1,43,00	1,51,17	1,00,90
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	54.—Mercantile Marine . .	2,94,85	4,31,18	4,49,78	6,02,81
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,39,19	1,43,01	1,40,10	1,40,30
56—विमानन . .	56.—Aviation	9,77,55	8,47,16	9,69,93	8,35,65
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	67,03	80,99	1,03,89	1,08,72
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	58.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,21	4,34,98	3,45,53	4,73,54
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	19,72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	21,61,92
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,75,32,21

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	37,28,80,00
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	92,84,00	94,37,81	94,36,04	1,20,70,41
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	1,27,86	1,03,39	2,53,10	79,50
XLVI—क–कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI-A.—Kolar Gold Mines	1,80,92	2,66,03	2,46,43	2,73,70
जोड़–मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,61
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	2,08,86	1,76,12	2,07,18	1,92,68
XLIX—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,32,37	1,11,10	1,24,72	1,19,66
L—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	7,65,58	8,30,00	9,00,00	10,00,00
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	2,72,82	2,87,59	2,98,13	3,01,33
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	29,38,07	33,99,42	63,32,13	34,95,02
जोड़–विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	51,08,69
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,72
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,42,96
LVII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,66
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	52,73,34	45,90,92	46,62,49	50,44,34
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37,70,20,20	39,54,56,64

भुगतानों के अनुमान–जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि— जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,75,32,21
	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई . .	62—Currency and Coinage .	17,06,11	16,32,36	15,89,05	16,39,21
63—टकसाल . . .	63.—Mint	3,22,27	3,59,85	4,34,16	4,55,95
63–क–कोलार की सोने की खानें .	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	5,88,56	6,07,86	6,69,15	7,39,58
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	26,16,94	26,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता . .	64.—Famine Relief . . .	27	51	6	51
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	8,10,83	9,84,69	9,62,45	10,12,34
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	18,20	28,81	28,64	28,30
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते . . .	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances Of Indian Rulers . .	4,79,11	4,79,91	4,68,53	4,68,33
68—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई . .	68.—Stationery and Printing .	5,81,36	5,76,44	4,49,07	3,76,67
69—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	5,63,82	5,64,94	5,09,26	6,82,20
70—वन	70.—Forest	4,48,50	4,68,53	5,06,52	5,13,46
71—विविध . . .	71.—Miscellaneous . .	2,19,20,15	1,90,22,02	2,05,05,82	1,92,31,46
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,23,13,27
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENT—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी . .	73—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties .	3,21,50,73	3,53,45,46	3,90,03,73	4,22,84,64
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अंशदान .	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	5,88,31,76	6,36,10,11	6,29,30,35	7,03,12,59
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन . . .	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	35,89	40,94	40,94	55,04
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट) . . .	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments .	10,30,97	10,35,99	12,65,66	12,89,54
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	11,39,41,81
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	27,66,22,03

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Actuals, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . .	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37,70,20,20	39,54,56,64
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX–असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS .	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
LXI–विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां .	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts .	.	..	..	..
LXI–क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI.-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency .	..	..	..	..
जोड–असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII–रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services-Effective	59,05,84	64,92,00	69,25,00	66,06,00
LXIII–रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	2,35,22	1,67,00	1,99,00	1,99,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	61,41,06	66,59,00	71,24,00	68,05,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX–डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs .	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,77,12,00
रेल—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,44,19,65
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	53,55,63,31
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 28 देखिए)	Carried Over (See page 28)				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit . . .	..	..	..	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान —जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate. 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	27,66,22,03
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय . .	77.—Extraordinary Charges .	5,80,90	6,55,75	6,55,75	6,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां .	78.—Pre-partition Payments	68	7,83	3,94	5,76
78-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय .	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय— स्थल—सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective Army . .	7,45,64,28	7,68,70,60	7,82,17,60	7,95,78,60
नौ-सेना	Navy . .	46,37,51	58,23,40	58,23,40	59,23,40
वायु-सेना	Air Force .	2,00,37,62	2,11,51,00	2,24,74,00	2,44,96,00
82—रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय . .	82.—Defence Services -Non-effective	34,65,18	45,98,00	45,98,07	47,30,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	10,27,04,59	10,84,43,00	11,11,13,07	11,47,28,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
90—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses . . .	2,07,54,29	2,29,87,70	2,39,13,44	2,65,18,93
सामान्य राजस्व से लाभांश . .	Dividend to General Revenues .	12,83,61	14,79,70	13,86,68	16,42,09
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग . .	Appropriation from P.&T. Surplus	13,38,43	1,16,14	..	..
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की वापसी	Repayment of loan from General Revenues	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	39,28
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से किया जाने वाला व्यय	*Deduct*—Amount met from P.& T. Revenue Reserve Fund .	—12,76,52	..	—1,65,88	4,88,30
	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS .	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,77,12,00
रेल—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget .	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,44,19,65
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 29 देखिए)	Carried Over (*See* page 29) .	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	52,41,43,19
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . . .	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,14,20,12

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानो के अनुमान—जारी

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार . .	94.—Improvement of Public Health	18,19	66,90	79,30	65,86
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research . .	1,27,08	3,06,03	1,77,62	1,66,60
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास .	96.—Industrial and Economic Development . . .	3,02,76,51	3,40,96,11	3,15,82,63	2,12,15,28
97—प्रसारण . . .	97.—Broadcasting . . .	2,24,89	4,17,49	3,90,84	4,05,68
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं . .	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . .	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	2,18,53,42
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	98.—Multi Purpose River Schemes	15,64,73	21,77,63	14,86,84	13,37,94
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) .	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	93,89	2,90,38	2,19,93	2,73,41
101—बिजली योजनाएं . .	101.—Electricity Schemes .	16,97,82	46,57,51	42,33,68	43,05,35
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	59,16,70
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोकनिर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य . .	103.—Public Works . .	39,85,12	66,33,64	56,84,06	67,27,61
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय . .	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay .	13,81,46	13,95,00	12,53,25	12,29,99
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय . .	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay.	19,50	19,86	45,00	35,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं .	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes . . .	2,94,13	3,00,00	3,40,70	2,52,96
108-क—कांडला अबाध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla . .	3,47	3,68	6,52	6,92
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	—8,53,92	9,12,00	6,55,52	8,26,02
जोड़—लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनायें	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	90,78,50
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . .	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	3,68,48,62

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

I—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*Contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	3,68,48,62
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—बन्दरगाह . . .	110.—Ports	4,97,57	8,76,77	8,09,74	10,50,99
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत .	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1	28,57	42,78	79,84
112—विमानन . . .	112.—Aviation	6,96,16	10,79,72	7,26,71	13,39,27
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes .	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	—33,11	4,01	6,03	3.00
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	115.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,60	1,60,64	3,11,66	1,62,95
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc. . . .	2,94,80	7,21,60	4,34,67	3,95,15
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,31,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage	4,84,91	10,49,54	1,82,89,60	7,63,11
118—टकसाल . . .	118.—Mint	14,50	50,18	33,94	82,82
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118-A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines . . .	82,46	1,02,94	1,04,16	1,12,59
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	4,07,84,34

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	4,07,84,34
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस . .	93.—Security Printing Press .	15,79	44,46	38,92	63,08
119—वन . . .	119. Forests	7,84	8,65	8,22	10,00
119—क अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119-A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories. .	..	21,16	21,83	90,91
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी . . .	120.-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions . . .	5,25,98	5,63,46	7,40,83	9,62,55
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	— 4,00,42	—4,00,51	—4,00,51	—4,04,52
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading . . .	—29,16,43	—24,14,28	77,21	—13,15,18
जोड़	TOTAL	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,93,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	4,07,84,34

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	4,07,84,34
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,93,16
125 क—आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	125-Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	..	..	15,00,00	..
126—विकास अनुदान . .	126.—Grants for Development .	2,11,49	61,21	1,84,10	—1,92,73
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान . .	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,83,03	—1,43,53	—26,59	..
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty .	5,41,75	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—14,41,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है) . .	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
134—डाक और तार . .	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	27,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—Carried Over . . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	7,34,45,71
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	7,34,45,71

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
I—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . .	6,11,47,77	4,55,00,00	5,02,59,00	5,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	21,16	15,35,00	79,53,74	20,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . . .	90,01,85,08	97,26,00,00	90,73,01,50	1,02,32,40,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	3,48,75	3,48,75	1,17,11,25	1,17,64
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT. .	90,05,33,83	97,29,48,75	91,90,12,75	1,02,41,17,64
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,26,00,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . .	1,02,50,35,19	1,09,18,83,75	1,04,53,62,49	1,13,67,37,74
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	9,04,61,68	8,25,00,00	9,30,00,00	9,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTERSTATE SETTLEMENT .	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—पृष्ठ 22 से आगे लायी गयी रकम	Total—Revenue Receipts—Brought Forward (from Page 22) .	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	53,55,63,31
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,57,90,32,68	1,67,33,12,07	1,65,01,48,89	1,76,53,00,95

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	7,34,45,71
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India*				
I—स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	3,93,37,16	2,93,30,00	2,91,30,00	3,32,09,60
अन्य मदें	Other Items	2,88,42	2,06,42	1,74,42	1,60,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
II—अस्थायी ऋण	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	90,14,41,25	95,00,00,00	89,97,01,50	1,00,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	75,80	2,01,00	86,12,70	3,01,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	90,15,17,05	95,02,01,00	90,83,14,20	1,00,03,01,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*B.—Debt raised outside India*	1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	95,90,58,56	99,97,61,98	95,71,64,75	1,05,52,93,44
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—	..			
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,48,47,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	6,21,16,11
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	14,57,62,98	13,45,44,15	15,63,70,50	15,69,63,72
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	..	..	20,99
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय (पृष्ठ 21 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE-BROUGHT FORWARD (FROM PAGE 21)	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	52,41,43,19
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,62,06,79,86	1,70,37,55,82	1,70,23,94,96	1,80,98,67,05

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund.	2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
जोड़—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान–जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India	1,12,47	..	..	..
जोड़-II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि-भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,12,47	..	..	..

II--केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III--सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण--	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES .	6,51,30,48	6,80,80,00	7,00,25,00	7,38,25,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,74,18,91	1,69,71,13	1,78,63,22	1,91,90,69
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund . .	1,24,99	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	2,86,37	5,00,00	2,00,00	1,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . . .	85,00,10	13,27,00	..	..
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds .	1,46	1,51	1,39	1,32
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	5,82,61	5,24,29	26,27,72	46,64,46
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	5,84,07	5,25,80	26,29,11	46,65,78
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान--जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
		(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
III–सार्वजनिक खाता--जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण--	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं . .	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	5,22,50,48	5,40,60,00	5,54,95,00	5,82,85,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds .	95,16,93	95,00,61	1,03,52,46	1,07,45,28
लोक भविष्य निधि . .	Public Provident Fund .	16	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	14,55,76	16,33,00	15,75,00	16,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	21,29,11	5,00,00	3,00,00	1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	..	9,59,00	13,04,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Service Funds .	2,49	1,92	2,66	2,22
अन्य खाते . . .	Other Accounts . .	15,00,76	3,41,77	33,37,47	43,51,29
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	15,03,25	3,43,69	33,40,13	43,53,51
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	15,71,34	19,36,90	20,44,11	20,13,60
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	1,11,31,71	1,11,22,48	1,33,70,37	1,60,39,69
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	18,23,59	23,15,72	21,64,24	23,56,99
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	7,50	..	..	..
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलिफोन विकास निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	13,39,80	10,98,46	8,95,49	4,38,30
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,64,12	2,20,70	1,83,28	2,41,64
(ख) गैर ब्याज—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	18,31,14	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	5,72,28	4,23,06	33,88,76
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	2,35,79	1,37,61	195,99	23,53
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	29,32,59	23,68,95	48,39,28	38,07,62
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	3,68	13,00	10,60	10,60
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	2,87	2,69	2,70	2,51
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	6,00,00	..	23,60,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	3,79,35	1,80,00	1,69,40	1,67,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,79,00,24
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*Contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	7,68,72	7,89,18	8,62,71	8,79,62
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	83,94,11	1,03,65,23	1,15,24,00	1, 5,81,22
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	18,59,85	23,15,72	22,00,22	23.56,99
डाक और तार नवीनकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund	1,20,00	..	..	..
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	4,88,30
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,42,49	1,19,53	81,30	93,48
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Renewals Reserve Fund	1,08,52	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	4,13,94	4,23,06	3,88,37
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	7,76	42,06	41,49	5,34
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,87,93,32
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,79,00,24
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest Bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . . .	Central Road Fund . .	4,00,00	4,75,00	4,75,00	5,50,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	32	.	6,43	1.82
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund	42,04,58	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
असैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	2,55,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	3,15,03	1,47,00	60,00	21,00
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement	92,18	68,53	40,00	40,00
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	26,53,27	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL	30,60,48	2,15,53	1,00,00	61,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,33,59,06
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,87,93,32
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund .	30,71,62	23,68,95	49,29,37	40,18,88
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा .	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	16,53	15,50	15,23	11,50
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,21	..	3,55	1,82
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-Cum-Life Assurance Fund .	..	..	1,00	1,02,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	4,23	5,00	11,00	10,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याज	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . .	3,98,93	15,11,12	5,09,73	5,81,94
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षण निधि . .	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry	1,62	26	..	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund .	31,79,42	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
नागर विमानन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,21,00	2,69,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,84,00,50
आगे ले जाई गई रकम	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward. . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,33,59,06
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,49,04	3,94,94	4,05,08	3,87,52
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,94	21,31	22,45	22,45
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	75,43	83,33	91,79	88,44
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,86	39,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund .	2,25,91	40,00	15,00	10,00
डाकघर सार्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबंद्ध बोनस निधि . .	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	28,58,15	38,63,30	33,90,94	37,94,25
बचत पत्र—बैंक श्रृंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificate—Bank Services Bonus Funds.	71	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds . .	1,37,54	2,60,00	1,90,00	2,10,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें . .	Deposits of Local Funds .	2,46,51	2,36,77	1,66,80	80,01
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits . . .	6,99,59,41	5,35,24,18	8,11,30,23	7,52,89,03
अन्य जमा रकम . . .	Other Deposits	1,13,52,05	1,11,57,73	1,04,46,79	1,05,29,24
आगे ले जायी गया रकम . .	Carried Over . .	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,38,03,00
आगे ले जाई गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,84,00,50
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	60,62	68,53	40,00	40,00
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	43,62	25,01	25,01	10,01
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	3,68	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	1,07,92	93,54	65,01	50,01
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund . .	4,83,81	4,66,92	4,70,69	5,04,60
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,71	20,00	20,80	24,96
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि . .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	43,18	76,91	75,31	99,33
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund . . .	52,50	53,26	47,09	52,36
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	23,87	31,30	26,04	30,25
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,91,62,01
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	9,82,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,38,03,00
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	49	2,50	2,50	5,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	78,17	80,00	85,00	95,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	1,85,48	2,12,00	2,19,00	2,28,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	43,98	14,00	2,79	7,95
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—2,17	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	46,57,26	42,60,61	61,56,01	36,64,47
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	1	1	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	5,63	4,86,66	4,69,82	5,30,82
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,27,32,42	4,22,53,62	4,33,41,71	4,37,91,82
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	46,14	..	..
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,53,24	1,12,83	1,12,82	65,68
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	1,56,48,64	33,46,56	76,00,00	50,00,00
धनादेश बैंक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	25,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	9,51,15	..	..	9,00,00
विविध	Miscellaneous	29,12	9	49,04	50,44
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	17,97,39,82	14,58,24,90	18,55,15,73	17,81,42,19
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,63,73,66

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,91,62,01
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस विधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	2,00,50	3,06,77	10,53,96	16,19,96
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Fund	22,43	13,03	12,83	6,64
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	2,27,20	2,32,69	1,86,73	76,62
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	6,41,67,56	5,22,96,26	7,02,18,29	6,26,24,34
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,12,42,18	1,07,30,47	1,00,27,75	1,03,43,54
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—8,28	50	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	79	19	75	39
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	25	2,22	2,23	2,25
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	3,00,00	25,00	3,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	7,51	2,10	2,17	82
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	49,10,80	41,02,43	57,52,31	34,11,03
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	60	..	78	77
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	40	4,83,99	4,67,28	5,28,55
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,30,83,75	4,26,03,62	4,48,04,05	4,60,10,74
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	2,00,43	..	2,88,11	1,95,48
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
धनादेश (चेक) और हुंडिया (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	8,64,31	5,93,59	..	5,00,00
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	13,00,00	8,87,67	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	32,50,02	6,10	22,08,36	15,80
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	14,85,29,02	13,59,11,88	16,25,26,67	15,47,98,94
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	23,12,61,73

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,63,73,66
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अंतर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर	Inland Money Orders	5,91,47,72	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	..	21,08,10	24,97,32	23,00,00
II-इंगलेण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II. REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Accounts between England and India	2,72,89,83	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	8,64,37,55	8,48,27,72	8,57,63,29	8,61,59,62
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,27,55,56	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	..	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	—30,58,27	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—51,47,88
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	36,29,14
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	—11,01,28,35	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	27,58,40,61	21,26,47,78	24,38,47,97	25,06,14,36
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III)	1,85,51,69,34	1,88,59,59,85	1,89,56,09,33	2,01,59,15,31
प्रारम्भिक शेष	OPENING BALANCE	1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,02,09,60,66

भुगतानों के अनुमान—समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

DISBURSEMENTS

भुगतान

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	23,12,61,73
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	5,91,48,84	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances . . .	39,35,18	35,38,00	16,55,81	28,76,18
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	3,44,37,52	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . . .	9,75,21,54	8,62,57,62	8,49,21,78	8,67,35,80
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,51,23,35	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा —	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	CIVIL	..	..	..	..
रेल	RAILWAYS	—30,58,15	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—51,57,88
डाक और तार . . .	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . . .	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	36,29,14
रक्षा सेवाएं . .	DEFENCE SERVICES	—11,03,35,00	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	23,26,85,83	18,22,98,03	20,10,71,66	20,60,78,61
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I+II+III) . .	1,85,34,78,16	1,88,60,53,85	1,90,34,66,62	2,01,59,45,66
इति-शेष . . .	Closing Balance	1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50,15,00
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,02,09,,60,66

टिप्पणी

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 (2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न, उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। लोक सभा की कार्य-संचालन और प्रक्रिया नियमावली, 1957 के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणत: सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिए मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों के विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के अनुसार विवरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

तदनुसार अनुदानों की मांगें मंत्रालय के क्रम से रखी और प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की मांगें अलग खण्ड में दी जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के शुरू में एक विवरण दिया जाता है जिसमें हवाले की सुविधा के लिए उस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित और उसकी ओर से पेश की गई विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल कुल खर्च दिया जाता है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 (1) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के अनुमान, जो लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए पेश किये जाते हैं, सम्बद्ध मांगों में मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाए जाते हैं। अनुमानित वसूलियां, जो खातों में खर्च में से घटा दी जाती है, अनुदान की प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखाई जाती हैं। ये वसूलियां मांगों में शामिल नहीं की जाती और नियंत्रक अधिकारियों को व्यय के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं।

अनुदानों की प्रत्येक मांग दो भागों में विभाजित होती है। पहले भाग में सेवा का नाम और व्यय की स्वीकृति और प्रभारित मदों के लिए मांग की कुल व्यवस्था का अलग-अलग विवरण दिया जाता है। दूसरे भाग में कुल व्यवस्था को उपशीर्षक में बांटा जाता है और उन वसूलियों का विवरण भी होता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पुस्तिका में दोनों वर्षों के अनुमानों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ की संक्षिप्त व्यवस्था, 1971–72 के बजट में शामिल की गई 5 लाख या इससे अधिक रकम के खर्च की आयोजना—भिन्न योजनाओं की सूची दी गई है, तथा "नई सेवा" और "सेवा के नये साधनों" के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मदों का विवरण और राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न जिन पार्टियों को सहायक अनुदान के रूप में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उनका ब्यौरा, जहां-जहां आवश्यक है दिया गया है। वित्तीय निगमों, उपक्रमों और निगमों पर टिप्पणियां और 'आयोजना था बजट का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध, 1971–72' बाद में प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले 1971–72 के संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के साथ प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।

1963–64 से मांगों के तीसरे और चौथे भाग को, जिसमें व्यवस्थाओं और वसूलियों का विभाजन क्रमश: खाते के मण्डलों के अनुसार किया जाता है, विभाग के लिए इस्तेमाल अलग

NOTE

Under Article 113(2) of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of the Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 1957 lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance a separate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Accordingly, the Demands for grants are arranged and presented Ministry-wise and are also bound in separate volumes, one for each Ministry. At the commencement of each volume, a statement is added giving for facility of reference, the total expenditure controlled by the Ministry and included in the various Demands presented on its behalf. The estimates of expenditure charges upon the Consolidated Fund of India and which in accordance with Article 113(1) of the Constitution are not submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha are indicated in italics in the respective Demands. The estimated recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure are shown in the form of a note below each Demand. These recoveries are excluded from the Demands and are not available for spending by the controlling authorities.

Each Demand for Grant is drawn up in two parts. Part I gives the names of the Service and the gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately. Part II indicates the distribution of the total provision by sub-heads and also the recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure. In addition the volumes also include brief explanations of the variations in the estimates for both the year; a list of important items of expenditure on Non-Plan schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above included in the Budget for 1971-72; details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and details of Grants-in-aid to parties other than States and Union Territory Governments costing more than Rs. 1 lakh wherever they appear. Notes on Financial Corporations, Undertakings and Corporations and 'Plan-Budget/Link' 1971-72, will accompany the revised budget estimates for 1971-72 to be presented later.

Since 1963-64 Parts III and IV of the Demands giving a distribution of the provision and recoveries respectively by circles of accounts are being printed separately for departmental use.

से छापा जाता है। लेकिन मांगों की उन्हीं प्रतियों को, जिन में तीसरे और चौथे भाग में मंडलवार ब्यौरा शामिल होगा, संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, ताकि उसका अवलोकन किया जा सके। ये प्रतियां इसी वर्ष बाद में 1971–72 के संशोधित बजट अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये जाने के बाद संसद् के पुस्तकालय को उपलब्ध कर दी जायेंगी।

इस खण्ड में अनुदानों की मांगों और "प्रभारित" विनियोगों का सारांश दिया गया है ताकि सभी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके।

Arrangments are, however, made to supply the library of Parliament with copies of Demands, including circle-wise details given in Part III and Part IV for reference. These will be made available to Parliament library after the presentation of the revised Budget Estimates for 1971-72 later during the year.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place.

अनुदानों की मांगें

का

सारांश

SUMMARY

OF

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1971-72

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध से मांग की गई है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
(I)	—राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय :		I—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
	रक्षा मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Defence**				
1.	रक्षा मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	1	Ministry of Defence . .	*Voted*	1,05,68	1,06,40	1,21,79
2.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय थल-सेना स्वीकृत	2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	Voted .	7,86,89,00	8,00,10,00	8,13,76,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*8,60*	*8,60*	*8,60*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	7,86,97,60	8,00,18,60	8,13,84,60
3.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय जल—सेना स्वीकृत	3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	Voted .	58,29,00	58,29,00	59,29,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*40*	*40*	*40*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	58,29,40	58,29,40	59,29,40
4.	रक्षा सेवायें, सक्रिय वायु-सेना स्वीकृत	4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	Voted .	2,11,50,00	2,24,73,00	2,44,95,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*1,00*	*1,00*	*1,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	2,11,51,00	2,24,74,00	2,44,96,00
5.	रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय स्वीकृत	5	Defence Services Non-Effective	Voted .	45,98,00	45,98,00	47,30,00
				Charged .	..	*7*	..
				TOTAL .	45,98,00	45,98,07	47,30,00
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted .	11,03,71,68	11,30,16,40	11,66,51,79
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*10,00*	*10,07*	*10,00*
	स्वीकृत						
	प्रभारित			TOTAL .	11,03,81,68	11,30,26,47	11,66,61,79
	जोड़						

पाद-टिप्पणी :—मांगों में मंत्रालयों और विभागों के प्रति निर्देश उन मंत्रालयों और विभागों के प्रति है जो 19 मार्च, 1971 के ठीकपूर्व वर्तमान थे और उस तारीख को अथवा उसके बाद इनका अर्थान्वयन इस प्रकार किया जायगा कि ये समय-समय पर यथा पुनर्गठित समचित मंत्रालयों अथवा विभागों के प्रति निर्देश है।

FOOT NOTE.—References to the Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 19th March, 1971, and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demands relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	11,03,71,68	11,30,16,40	11,66,51,79
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	11,03,81,68	11,30,26,47	11,66,61,79
शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Education and Youth Services:**				
6. शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	6	Ministry of Education and Youth Services	Voted	1,16,19	1,19,10	1,24,99
7. शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	7	Education	Voted	68,74,48	68,93,28	73,18,42
8. पुरातत्व	स्वीकृत	8	Archaeology	Voted	1,63,76	1,63,26	2,11,86
9. भारतीय सेर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	9	Survey of India	Voted	6,04,47	6,02,27	6,26,51
10. शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	Voted	4,53,03	4,11,27	4,86,44
विदेश मंत्रालय			**Ministry of External Affairs**				
11. बैदेशिक कार्य	स्वीकृत	11	External Affairs	Voted	26,53,16	25,85,72	28,14,23
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*5*	*5*
	जोड़			TOTAL	26,53,21	25,85,77	28,14,28
12. विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	12	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	22,81,62	20,24,03	21,98,15
वित्त मंत्रालय							
13. वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	13	Ministry of Finance	Voted	3,44,29	3,51,18	18,87,23
14. सीमा शुल्क	स्वीकृत	14	Customs	Voted	9,99,00	8,92,86	9,54,01
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*60*	*50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	9,99,50	8,93,46	9,54,51
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	12,48,61,68	12,70,59,37	13,32,73,63
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*10,55*	*10,72*	*10,55*
	प्रभारित						
	जोड़			TOTAL	12,48,72,23	12,70,70,09	13,32,84,18

(हजार रुपयों में

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिस के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	12,48,61,68	12,70,59,37	12,32,73,63
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,55*	*10,72*	*10,55*
		जोड़			TOTAL	12,48,72,23	12,70,70,09	13,32,84,18
15.	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	स्वीकृत	15	Union Excise Duties	Voted	17,39,20	18,07,75	19,08,91
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*50*	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	17,39,70	18,08,25	19,09,41
16.	निगम कर आदि सहित आय सम्बन्धी कर	स्वीकृत	16	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	Voted	18,95,71	18,79,71	20,06,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,99*	*2,16*	*2,16*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,97,70	18,81,87	20,08,26
17.	स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	17	Stamps	Voted	4,68,62	4,66,38	4,87,65
18.	लेखा-परीक्षा	स्वीकृत	18	Audit	Voted	27,90,00	29,40,00	31,80,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50,00*	*49,59*	*53,27*
		जोड़			TOTAL	28,40,00	29,89,59	32,33,27
19.	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	स्वीकृत	19	Currency and Coinage	Voted	16,52,36	16,10,05	16,60,21
20.	टकसाल	स्वीकृत	20	Mint	Voted	3,60,05	4,34,26	4,56,05
21.	कोलार की सोने की खानें	स्वीकृत	21	Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	6,93,13	7,53,33	8,[illegible]5,67
22.	पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्त लाभ	स्वीकृत	22	Pentions and Other Retirement Benefits	Voted	10,01,45	9,81,76	10,31,26
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25,81*	*25,34*	*25,20*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,27,26	10,07,10	10,56,46
23.	अफीम कारखाने और एलकोलायड के कारखाने	स्वीकृत	23	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	Voted	5,64,93	5,09,25	6,82,[illegible]
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1*	*1*	*1*
		जोड			TOTAL	5,64,94	5,09,26	6,82,20
24	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	24	Othes Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	[illegible]1,08,9[illegible]	43 45,38	[illegible] 4
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	13,92,26,08	14,27,87,24	14 87,28,[illegible]
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*88,86*	*88,32*	*91,69*
		जोड			TOTAL	13,93,14,94	14,28,75,56	14 88,19,70

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	13,92,26,08	14,27,87,54	11,87,28,01
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*88,86*	*88,32*	*91,69*
	जोड़			TOTAL	13,93,14,94	14,28,75,56	14,88,19,70
25. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान		25	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	4,95,13,12	4,82,72,08	5,65,43,59
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,48,72,00*	*1,51,61,00*	*1,46,19,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	6,43,85,12	6,34,33,08	7,11,62,59
26. केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	स्वीकृत	26	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	Voted	40,94	40,94	55,04
27. विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां		27	Pre-partition Payments				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	*1,01*	95	54
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*6,82*	*2,99*	*5,22*
	जोड़			TOTAL	7,83	[illegible],94	5,76
ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज तथा ऋणों में कमी या उससे बचाव			*Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reductions or Avoidance of Debt.*				
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,97,53,70*	*6,03,96,52*	*6,48,43,86*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी			*Payments of State's Share of Union Excise Duties.*				
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*3,53,45,46*	*3,90,03,73*	*4,22,84,54*
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	18,87,81,15	19,11,01,21	20,53,27,18
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,00,66,8*	*11,46,52,56*	*12,18,44,41*
	जोड़			TOTAL	29,88,47,99	30,57,53,77	32,71,71,59

(हजार रुपयों में,
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़ —आगे लाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	VOTED	18,87,81,15	19,11,01,21	20,53,27,18
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,00,66,84*	*11,46,52,56*	*12,18,44,41*
	जोड़			TOTAL	29,88,47,99	30,57,53,77	32,71,71,59
	खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation**				
28.	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	28	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	Voted	2,05,22	2,05,59	2,10,55
29.	कृषि स्वीकृत	29	Agriculture . . .	Voted	14,63,03	12,06,22	16,56,76
30.	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां स्वीकृत	30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Voted	18,37,00	18,37,00	18,82,00
31.	वन स्वीकृत	31	Forest	Voted	2,00,64	2,02,61	2,01,19
32.	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय स्वीकृत	32	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	Voted	50,35,02	51,99,42	46,77,36
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*10*	*10*
	जोड़			TOTAL	50,35,02	51,99,52	46,77,46
	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Foreign Trade**				
33.	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	33	Ministry of Foreign Trade	Voted	53,01	57,20	56,61
34.	विदेश व्यापार स्वीकृत	34	Foreign Trade . .	Voted	84,78,66	89,24,85	98,19,09
35.	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय स्वीकृत	35	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	Voted	7,67,64	6,72,69	7,69,60
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development**				
36.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	36	Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development . . .	Voted	72,77	78,47	81,27
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER .	Voted	20,68,94,14	20,94,85,26	22,46,81,61
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,00,66,84*	*11,46,52,66*	*12,18,44,51*
	जोड़			TOTAL	31,69,60,98	32,41,47,92	34,65,26,12

(हजारों रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	20,68,94,14	20,94,85,26	22,46,81,61
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,00,66,84*	*11,46,52,66*	*12,18,44,51*
		जोड़			TOTAL	31,69,60,98	32,41,37,92	34,65,26,12
37.	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत	37	Medical and Public Health	Voted	25,98,06	23,71,42	27,12,10
38.	लोक कार्य	प्रभारित	38	Public Works . . .	Voted	42,71,61	43,69,83	45,59,06
					Charged	*37,78*	*37,04*	*37,25*
		जोड़			TOTAL	43,09,39	44,06,87	45,96,31
39	लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	स्वीकृत	39	Stationery and Printing .	Voted	15,17,30	14,01,52	15,86,14
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2*	*4*	*3*
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,17,32	14,01,56	15,86,17
40.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.	Voted	2,93,28	2,92,42	3,29,69
	गृह मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Home Affairs**				
41.	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	41	Ministry of Home Affairs .	Voted	1,69,62	1,63,65	1,38,05
42.	मंत्रि मण्डल	स्वीकृत	42	Cabinet	Voted	73,66	83,19	84,66
43.	कार्मिक विभाग	स्वीकृत	43	Department of Personnel	Voted	3,33,42	3,71,05	4,19,83
44	न्याय प्रशासन	स्वीकृत	44	Administration of Justice	Voted	2,25	2,29	2,47
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*30,07*	*31,08*	*30,85*
		जोड़			TOTAL	32,62	33,37	39,32
45.	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	45	Police	Voted	67,15,18	75,27,39	76,45,57
46.	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	46	Census	Voted	6,27,81	6,18,32	10,88,51
47.	सांख्यिकी	स्वीकृत	47	Statistics	Voted	4,17,39	4,05,76	4,40,39
48.	भारतीय राजाओं को निजी थलियां और भत्ते	स्वीकृत	48	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . .	Voted	1,51	1,75	1,75
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4,78,40*	*4,65,78*	*4,66,58*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,79,91	4,68,53	4,68,33
49.	प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	स्वीकृत	49	Territorial and Political Pensions	Voted	28,81	28,64	28,30
50.	दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	50	Delhi	Voted	51,23,61	58,40,05	59,46,77
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*24,25*	*24,52*	*34,98*
		जोड़			TOTAL	51,47,86	58,74,57	59,81,75
51.	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	51	Chandigarh . . .	Voted	7,22,80	7,61,23	8,08,77
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*26,68*	*30,97*	*31,25*
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,49,48	7,92,20	8,40,02
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	22,97,90,75	23,37,23,77	25,04,73,67
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,06,64,04*	*11,52,53,09*	*12,24,51,45*
		जोड़			TOTAL	34,04,54,79	34,89,76,86	37,29,25,12

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन, या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है : (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	22,97,90,75	23,37,23,77	25,04,73,67
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,06,64,04*	*11,52,53,09*	*12,24,51,45*
		जोड़			TOTAL	34,04,54,79	34,89,76,86	37,29,25,12
52.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	52	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	Voted	9,31,38	11,78,21	11,08,42
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4*	*4*	*4*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,31,42	11,78,25	11,08,46
53.	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	53	Tribal Areas . . .	Voted	27,75,65	28,65,30	28,14,53
54.	दादरा और नगर हवेली क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	54	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	Voted	68,46	81,23	86,97
55.	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	55	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	Voted	1,33,20	1,57,05	1,82,24
56.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	56	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	12,34,56	11,82,96	12,93,55
	औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs**				
57.	औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	57	Ministry of Industrail Development, and Internal Trade	Voted	69,49	72,56	77,43
58.	उद्योग	स्वीकृत	58	Industries . . .	Voted	5,55,33	5,39,99	5,87,89
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	1,86,00	2,08,80	..
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,41,33	7,48,79	5,87,89
59.	नमक	स्वीकृत	59	Salt	Voted	74,22	74,50	90,36
60.	औद्योगिक विकास, तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार	स्वीकृत	60	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	Voted	15,13,97	15,30,10	15,74,46
	मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत		**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**				
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय							
61.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . .	Voted	26,16	29,05	33,36
62.	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	62	Broadcasting . . .	Voted	12,68,88	13,47,13	16,44,92
63.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	63	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	Voted	8,09,63	7,68,42	8,67,58
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
64.	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	64	Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . .	Voted	44,87	42,89	46,14
65.	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	स्वीकृत	65	Multi-purpose River Schemes	Voted	3,18,67	2,68,84	3,37,21
66.	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	66	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	10,19,86	10,19,86	11,42,67
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	24,06,35,08	24,48,81,86	26,23,60,40
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,50,08*	*11,54,61,93*	*12,24,51,49*
		जोड़			TOTAL	35,14,85,16	36,03,42,79	38,48,11,89

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	24,06,35,08	24,48,81,86	26,23,60,40
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,50,08*	*11,54,61,93*	*12,24,51,49*
		जोड़			TOTAL	35,14,85,16	36,03,43,79	38,48,11,89
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**				
67.	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	67	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	Voted	89,42	88,90	93,64
68.	खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक	स्वीकृत	68	Direetor Geenral, Mines Safety . . .	Voted	61,11	60,62	62,83
69.	श्रम और नियोजन	स्वीकृत	69	Labour and Employment .	Voted	18,66,83	16,13,76	25,52,60
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*5*	*5*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,66,88	16,13,81	25,52,65
70.	विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय	स्वीकृत	70	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	Voted	7,86,31	13,89,26	11,77,45
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*37*	*37*	*42*
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,86,68	13,89,63	11,77,87
71.	श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	71	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rebabilitation	Voted	10,57	19,03	9,67
	विधि मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Law**				
72.	विधि मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	72	Ministry of Law . .	Voted	95,87	91,48	1,02,52
73.	विधि मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	73	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law .	Voted	2,04,74	2,03,15	6,51,53
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals**				
74.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	74	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	Voted	53,86	58,04	63,73
75.	भूभर्ग सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	75	Geological Survey . .	Voted	11,25,10	10,53,69	14,35,99
76.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	76	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals . .	Voted	17,08,94	16,54,93	16,77,41
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,84*	*1,84*	*30*
		जोड़			TOTAL	17,10,78	16,56,77	16,77,71
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL—CARRIED OVER .	Voted	24,66,37,83	25,11,14,72	27,01,90,42
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*11,08,52,34*	*11,54,64,19*	12,24,52,26
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़			TOTAL	35,74,90,17	36,65,78,91	39,26,42,68

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।		No. of Demand	Service, Administratin or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	24,66,37,83	25,11,14,72	27,01,90,42
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,52,34*	*11,54,64,19*	*12,24,52,26*
		जोड़			TOTAL	35,74,90,17	36,65,78,91	39,26,42,68
जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय				**Ministry of Shipping and Transport**				
77. जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय		स्वीकृत	77	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Voted	1,45,42	1,51,34	1,58,87
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	—	*11,53*	—
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,45,42	1,62,87	1,58,87
78. सड़कें		स्वीकृत	78	Roads	Voted	22,79,82	22,62,86	24,40,15
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4,10*	*2,60*	*10*
		जोड़			TOTAL	22,83,92	22,65,46	24,40,25
79. व्यापारिक समुद्री बड़ा		स्वीकृत	79	Mercantile Marine	Voted	4,32,94	4,51,80	5,04,98
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	—	*5*	*5*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,32,94	4,51,85	5,05,03
80. प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत		स्वीकृत	80	Lighthouses and Lightships	Voted	1,43,01	1,40,10	1,40,30
81. जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		स्वीकृत	81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Voted	5,05,34	4,86,07	6,13,52
इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय				**Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering**				
82. इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय		स्वीकृत	82	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	Voted	26,34	30,36	27,43
83. इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय			83	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	Voted	97,94	66,33	73,21
पूर्ति मंत्रालय		स्वीकृत		**Ministry of Supply**				
84. पूर्ति मंत्रालय		स्वीकृत	84	Ministry of Supply	Voted	1,01,06	1,13,74	1,81,37
85. पूर्ति और निपटान		स्वीकृत	85	Supplies and Disposals	Voted	4,38,47	4,59,86	4,72,13
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*0,36*	—
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,38,47	4,64,22	4,72,13
86. पूर्ति मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		स्वीकृत	86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply	Voted	44,29	43,22	46,51
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय				**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
87. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय		स्वीकृत	87	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	25,21	24,64	25,95
88. ऋतु विज्ञान		स्वीकृत	88	Meteorology	Voted	5,01,21	4,60,57	5,17,64
89. उड्डयन		स्वीकृत	89	Aviation	Voted	14,20,05	14,19,23	17,88,18
90. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		स्वीकृत	90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation.	Voted	4,52,22	2,65,96	2,92,06
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	25,32,51,15	25,74,20,80	27,74,09,72
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,08*	*11,54,82,73*	*12,24,52,41*
		जोड़			TOTAL	36,41,07,59	37,29,83,53	39,98,62,13

(हजार रुपयों)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimtes 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budges Etimate 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	25,32,51,15	25,74,90,80	27,74,09,72
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,44*	*11,54,82,73*	*12,24,52,01*
		जोड़			TOTAL	36,41,07,59	37,29,73,53	39,98,62,13
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग			**Department of Atomic Energy**				
91.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	स्वीकृत	91	Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	32,16	33,39	35,99
92.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का अन्य राजस्व संचार विभाग व्यय	स्वीकृत	92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	38,24,16	43,24,16	53,57,09
				Department of Communications				
93.	संचार विभाग	स्वीकृत	93	Department of Communications	Voted	16,49	17,61	19,13
94.	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	94	Overseas Communications Service	Voted	4,35,44	3,45,93	4,74,34
95.	डाक और तार विभाग (कार्य चालन व्यय)	स्वीकृत	95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	2,48,67,36	2,63,17,71	2,88,20,27
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	*10*
		जोड़			TOTAL	2,48,67,46	2,63,17,81	2,88,20,37
96.	डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा सामान्य राजस्व में दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वापसी	स्वीकृत	96	Post and Telegraphs—Devidend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenue	Voted	37,92,76	31,38,32	16,81,37
97.	संचार विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	Voted	45,00	42,44	46,71
	समवाय विभाग			**Department of Company Affairs**				
98.	समवाय विभाग	स्वीकृत	98	Department of Company Affairs	Voted	27,19	26,85	34,48
99.	समवाय विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	Voted	73,15	71,96	84,23
	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	स्वीकृत		**Department of Electronics**				
100.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग		100	Department of Electronics.		80,00	1,26,47	1,13,83
	संसदीय-कार्य विभाग			**Department of Parliamentary Affairs**				
101.	संसदीय-कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	101	Department of Parlimentary Affairs	Voted	12,86	10,89	11,18
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	28,64,57,72	29,19,46,53	31,40,88,34
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,54*	*11,54,82,83*	*12,24,52,51*
		जोड़			TOTAL	39,73,14,26	40,74,29,36	43,65,40,85

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या। (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration of Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	28,64,57,72	29,19,46,53	31,40,88,34
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,54*	*11,54,82,83*	*12,24,52,51*
	जोड़			TOTAL	39,73,14,26	40,74,29,36	43,65,40,85
	वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग		**Department of Scientific And Industrial Research**				
102.	वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग स्वीकृत	102	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Voted	20,53,25	20,14,30	22,21,74
	समाज कल्याण विभाग		**Department of Social Welfare**				
103.	समाज कल्याण विभाग स्वीकृत	103	Department of Social Welfare	Voted	20,20	20,89	24,16
104.	समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय स्वीकृत	104	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	Voted	9,44,45	6,84,58	5,83,18
	योजना आयोग		**Planning Commission**				
105.	योजना आयोग स्वीकृत	105	Planning Commission	Voted	1,51,69	1,42,65	1,62,31
	संसद् राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		**Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission**				
106.	लोक-सभा स्वीकृत	106	Lok Sabha . . .	Voted	2,74,83	2,69,75	2,76,27
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*83*	*93*	*93*
	जोड़			TOTAL	2,75,66	2,70,68	2,77,20
107.	राज्य सभा स्वीकृत	107	Rajya Sabha . . .	Voted	1.09.07	1,09,67	1,13,45
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*74*	*74*	*84*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,09,81	1,10,41	1,14,29
	राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी परिजन और भत्ते प्रभारित		*Staff Household and Allowance of the President . . .*	*Charged*	*41,87*	*44,11*	*47,92*
108.	उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय स्वीकृत	108	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Voted	3,30	3,30	3,46
	संघ लोक सेवा आयोग प्रभारित		*Union Public Service Commission*	*Charged*	*1,04,51*	*1,04,00*	*1,13,28*
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	29,00,14,51	29,51,91,67	31,74,72,91
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,10,04,49*	*11,56,32,61*	*12,26,15,48*
	जोड़			TOTAL	40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	44,00,88,39

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration of Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया						
	स्वीकृत			Voted	29,00,14,51	19,51,91,67	31,74,72,91
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,10,04,49*	*11,56,32,51*	*12,26,15,48*
	जोड़—1. राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय		TOTAL—I. Expenditure met from Revenue . . .		40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	44,00,88,39
	(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय		(a) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement . .		48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	52,41,43,19
	वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है		Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure .		1,81,15,27	1,92,74,34	2,03,64,85
	जोड़		TOTAL		50,32,62,88	51,12,46,46	54,45,08,04
	घटाइये—रेल व्यय		*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure		—10,22,43,88	—10,04,22,18	—10,44,19,65
	जोड़		TOTAL		40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	44,00,88,39
	II—पूंजी खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय और ऋणों तथा अग्रिमों का भुगतान :		**II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :**				
	रक्षा मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Defence**				
109.	रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	109	Defence Capital Outlay	Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,63,28,00
	स्वीकृत						
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,63,38,00
110.	रक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	110	—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence	Voted		..	4,60,00
	स्वीकृत						
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,67,88,00
	स्वीकृत						
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,67,98,00

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Areas to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,67,88,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,67,98,00
	शिक्षा और युवक सेवा-मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Education and Youth Services**				
111.	शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	111	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	Voted	4,50,51	4,03,50	1,44,55
	वित्त मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Finance**				
112.	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	112	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	Voted	44,46	38,92	63,08
113.	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	113	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	Voted	14,61,68	1,87,28,92	10,66,27
114.	टकसालों पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	114	Capital Outlay on Mints	Voted	50,18	33,54	28,82
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*40*	..
	जोड़			Total	50,18	33,94	28,82
115.	कोलार की सोने की खानों का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	115	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	1,42,60	1,18,43	1,36,64
116.	पेंशनों का राशीकृत मूल्य स्वीकृत	116	Commuted Value of Pensions;	Voted	7,13,24	8,90,13	11,51,20
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,50*	*5,47*	*2,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	7,15,74	8,95,60	11,53,70
117.	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	117	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	41,98,16	84,33,50	2,98,58
118.	विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	118	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	Voted	30,17,96	31,76,03	28,94,02
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	2,40,32,79	4,62,16,97	2,25,71,16
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*22,50*	*25,47*	*12,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	20,40,55,29	4,62,42,84	2,25,83,66

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.

मांग संख्या में मांग की गई है। (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	2,40,32,79	4,62,16,97	2,25,71,16
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*22,50*	*25,87*	*12,50*
	जोड़	119	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	TOTAL	2,40,55,29	4,62,42,84	2,25,83,66
119. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	स्वीकृत			Voted	4,98,41,87	5,51,74,32	6,41,13,13
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*8,47,03,54*	*10,12,03,54*	*9,28,67,05*
	जोड़			TOTAL	13,45,45,41	15,63,77,86	15,69,80,18
ऋण परिशोधन	प्रभारित		*Repayment of Debt*	*Charged*	*99,97,61,98*	*95,71,64,75*	*1,05,53,14,43*
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation**				
120. अन्न और रासायनिक खाद की खरीद	स्वीकृत	120	*Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers*	Voted	89,87,70	1,51,88,04	1,23,36,62
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,01*	*2,01*	*1,01*
	जोड़			TOTAL	89,88,71	1,51,90,05	1,23,37,63
121. खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	121	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	Voted	67,27,16	54,09,87	62,63,86
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,10*	*17,83*	*1,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	67,28,26	54,27,70	62,64,86
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Foreign Trade**				
122. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	122	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	Voted	26,36	78,92	3,88,80
स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय			**Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development**				
123. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	123	Capital Outlay on Public Works	Voted	10,66,00	9,47,22	10,55,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*12,78*	*15,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	10,71,00	9,60,00	10,70,00
124. दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	124	Delhi Capital Outlay	Voted	6,47,50	5,97,50	6,70,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*17,50*	*17,50*	*20,00*
	जोड़			Total	6,65,00	6,15,00	6,90,00
125. स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development	Voted	21,35,33	19,72,19	23,19,05
जोड़—आगे लाया गया।	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	9,34,64,71	12,55,85,03	10,97,17,62
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,45,12,63*	*1,05,84,44,28*	*1,14,82,[illegible]0,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,17,79,77,34	1,18,40,29,31	1,25,79,48,[illegible]

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)	No. of Demands (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	9,34,64,71	12,55,85,03	10,97,17,62
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,45,11,63*	*1,05,84,44,28*	*1,14,82,30,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,17,79,77,34	1,18,40,29,31	1,25,79,48,61
	गृह मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Home Affairs**				
126.	संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय	126	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas;				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	26,50,79	24,71,90	25,79,28
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,06,50*	*4,91,84*	*2,09,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	28,57,29	29,63,74	27,88,28
127.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	127	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs Voted		2,13,00	2,00,50	2,05,00
	औद्योगिक विकास, और आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade**				
128.	औद्योगिक, विकास और आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	128	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade Voted		6,42,20	4,26,85	6,11,10
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**				
129.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	129	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Voted		5,31,81	5,30,65	8,24,42
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
130.	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	130	Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes Voted		20,05,72	14,39,67	11,78,64
131.	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power Voted		25,52,70	22,10,40	22,50,20
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**				
132.	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	5,55,47	7,55,33	7,57,60
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*5*	*..*
	जोड़			TOTAL	5,55,52	7,55,38	7,57,60
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	10,26,16,40	13,36,20,30	11,81,23,86
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,19,18*	*1,05,89,[illegible]6,17*	*1,14,84,[illegible]9,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,18,73,35,58	1,19,25,56,50	1,26,65,63,85

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD . .				
	स्वीकृत			Voted .	10,26,16,40	13,36,20,33	11,81,23,86
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,19,18*	*1,05,89,36,17*	*1,14,84,39,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,18,73,35,58	1,19,25,56,50	1,26,65,63,85
	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals**				
133.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	133	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	Voted .	1,05,59,92	84,77,61	80,23,58
	जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Shipping and Transport**				
134.	सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	134	Capital Outlay on Roads	Voted .	54,63,41	46,34,39	55,67,17
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*1,50*	*3,00*	*2,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	54,64,91	46,37,39	55,69,17
135.	बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	135	Capital Outlay on Ports	Voted .	8,51,40	8,46,36	10,96,20
	प्रभारित			*Charged* .	..	*5,00*	*5,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	8,51,40	8,51,36	11,01,20
136.	जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	136	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Voted .	16,52,87	9,76,47	13,54,91
	इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering**				
137.	इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	137	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	Voted .	88,02,75	57,24,79	22,86,45
	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
138.	उड्डयन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	138	Capital Outlay on Aviation	Voted .	10,89,72	7,33,71	13,37,27
	स्वीकृत			*Charged* .	*5,00*	*8,00*	*2,00*
	प्रभारित			TOTAL .	10,94,72	7,41,71	13,39,27
	जोड़						
139.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	139	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted .	13,51,00	18,95,85	13,56,80
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		**Department of Atomic Energy**				
140.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	140	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	Voted .	54,32,89	45,55,28	50,15,14
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	13,78,20,36	16,14,64,79	14,41,61,38
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,68*	*1,05,89,52,17*	*1,14,84,48,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,22,25,46,04	1,22,04,16,96	1,29,26,10,37

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rs.)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है ।	No. of Demand	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	13,78,20,36	16,14,64,79	14,41,61,38
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,68*	*1,05,89,52,17*	*1,14,84,48,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,22,25,46,04	1,22,04,16,96	1,29,26,10,37
	संचार विभाग		**Department of Communications**				
141.	डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं) स्वीकृत	141	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Voted	88,27,00	71,14,00	88,05,00
142.	संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	142	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	Voted	1,83,80	3,35,19	1,83,80
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20*	*20*	*20*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,84,00	3,35,39	1,84,00
	जोड़ II—पूंजी खाते आदि से व्यय स्वीकृत		TOTAL—II—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.	Voted	14,68,31,16	16,89,13,98	15,31,50,18
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,88*	*1,05,89,52,37*	*1,14,84,49,19*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,23,15,57,04	1,22,78,66,35	1,30,15,99,37
	बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय		Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		1,21,86,08,21	1,21,04,22,84	1,28,57,23,86
	व्यय से घटाई गई वसूलियों की राशि		Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure		2,79,48,83	3,15,53,85	3,09,75,51
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,24,65,57,04	1,24,19,76,69	1,31,66,99,37
	घटाइये—रेलवे विभाग का व्यय		*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure		—1,50,00,00	—1,26,10,34	—1,51,00,00
	घटाइये—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग [भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1970 के अधीन]		*Deduct*—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund of India [under Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1970]		..	—15,00,00	..
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,23,15,57,04	1,22,78,66,35	1,30,15,99,37
	कुल जोड़ I और II		GRAND TOTAL I AND II				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	43,68,45,67	46,41,05,65	47,06,23,09
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,19,57,30,37*	*1,17,45,84,98*	*1,27,10,64,67*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,63,25,76,04	1,63,86,90,63	1,74,16,87,76

लेखानुदान

Vote on Account

1971-72

इन मांगों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिए पास किये जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक सभा से चार महीने के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में व्यय की आवश्यक रकमें दिखाई गई हैं। अप्रैल-जुलाई 1971 में किये जाने वाले सम्भावित है।

2. अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोग विधेयक में दिखाई गई रकमें किये जाने वाले कुल सम्भाव्य व्यय को सूचित करती हैं। इन में व वसूलियां हिसाब में नहीं ली गई हैं जो खातों में व्यय में से घटा दी जाती है। इसलिए जिन रकमों के लिए अनुदानों की मांग प्रस्तुत की जातीं हैं उनकी वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिने गये आंकड़ों से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। सामान्य बजट के भाग में व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन के अनुबन्ध। में एक विवरण दिया गया है जिस में इन आंकड़ों में सामान्य सामंजस्य स्थापित किया गया है।

3. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है 1971–72 में कुल 17416.73 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में केवल 6625.44 करोड़ रुपया मांगा जा रहा है जिसका व्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1971–72 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था				लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय . .	3174.73	1226.15	4400.88	1079.55	433.90	1513.45
पूंजीगत व्यय . .	890.37	2.68	893.05	303.65	.89	304.54
ऋण और अग्रिम . .	641.13	928.67	1569.80	263.71	59.56	623.27
ऋण परिशोधन . .	.	10553.15	10553.15	..	4184.18	4184.18
जोड़ . .	4706.23	12710.65	17416.88	1646.91	4978.53	6625.44

5. मोटे तौर पर यह व्यवस्था कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रूप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रेल-जुलाई 1971 में संभाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिए अधिक रकम की जरूरत है 1971–72 की अनुदानों की मांगों में दिखाए गए कुल अनुमानित व्यय के एक तहाई भाग के बराबर है। उन मदों का जिन के लिए कुल व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिये गये हैं।

पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ (मांग संख्या)

यदि कोई उपदान या पेंशन बकाया रह गई हो तो उसकी प्रत्याशित अदायगी के लिए कुल "प्रभारित" और "स्वीकृत" व्यवस्था के आधे भाग के बराबर की रकम रखी गई है।

अफीम फैक्टरी और अल्कालायड के कारखाने
(मांग संख्या 23)

काश्तकारों को दी जाने वाली अदायगियों और अफीम पर खरीद कर की कुल रकम और मांग में शामिल की गई व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग इसमें शामिल हैं। अफीम की उपज की प्राप्ति मार्च और अप्रैल के महीने में होती है और काश्तकारों को ज्यादातर रकमों की अदायगी अप्रैल के महीने में ही की जाती है।

वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय
(मांग संख्या 24)

इस मांग में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अधिकरण और बैंकिंग जांच आयोग के लिए अप्रैल-जुलाई 1971 में सम्भावित अदायगियां करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था के एक तिहाई भाग से थोड़ा अधिक रकम की व्यवस्था की गई है।

राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान
(मांग संख्या 25)

राज्यों को सांविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की पेशगी रकमें हर तीसरे महीने अदा की जाती हैं। इसलिए अप्रेल और जुलाई 1071 में देय पहली दो तिमाही किश्तों की अदायगी करने के लिए कुल "प्रभारित" व्यवस्था के आधे भाग तथा पहले की तरह मांग की "स्वीकृत" व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग के अतिरिक्त पांच करोड़ रुपये की और व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

विदेश व्यापार
(मांग संख्या 34)

इस मांग में एक-तिहाई भाग से थोड़ी अधिक रकम की व्यवस्था अप्रैल जुलाई 1971 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है।

भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते
(मांग संख्या 48)

अप्रैल और जुलाई 1971 में दो तिमाहियों की अदायगियां करने के लिए कुल व्यवस्था का आधा शामिल किया गया है।

In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote four months, supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April—July, 1971.

2. The amounts shown in the Demands for Grants as also in the Appropriation Bill cover the gross expenditure likely to be incurred and do not take into account recoveries adjusted in reduction of such expenditure. The sums for which the Demands for Grants are presented are not, therefore, comparable with the figures of expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. A statement reconciling these figures is given as Annexure I to the Explanatory Memorandum on the General Budget (Part II).

3. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1971-72 amount to Rs. 17416.73 crores. Against these requirements the amount asked for on "Account" of the order of Rs. 6625.44 crores only as detailed below:—

	Total Gross Provision for 1971-72 In crores of Rupees			Account asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure net from Revenue .	3174.73	1226.15	4400.8	1079.55	433.50	1513.45
Cahital Expenditure . . .	890.37	*2.68*	893.05	303.65	*.89*	304.54
Loans & advance . . .	641.13	*928.67*	1569.80	263.71	*359.56*	623.27
Repayment of Debt. . . .	..	*10553.15*	10553.15	..	*4194.18*	4184.18
Total . .	4706.23	*12710.65*	17416.88	1646.91	*4978.53*	6625.44

4. Broadly the provision represents one-third of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1971-72, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-May, 1971. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/3rd of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

Pensions and other Retirement Benefits

(Demand No. 22)

Half of the total provision for "Charged" and "Voted" to meet the anticipaed paymens of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may, be drawn in arrears, has been adopted.

Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works

(Demand No. 23)

The entire provision for payments to cultivators' and purchase tax on opium and 1/3rd of the remaining provision included in the Demand has been taken. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and the major portion of the payment to cultivators is made in the month of April itself.

Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance (Demand No. 24)

A little more than the usual 1/3rd provision in the Demand has been taken to meet the likely payments to be made to the Agency for international Development and Banking Enquiry Commission during April—July 1971.

Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 25)

Payments of Statutory Grants-inaid to States are made quarterly in advance. 1/2 of the total 'Charged' provision to meet the first two quarterly instalments due in April and July 1971, has, therefore, been taken alongwith Rs. 5 crores more than the usual 1/3rd of the 'Voted' provision in the Demand.

Foreign Trade (Demand No. 34)

Slightly more than the usual 1/3rd of the provision in the Demand has been adopted to meet the payments to be made to the Hindustan Steel Ltd., during April—July 1971.

Privy Purses and Allowance of Indian Rulers (Demand No. 48)

1/2 of the total provision has been included to cover two quartely payments in April and July, 1971.

विधि मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय

(मांग संख्या 73)

राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को निर्वाचन पर उनके द्वारा किये गये व्यय के लिए छः करोड़ रुपये की सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ सामान्यतः कुल व्यवस्था के एक तिहाई भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम इस मांग में शामिल की गई है ।

भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

(मांग संख्या 75)

पारसन्स निगम को तुरन्त की जाने वाली कुछ अदायगियों के लिए इस मांग में सामान्यतः कुल व्यवस्था के एक तिहाई भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम शामिल की गई है ।

व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा

(मांग संख्या 79)

अप्रैल-जुलाई 1971 के दौरान जहाजरानी निगम को तुरन्त की जाने वाली कुछ अडादातुगियों के लिए इस माग में सामान्यतः कुल व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम शामिल की गई है ।

इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग

(मांग संख्या 100)

इस मांग में कुल व्यवस्था के सामान्य एक-तिहाई से थोड़ी अधिक रकम की व्यवस्था कुछ तात्कालिक आकस्मिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

लोक सभा

(मांग संख्या 106)

अन्तसंसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमंडलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल 1971 में की जाने वाली अदायगी के लिए दिये जाने वाले अंशदान के रूप में शामिल की गई सारी दुयवस्था को पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पुंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 117)

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को क्षतिपूर्ति की अदायगी करने के लिए इस मांग में की गई 186.67 लाख रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था की तथा पहले की तरह मांग की शषे व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग को इस माग में शामिल किया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम

(मांग संख्या 119)

"प्रभारित" और 'स्वीकृत" के अन्तर्गत कुल व्यवस्था के सामान्यतः एक-तिहाई भाग के अलावा "स्वीकृत" और "प्रभारित" दोनों के अन्तर्गत पचार-पचास करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था अप्रत्याशित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

ऋण की आदायगी

राजकोष हुंडियों की मियाद 91 दिन की होती है । इसलिए जनवरी-अप्रैल के महीनों में जारी की गई राजकोष हुंडियों का भुगतान अप्रैल-जलाई 1971 में करना होगा । इसलिए इस मद के लिए 3850 करोड़ रुपये की रकम और अप्रैल-जुलाई में मियाद पूरे होने वाले स्थायी ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए 333.10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का पुंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 122)

कपास निगम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस मांग में सामान्यतः कुल व्यवस्था के एक-तिहाई भाग से अधिक रकम शामिल की गई है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय का पुंजी-परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 133)

इस मांग में हिन्दुस्तान जिंक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में निवेश करने के लिए जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है उसका आधा भाग और शष व्यवस्था का सामान्य एक-तिहाई भाग शामिल किया गया है ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पुंजी परिव्यय

(मांग संख्या 140)

इस मांग में सामान्य एक-तिहाई व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त तीसरे भारी पानी संयंत्र के सम्बन्ध में जिसके लिए फ्रांसीसी अधिकारियों के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये जा रहे हैं मई में अदायगी करने के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

73—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law (Demand No. 73)

Entire provision for contributions to States and Union Territory Governments for expenses incurred by them on elections alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted.

Geological Survey (Demand No. 75)

A little more than the usual 1/3rd provision in the Demand has been included to meet certain immediate payments to be made to Persons Corporation.

Merchantile Marine (Demand No. 79)

Slightly more than usual 1/3rd of the total provision included in the Demand has been taken to meet certain immediate payments during April—July 1971 to the Shipping Corporation.

Department of Electronics (Demand No. 100)

A little more than the usual 1/3rd of the total provision in the Demand has been adopted to meet certain immediate contingent expenditure.

Lok Sabha (Demand No. 106)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contributions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to meet the payments to be made in April, 1971 has been adopted in addition to the 1/3rd of the remainnig provision in the Demand.

Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance (Demand No. 117)

The entire provision of Rs. 186.67 lakhs included in the Demand for payment of compensation to the Nationalised Banks, has been adopted alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Loans and Advances by the Central Government (Demand No. 119)

In addition to the 1/3rd of the total provision under 'Charged' and 'Voted' Rs. 50 crores each under 'Charged' and 'Voted' have been taken to meet any unforeseen requirements.

Repayment of Debt

The Treasury Bills have a currency of 91 days. Thus he Bills issued in he months of January—April would be due for discharge in the months of April—July 1971. A sum of Rs. 3,850 crores on this account and Rs. 333.10 crores for repayment of 4½ per cent loan maturing in July, 1971, have been included alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (Demand No. 122)

Slightly more than the usual 1/3rd provision in the Demand has been included to meet the requirements of the Cotton Corporation.

Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Demand No. 133)

½ of the total provision included for investment in Hindustan Zinc Private Limited alongwith the usual 1/3rd of the remaining provision in the Demand has been included.

Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy (Demand No. 140)

In addition to the usual 1/3rd of the provision in the Demand, Rs. 5 crores have been included to meet the payments to be made in May in respect of the 3rd Heavy Water Plant for which an agreement is being signed with French authorities.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिए लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAYS)

31 मार्च, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए उस व्यय का अनुमान, जिनके लिए लेखानदान की आवश्यकता है ।

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the year ending 31st March, 1972.

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजारों रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
1. राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE:				
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
1. रक्षा मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Defence . .	1,21,79	..	40,60	..
2. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय स्थल सेना	2. Defence Services, Effective —Army	8,13,76,00	*8,60*	2,71,25,33	*2,87*
3. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय नौसेना	3. Defence Services, Effective —Navy	59,29,00	*40*	19,76,33	*13*
4. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय वायु सेना	4. Defence Services, Effective —Air Force . . .	2,44,95,00	*1,00*	81,65,00	*33*
5. रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	5. Defence Services, Non-effective .	47,30,00	..	15,76,67	..
शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES:**				
6. शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय	6. Ministry of Education and Youth Services	1,24,09	..	41,66	..
7. शिक्षा	7. Education . .	73,18,42	..	24,39,47	..
8. पुरातत्व	8. Archaeology . . .	2,11,86	..	70,62	..
9. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	9. Survey of India . . .	6,26,51	..	2,08,84	..
10. शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services .	4,86,44	..	1,62,15	..
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFIARS:**				
11. वैदेशिक कार्य	11. External Affairs . . .	28,14,23	*5*	9,38,08	*2*
12. वैदेशिक मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	12. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	21,98,15	—	7,32,72	—
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE:**				
13. वित्त मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Finance . .	18,87,23	..	6,29,08	—
14. सीमाशुल्क	14. Customs . . .	9,54,01	*50*	3,18,00	*17*
15. केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	15. Union Excise Duties	19,08,91	*50*	6,36,30	*17*
16. निगम कर आदि सहित आय पर कर	16. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. .	20,06,10	*2,16*	6,68,70	*72*
17. स्टाम्प	17. Stamps	4,87,65	..	1,62,55	—
18. लेखा परीक्षा	18. Audit	31,80,00	*53,27*	10,60,00	*17,76*
19. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	19. Currency and Coinage .	16,60,21	..	5,53,40	..
20. टकसाल	20. Mint . .	4,56,05	—	1,52,02	—
21. कोलार की सोने की खान	21. Kolar Gold Mines .	8,15,67	—	2,71,89	..
22. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	22. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits . . .	10,31,26	*25,20*	5,15,63	*12,60*
23. अफीम के कारखाने और अलकालायड निर्माण-कार्य	23. Opium Fctories and Alkaloid Works. . . .	6,82,19	*1*	6,14,73	*1*
24. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	24. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	16,17,44		16,17,44	

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
वित्त मंत्रालय—समाप्त	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**—*Concld*				
25. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	25. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	5,65,43,59	*1,46,19,00*	1,93,47,86	*73,09,50*
26. केन्द्रीय और राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	26. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central & State and Union Territory Governments	55,04	..	18,35	..
27. विभाजन पूर्व अदायगियां ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज और ऋण में कमी या उससे बचाव	27. Pre-partition Payments .	54	*5,22*	18	*1,74*
	Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debts . . .	..	*6,48,43,86*	..	*2,16,14,62*
	Payments of States Share of Union Excise duties . . .	..	*4,22,84,64*	..	*1,40,94,88*
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION**				
28. खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय	28. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation .	2,10,55		70,18	..
29. कृषि	29. Agriculture . . .	16,56,76	..	5,52,25	..
30. भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा परिषद् को अदायगियां	30. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	18,82,00	..	6,27,33	..
31. वन	31. Forest	2,01,19	..	67,06	..
32. खाद्य, कृषि, सामदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	46,77,36	*10*	15,59,12	*3*
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**				
33. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	33. Ministry of Foreign Trade .	56,61	..	18,87	..
34. विदेश व्यापार	34. Foreign Trade . . .	98,19,09	..	32,74,15	..
35. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	35. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade . . .	7,69,60	..	2,56,53	..
स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**				
36. स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय	36. Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works Housing and Urban Development . . .	81,27	..	27,09	..
37. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	37. Medical and Public Health .	27,12,10	..	9,04,03	..
38. लोक निर्माण कार्य	38. Public Works . . .	45,59,06	*37,75*	15,19,69	*12,42*

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय आदि—समाप्त	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, ETC.** —*Concld.*				
39. लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	39. Stationery and Printing .	15,86,14	*3*	5,28,72	1
40. स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	40. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development . . .	3,29,69	..	1,09,90	..
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
41. गृह मंत्रालय	41. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,38,05	..	46,02	..
42. मंत्रिमंडल	42. Cabinet	84,66	..	28,22	..
43. कार्मिक विभाग	43. Department of Personnel .	4,19,83	..	1,39,94	..
44. न्याय प्रशासन	44. Administration of Justice .	2,47	*36,85*	82	12,28
45. पुलिस	45. Police . . .	76,45,57	..	25,48,52	..
46. जनगणना	46. Census	10,88,51	..	3,62,84	..
47. अंक संकलन	47. Statistics	4,40,39	..	1,46,80	..
48. भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	48. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . .	1,75	*4,66,58*	88	*7,33,29*
49. प्रादेशिक और राजनैतिक पेंशनें	49. Territorial and Political Pensions	28,39	..	9,43	..
50. दिल्ली	50. Delhi	59,46,77	34,98	19,82,26	*11,66*
51. चण्डीगढ़	51. Chandigarh . . .	8,08,77	*31,35*	2,69,59	*19,41*
52. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	52. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,08,42	*4*	3,69,47	1
53. आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	53. Tribal Areas . . .	28,14,53	..	9,38,18	..
54. दादरा और नगर हवेली	54. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	86,97		28,99	..
55. लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीपसमूह	55. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Island . .	1,82,24		60,75	..
56. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय मंत्रालय	56. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	12,93,55		4,31,18	..
औद्योगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE**				
57. औद्योगिक विकास, और आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Industrial Development, and Internal Trade.	77,43		25,81	..
58. उद्योग	58. Industries	5,87,89		1,95,96	..
59. नमक	59. Salt	90,36		30,12	..
60. औद्योगिक विकास और आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय ।	60. Other revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade . . .	15,74,46		5,24,82	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:**				
61. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . .	32,36	..	10,79	..
62. प्रसारण	62. Broadcasting . . .	16,44,92	..	5,48,31	.
63. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	63. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcassting . .	8,67,58	..	2,89,19	..
सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**				
64. सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Irrigation and power	46,14	..	15,38	.
65. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें	65. Multipurpose River Schemes	3,37,21	..	1,12,40	.
66. सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	66. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . .	11,42,67	..	3,80,89	..
श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHALIBITATION:**				
67. श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	67. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.	93,64	..	31,21	..
68. खान सुरक्षा के महानिदेशक	68. Director General, Mines Safety	62,83	..	20,94	2
69. श्रम और नियोजन	69. Labour and Employment .	25,52,60	5	8,50,87	
70. विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय	70. Expenditure on Displaced Persons	11,77,45	42	3,92,48	4
71. श्रम नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	71. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	9,67	..	3,22	..
विधि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW**				
72. विधि मंत्रालय	72. Ministry of Law . .	1,02,52	..	34,17	..
73. विधि मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	73. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law .	6,54,18	..	6,18,06	..
पेट्रोलियम रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS:**				
74. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय	74. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	63,73	..	21,24	..
75. भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण	75. Geological Survey . .	14,35,99	..	5,16,00	..
76. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	76. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals . . .	16,77,41	30	5,59,14	10
जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT:**				
77. जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय	77. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	1,58,87	..	52,96	..
78. सड़कें	78. Roads	24,40,15	10	8,13,38	3
79. व्यापारिक समुदी बड़ा	79. Mercantile Marine . .	5,04,98	5	2,52,69	2
80. प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	80. Lighthouses and Lightships	1,40,30	..	46,77	..
81. जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	81. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	6,13,52	..	2,94,51	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित Charged
इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**				
82. इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering . . .	27,43	..	9,14	..
83. इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	83. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering . .	73,21	..	24,41	..
पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SUPPLY**				
84 पूर्ति मंत्रालय	84. Ministry of Supply . .	1,18,37	..	39,46	..
85. पूर्ति तथा निपटान	85. Supplies and Disposals .	4,72,13	..	1,57,38	..
86. पूर्ति मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	86. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply .	46,51	..	15,50	..
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**				
87. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	87. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	25,95	..	8,65	..
88. ऋतु विज्ञान	88. Meteorology . . .	5,17,64	..	1,72,55	..
89. उड्डयन	89. Aviation	17,88,18	..	5,96,06	..
90. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	90. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . .	2,92,06	..	97,35	..
परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**				
91. परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	91. Department of Atomic Energy	35,99	..	12,00	..
92. परमाणु शक्ति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	92. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	53,57,09	..	17,85,70	..
संचार विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS**				
93. संचार विभाग	93. Department of Communications	19,13	..	6,38	..
94. समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	94. Overseas Communications Service	4,7434	..	1,58,11	..
95. डाक और तार (कार्यचालन व्यय)	95. Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) . .	2,88,20,27	10	96,06,76	3
96. डाक और तार -सामान्य राजस्व में दिये जाने वाला लाभांश, प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग और सामान्य राजस्व से दिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी	96. Posts and Telegraphs-Dividend to General Revenues Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	16,81,37	..	5,60,46	..
97. संचार विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	97. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications . . .	46,71	..	15,57	..
समवाय विभाग :	**DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS**				
98. समवाय विभाग	98. Department of Compnay Affairs	34,48	..	11,49	..
99. समवाय विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	99. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs . . .	84,23	..	28,08	..

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**				
100. इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	100. Department of Electronics .	1,13,83	..	43,94	..
संसदीय कार्य विभाग :	**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS:**				
101. संसदीय कार्य विभाग	101. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	11,18	..	3,73	..
वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग :	**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**				
102. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	102. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research .	22,21,74	..	7,40,58	..
समाज कल्याण विभाग :	**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE:**				
103. समाज कल्याण विभाग	103. Department of Social Welfare	24,15	..	8,05	..
104. समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	104. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	5,83,18	..	1,94,39	..
योजना आयोग	**PLANNING COMMISSION**				
105. योजना आयोग	105. Planning Commission .	1,62,31	..	54,10	..
संसद्, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**				
106. लोक सभा	106. Lok Sabha . . .	2,76,27	*93*	92,62	*31*
107. राज्य सभा	107. Rajya Sabha . . .	1,13,45	*84*	37,82	*28*
राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	*Staff Household and Allowances of the President* . .	..	*47,92*	..	*15,97*
108. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	108. Secretariat of the Vice-President . . .	3,46	..	1,15	..
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,13,28*	..	*37,76*
जोड़ I—राजस्व से पूरा किया गया व्यय	TOTAL—I EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE . . .	31,74,72,91	*12,26,15,48*	10,79,55,15	*4,33,90,29*
II. पूंजी आदि से पूरा किया जाने वाला व्यय	II-EXPENDITURE MET FROM, CAPITAL, ETC;				
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
109. रक्षा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	109. Defence Capital Outlay .	1,63,28,00	*10,00*	54,42,67	*3,33*
110. रक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	110. Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Defence . .	4,60,00	..	1,53,33	..
शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**				
111. शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	111. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services . . .	1,44,55	..	48,18	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रसारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रसारित *Charged*
वित्त मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**				
112. इण्डिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस का पूंजी परिव्यय	112. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press . . .	63,08	..	21,03	..
113. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	113. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage . . .	10,66,27	..	*3,55,42*	..
114. कोलार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	114. Capital Outlay on Mints .	28,82		9,61	..
115. कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	115. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	1,36,64	..	45,55	..
116. पेंशनों पर राशिकृत मूल्य	116. Commuted Value of Pensions	11,51,20	*2,50*	3,83,73	*84*
117. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	117. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance .	2,98,58	..	*2,23,97*	..
118. विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118. Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	28,94,02	..	9,64,67	..
119. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	119. Loans and Advances by the Central Government . .	6,41,13,13	*9,28,67,05*	2,63,71,04	*3,59,55,68*
ऋण परिशोध	*Repayment of Debt* . .	..	*1,05,53,14,43*	..	*41,84,17,33*
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**				
120. खाद्यान्न और रसायनिक खाद की खरीद	120. Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	1,23,36,62	*1,02*	41,12,21	*34*
121. खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	121. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation . .	62,63,86	*1,00*	20,87,95	*33*
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE:**				
122. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की पूंजी परिव्यय	122. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade . .	3,88,80	..	*1,62,93*	..
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**				
123. लोक निर्माण, कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	123. Capital Outlay on Public Works	10,55,00	*15,00*	3,51,67	*5,00*
124. दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	124. Delhi Capital Outlay] .	6,70,00	*20,00*	2,23,34	*6,66*
125. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्रालय	125. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works Housing and Urban Development	23,19,05	..	7,73,01	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
गृह मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
126. संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	25,79,28	*7,09,00*	*2,59,76*	*69,67*
127. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	127. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	2,05,00	..	68,33	..
औद्योगिक विकास और अन्तरिम व्यापार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE**				
128. औद्योगिक विकास और आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	128. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade .	6,11,10	..	2,03,70	..
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**				
129. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	129. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	8,24,42	..	2,74,80	..
सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**				
130. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	130. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes .	14,78,64	..	3,92,88	..
131. सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय :	131. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	22,50,20	..	7,50,07	..
श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION . .**				
132. श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	132. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation .	7,57,00	..	2,52,53	..
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS**				
133. पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान और धातु मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	133 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical and Mines and Metals .	80,23,58	..	*27,02,71*	..
जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT**				
134. सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	134 Capital Outlay on Roads	*55,67,17*	*2,00*	18,55,72	67
135. बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	135 Capital Outlay on Ports .	10,96,20	*5,00*	3,65,40	1,66
136. जहाजरानी और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	136 Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	13,54,91	..	4,51,64	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारिणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees) स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING**				
137. इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	137. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering . . .	22,86,45	..	..	7,62,15
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION**				
138. नागर विमानन का पूंजी परिव्यय	138. Capital Outlay on Aviation	13,37,27	*2,00*	4,45,86	*67*
139. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	139. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	13,56,80	..	4,52,27	..
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग :	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**				
140. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	140 Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	50,15,14	..	21,71,71	..
संचार विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS**				
141. डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (जिसे राजस्व से पूरा नहीं किया गया)	141. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	88,05,00	..	29,35,00	..
142. संचार विभाग का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	152. Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications	1,83,290	*20*	*61,27*	*7*
जोड़ II--पूंजी आदि से पूरा किया गया व्यय	TOTAL—II EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC. .	15,31,50,18	*1,14,84,49,19*	5,67,36,01	*45,44,62,25*
	GRAND TOTAL .	47,06,23,09	*1,27,10,64,62*	16,46,91,16	*49,58,52,54*
कुल जोड़		1,74,16,87,76	..	..	66,25,43,70

Bill No. 33 of 1971

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1971

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971.

2. **Withdrawal of Rs. 66,25,43,70,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Financial year 1971-72.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six thousand six hundred and twentyfive crores, forty-three lakhs and seventy thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1971-72.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

4. **Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.**—References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such 15 Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 19th March, 1971 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section, 2 and 3)

1	2	3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding			
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ministry of Defence	40,60,000	..	40,60,000	10
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	2,71,25,33,000	*2,87,000*	2,71,28,20,000	
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	19,76,33,000	*13,000*	19,76,46,000	
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	81,65,00,000	*33,000*	81,65,33,000	
5	Defence Services, Non-effective	15,76,67,000	..	15,76,67,000	
6	Ministry of Education and Youth Services	41,66,000	..	41,66,000	15
7	Education	24,39,47,000	..	24,39,47,000	
8	Archaeology	70,62,000	..	70,62,000	
9	Survey of India	2,08,84,000	..	2,08,84,000	
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	1,62,15,000	..	1,62,15,000	20
11	External Affairs	9,38,08,000	*2,000*	9,38,10,000	
12	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	7,32,72,000	..	7,32,72,000	
13	Ministry of Finance	6,29,08,000	..	6,29,08,000	
14	Customs	3,18,00,000	*17,000*	3,18,17,000	
15	Union Excise Duties	6,36,30,000	*17,000*	6,36,47,000	
16	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	6,68,70,000	*72,000*	6,69,42,000	25
17	Stamps	1,62,55,000	..	1,62,55,000	
18	Audit	10,60,00,000	*17,76,000*	10,77,76,000	
19	Currency and Coinage	5,53,40,000	..	5,53,40,000	
20	Mint	1,52,02,000	..	1,52,02,000	
21	Kolar Gold Mines	2,71,89,000	..	2,71,89,000	30
22	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	5,15,63,000	*12,60,000*	5,28,23,000	
23	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	6,14,73,000	*1,000*	6,14,74,000	
24	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	16,17,44,000	..	16,17,44,000	
25	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1,93,47,86,000	*73,09,50,000*	2,66,57,36,000	
26	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments	18,35,000	..	18,35,000	35
27	Pre-partition payments	18,000	*1,74,000*	1,92,000	
	CHARGED.—*Interest of Debt and Other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	*2,16,14,62,000*	2,16,14,62,000	
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States Shares of Union Excise Duties*	..	*1,40,94,88,000*	1,40,94,88,000	40

1	2		3		
	No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	28	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	70,18,000	..	70,18,000
	29	Agriculture	5,52,25,000	..	5,52,25,000
	30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	6,27,33,000	..	6,27,33,000
	31	Forest	67,06,000	..	67,06,000
	32	OtherRevenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	15,59,12,000	*3,000*	15,59,15,000
	33	Ministry of Foreign Trade	18,87,000	..	18,87,000
15	24	Foreign Trade	32,74,15,000	..	32,74,15,000
	35	Other Revenue Rxpenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	2,56,53,000	..	2,56,53,000
	36	Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development	27,09,000	..	27,09,000
	37	Medical and Public Health	9,04,03,000	..	9,04,03,000
20	38	Public Works	15,19,69,000	*12,42,000*	15,32,11,000
	39	Stationery and Printing	5,28,72,000	*1,000*	5,28,73,000
	40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development	1,09,90,000	..	1,09,90,000
	41	Ministry of Home Affairs	46,02,000	..	46,02,000
25	42	Cabinet	28,22,000	..	28,22,000
	43	Department of Personnel	1,39,94,000	..	1,39,94,000
	44	Administration of Justice	82,000	*12,28,000*	13,10,000
	45	Police	25,48,52,000	..	25,48,52,000
	46	Census	3,62,84,000	..	3,62,84,000
30	47	Statistics	1,46,80,000	..	1,46,80,000
	48	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	88,000	*2,33,29,000*	2,34,17,000
	49	Territorial and Political Pensions	9,43,000	..	9,43,000
	50	Delhi	19,82,26,000	*11,66,000*	19,93,92,000
	51	Chandigarh	2,69,59,000	*10,41,000*	2,80,00,000
35	52	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	3,69,47,000	*1,000*	3,69,48,000
	53	Tribal Areas	9,38,18,000	..	9,38,18,000
	54	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	28,99,000	..	28,99,000
	55	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	60,75,000	..	60,75,000
	56	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4,31,18,000	..	4,31,18,000
40	57	Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	25,81,000	..	25,81,000
	58	Industries	1,95,96,000	..	1,95,96,000
	59	Salt	30,12,000	..	30,12,000

1	2	3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding			
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	5
60	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	5,24,82,000	..	5,24,82,000	
61	Ministry of Informtion and Broadcasting	10,79,000	..	10,79,000	
62	Broadcasting	5,48,31,000	..	5,48,31,000	
63	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,89,19,000	..	2,89,19,000	10
64	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	15,38,000	..	15,38,000	
65	Multi-purpose River Schemes	1,12,40,000	..	1,12,40,000	10
66	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	3,80,89,000	..	3,80,89,000	
67	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	31,21,000	..	31,21,000	15
68	Director General, Mines Safety	20,94,000	..	20,94,000	
69	Labour and Employment	8,50,87,000	2,000	8,50,89,000	15
70	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	3,92,48,000	14,000	3,92,62,000	
71	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	3,22,000	..	3,22,000	20
72	Ministry of Law	34,17,000	..	34,17,000	
73	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	6,18,06,000	..	6,18,06,000	
74	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	21,24,000	..	21,24,000	20
75	Geological Survey	5,16,00,000	..	5,16,00,000	25
76	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Mnistry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	5,59,14,000	10,000	5,59,24,000	
77	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	52,96,000	..	52,96,000	25
78	Roads	8,13,38,000	3,000	8,13,41,000	
79	Mercantile Marine	2,52,69,000	2,000	2,52,71,000	30
80	Lighthouses and Lightships	46,77,000	..	46,77,000	
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	2,04,51,000	..	2,04,51,000	30
82	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	9,14,000	..	9,14,000	
83	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	24,41,000	..	24,41,000	35
84	Ministry of Supply	39,46,000	..	39,36,000	
85	Supplies and Disposals	1,57,38,000	..	1,57,38,000	35
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply	15,50,000	..	15,50,000	
87	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	8,65,000	..	8,65,000	40
88	Meteorology	1,72,55,000	..	1,72,55,000	
89	Aviation	5,96,06,000	..	5,96,06,000	
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	97,35,000	..	97,35,000	40
91	Department of Atomic Engery	12,00,000	..	12,00,000	45
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy	17,85,70,000	..	17,85,70,000	

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93.	Department of Communications	6,38,000	..	6,38,000
94.	Overseas Communications Service	1,58,11,000	..	1,58,11,000
95.	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	96,06,76,000	*3,000*	96,06,79,000
96.	Posts and Telegraphs—Divident to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	5,60,46,000	..	5,60,46,000
97.	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications	15,57,000	..	15,57,000
98.	Department of Company Affairs	11,49,000	...	11,49,000
99.	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs	28,08,000	..	28,08,000
100.	Department of Electronics	43,94,000	..	43,94,000
101.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3,73,000	..	3,73,000
102.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	7,40,58,000	..	7,40,58,000
103.	Department of Social Welfare	8,05,000	..	8,05,000
104.	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	1,94,39,000	..	1,94,39,000
105.	Planning Commission	54,10,000	..	54,10,000
106.	Lok Sabha	92,62,000	*31,000*	92,93,000
107.	Rajya Sabha	37,82,000	*28,000*	38,10,000
	Charged Staff; Household and Allowances of the President	..	*15,97,000*	15,97,000
108.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,15,000	..	1,15,000
	Charged—Union Public Service Commission	..	*37,76,000*	37,76,000
109.	Defence Capital Outlay	51,42,67,000	*3,33,000*	54,46,00,000
110.	Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Defence	1,53,33,000	..	1,53,33,000
111.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	48,18,000	..	48,18,000
112.	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	21,03,000	..	21,03,000
113.	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	3,55,42,000	..	3,55,42,000
114.	Capital Outlay on Mints	9,61,000	..	9,61,000
115.	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	45,55,000	..	45,55,000
116.	Communted Value of Pensions	3,83,73,000	*84,000*	3,84,57,000
117.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	2,23,97,000	..	2,23,97,000
118.	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	9,64,67,000	..	9,64,67,000
119.	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	2,63,71,04,000	*3,59,55,68,000*	6,23,26,72,000
	Charged—Repayment of Debt	..	*41,84,17,33,000*	41,84,17,33,000
120.	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	41,12,21,000	*34,000*	41,12,55,000
121.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	20,87,95,000	*33,000*	20,88,28,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
122.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade . . .	1,62,93,000	..	1,62,93,000
123.	Capital Outlay on Public Works.	3,51,67,000	5,00,000	3,56,67,000
124.	Delhi Capital Outlay	2,23,34,000	6,66,000	2,30,00,000
125.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development . . .	7,73,01,000	..	7,73,01,000
126.	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas . .	8,59,76,000	69,67,000	9,29,43,000
127.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs. . .	68,33,000	..	68,33,000
128.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	2,03,70,000	..	2,03,70,000
129.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,74,80,000	..	2,74,80,000
130.	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes . . .	3,92,88,000	..	3,92,88,000
131.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power .	7,50,07,000	..	7,50,07,000
132.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	2,52,53,000	..	2,52,53,000
133.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	27,02,71,000	..	27,02,71,000
134.	Capital Outlay on Roads	18,55,72,000	67,000	18,56,39,000
135.	Capital Outlay on Ports	3,65,40,000	1,66,000	3,67,06,000
136.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transports	4,51,64,000	..	4,51,64,000
137.	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering .	7,62,15,000	..	7,62,15,000
138.	Capital Outlay on Aviation	4,45,76,000	67,000	4,46,43,000
139.	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	4,52,27,000	..	4,52,27,000
140.	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy . . .	21,71,71,000	..	21,71,71,000
141.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs Not met from Revenue)	29,35,00,000	..	29,35,00,000
142.	Other Capital Outlay of Department of Communications . .	61,27,000	7,000	61,34,000
	TOTAL	16,46,91,16,000	49,78,52,54,000	66,25,43,70,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114 (1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged in the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1971-72.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72.

(Shri Y. B. Chavan,
Minister of Finance)

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1971

No. 6 OF 1971

[30*th March*, 1971]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1971-72.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six thousand six hundred and twenty-five crores, forty-three lakhs and seventy thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1971-72. Withdrawal of Rs. 66,25, 43,70,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1971-72.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 19th March, 1971 and shall, on or after that date, be constued as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time. Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Defence . . .	40,60,000	..	40,60,000
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	2,71,25,33,000	2,87,000	2,71,28,20,000
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	19,76,33,000	13,000	19,76,46,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	81,65,00,000	33,000	81,65,33,000
5	Defence Services, Non-effective .	15,76,67,000	..	15,76,67,000
6	Ministry of Education and Youth Services	41,66,000	..	41,66,000
7	Education	24,39,47,000	..	24,39,47,000
8	Archaeology	70,62,000	..	70,62,000
9	Survey of India	2,08,84,000	..	2,08,84,000
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	1,62,15,000	..	1,62,15,000
11	External Affairs	9,38,08,000	2,000	9,38,10,000
12	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs .	7,32,72,000	..	7,32,72,000
13	Ministry of Finance . . .	6,29,08,000	..	6,29,08,000
14	Customs	3,18,00,000	17,000	3,18,17,000
15	Union Excise Duties . . .	6,36,30,000	17,000	6,36,47,000
16	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	6,68,70,000	72,000	6,69,42,000
17	Stamps	1,62,55,000	..	1,62,55,000
18	Audit	10,60,00,000	17,76,000	10,77,76,000
19	Currency and Coinage . . .	5,53,40,000	..	5,53,40,000
20	Mint	1,52,02,000	..	1,52,02,000
21	Kolar Gold Mines . . .	2,71,89,000	..	2,71,89,000
22	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	5,15,63,000	12,60,000	5,28,23,000
23	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	6,14,73,000	1,000	6,14,74,000
24	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	16,17,44,000	..	16,17,44,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territories Governments . .	1,93,47,86,000	73,09,50,000	2,66,57,36,000
26	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments . .	18,35,000	..	18,35,000
27	Pre-partition Payments . . .	18,000	1,74,000	1,92,000
	CHARGED—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	2,16,14,62,000	2,16,14,62,000
	CHARGED—*Payments of States Share of Union Excise Duties* . .	..	1,40,94,88,000	1,40,94,88,000
28	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	70,18,000	..	70,18,000
29	Agriculture	5,52,25,000	..	5,52,25,000
30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . .	6,27,33,000	..	6,27,33,000
31	Forest	67,06,000	..	67,06,000
32	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	15,59,12,000	3,000	15,59,15,000
33	Ministry of Foreign Trade . .	18,87,000	..	18,87,000
34	Foreign Trade	32,74,15,000	..	32,74,15,000
35	Other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. .	2,56,53,000	..	2,56,53,000
36	Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development . .	27,09,000	..	27,09,000
37	Medical and Public Health . .	9,04,03,000	..	9,04,03,000
38	Public Works	15,19,69,000	12,42,000	15,32,11,000
39	Stationery and Printing .	5,28,72,000	1,000	5,28,73,000
40	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development . .	1,09,90,000	..	1,09,90,000
41	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	46,02,000	..	46,02,000
42	Cabinet	28,22,000	..	28,22,000
43	Department of Personnel . .	1,39,94,000	..	1,39,94,000
44	Administration of Justice . .	82,000	12,28,000	13,10,000
45	Police	25,48,52,000	..	25,48,52,000
46	Census	3,62,84,000	..	3,62,84,000
47	Statistics	1,46,80,000	..	1,46,80,000
48	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	88,000	2,33,29,000	2,34,1700

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Territorial and Political Pensions	9,43,000	..	9,43,000
50	Delhi	19,82,26,000	11,66,000	19,93,92,000
51	Chandigarh	2,69,59,000	10,41,000	2,80,00,000
52	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,69,47,000	1,000	3,69,48,000
53	Tribal Areas	9,38,18,000	..	9,38,18,000
54	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	28,99,000	..	28,99,000
55	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	60,75,000	..	60,75,000
56	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4,31,18,000	..	4,31,18,000
57	Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	25,81,000	..	25,81,000
58	Industries	1,95,96,000	..	1,95,96,000
59	Salt	30,12,000	..	30,12,000
60	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Indistrial Development and Internal Trade	5,24,82,000	..	2,24,82,000
61	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,79,000	..	10,79,000
62	Broadcasting	5,48,31,000	..	5,48,31,000
63	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,89,19,000	..	2,89,19,000
64	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	15,38,000	..	15,38,000
65	Multi-purpose River Schemes	1,12,40,000	..	1,12,40,000
66	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	3,80,89,000	..	3,80,89,000
67	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	31,21,000	..	31,21,000
68	Director General, Mines Safety	20,94,000	..	20,94,000
69	Labour and Employment	8,50,87,000	2,000	8,50,89,000
70	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	3,92,48,000	14,000	3,92,62,000
71	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	3,22,000	..	3,22,000
72	Ministry of Law	34,17,000	..	34,17,000
73	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law	6,18,06,000	..	6,18,06,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals . .	21,24,000	..	21,24,000
75	Geological Survey.	5,16,00,000	..	5,16,00,000
76	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals .	5,59,14,000	10,000	5,59,24,000
77	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	52,96,000	..	52,96,000
78	Roads	8,13,38,000	3,000	8,13,41,000
79	Mercantile Marine	2,52,69,000	2,000	2,52,71,000
80	Lighthouses and Lightships . .	46,77,000	..	46,77,000
81	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	2,04,51,000	..	2,04,51,000
82	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	9,14,000	..	9,14,000
83	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering	24,41,000	..	24,41,000
84	Ministry of Supply	39,46,000	..	39,46,000
85	Supplies and Disposals . .	1,57,38,000	..	1,57,38,000
86	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply . . .	15,50,000	..	15,50,000
87	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	8,65,000	..	8,65,000
88	Meteorology	1,72,55,000	..	1,72,55,000
89	Aviation .	5,96,06,000	..	5,96,06,000
90	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	97,35,000	..	97,35,000
91	Department of Atomic Energy .	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
92	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy .	17,85,70,000	..	17,85,70,000
93	Department of Communications .	6,38,000	..	6,38,000
94	Overseas Communications Service .	1,58,11,000	..	1,58,11,000
95	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	96,06,76,000	3,000	96,06,79,000
96	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues .	5,60,46,000	..	5,60,46,000
97	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications .	15,57,000	..	15,57,000
98	Department of Company Affairs .	11,49,000	..	11,49,000
99	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs .	28,08,000	..	28,08,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	Department of Electronics	43,94,000	..	43,94,000
101	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3,73,000	..	3,73,000
102	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	7,40,58,000	..	7,40,58,000
103	Department of Social Welfare	8,05,000	..	8,05,000
104	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare	1,94,39,000	..	1,94,39,000
105	Planning Commission	54,10,000	..	54,10,000
106	Lok Sabha	92,62,000	*31,000*	92,93,000
107	Rajya Sabha	37,82,000	*28,000*	38,10,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*15,97,000*	15,97,000
108	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,15,000	..	1,15,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*37,76,000*	37,76,000
109	Defence Capital Outlay	54,42,67,000	*3,33,000*	54,46,00,000
110	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence	1,53,33,000	..	1,53,33,000
111	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services	48,18,000	..	48,18,000
112	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	21,03,000	..	21,03,000
113	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	3,55,42,000	..	3,55,42,000
114	Capital Outlay on Mines	9,61,000	..	9,61,000
115	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	45,55,000	..	45,55,000
116	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,83,73,000	*84,000*	3,84,57,000
117	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	2,23,97,000	..	2,23,97,000
118	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	9,64,67,000	..	9,64,67,000
119	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	2,63,71,04,000	*3,59,55,68,000*	6,23,26,72,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt*	..	*41,84,17,33,000*	41,84,17,33,000
120	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	41,12,21,000	*34,000*	41,12,55,000
121	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation	20,87,95,000	*33,000*	20,88,28,000
122	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	1,62,93,000	..	1,62,93,000
123	Capital Outlay on Public Works	3,51,67,000	*5,00,000*	3,56,67,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
124	Delhi Capital Outlay . . .	2,23,34,000	*6,66,000*	2,30,00,000
125	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development	7,73,01,000	..	7,73,01,000
126	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas . . .	8,59,76,000	*69,67,000*	9,29,43,000
127	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	68,33,000	..	68,33,000
128	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	2,03,70,000	..	2,03,70,000
129	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	2,74,80,000	..	2,74,80,000
130	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	3,92,88,000	..	3,92,88,000
131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . .	7,50,07,000	..	7,50,07,000
132	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	2,52,53,000	..	2,52,53,000
133	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals	27,02,71,000	..	27,02,71,000
134	Capital Outlay on Roads . .	18,55,72,000	*67,000*	18,56,39,000
135	Capital Outlay on Ports . .	3,65,40,000	*1,66,000*	3,67,06,000
136	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	4,51,64,000	..	4,51,64,000
137	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering . .	7,62,15,000	..	7,62,15,000
138	Capital Outlay on Aviation . .	4,45,76,000	*67,000*	4,46,43,000
139	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation .	4,52,27,000	..	4,52,27,000
140	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy . . .	21,71,71,000	..	21,71,71,000
141	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) .	29,35,00,000	..	29,35,00,000
142	Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications . .	61,27,000	*7,000*	61,34,000
	TOTAL . . .	16,46,91,16,000	*49,78,52,54,000*	66,25,43,70,000

THE FINANCE BILL, 1971.

A

BILL

to continue for the financial year 1971-72 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to special and regulatory duties of customs and excise and of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the duty on said year.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1971.

(2) Sections 2, 5, and 8 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1971.

2. **The Income-tax** and the provisions of section 2 of, and the First Schedule to, Finance Act, 1970, (19 of 1970) shall apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year or, as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, as they apply in relation to income-tax for the assessment year or as the case may be, the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1970, with the following modifications, namely :

(*a*) in section 2,—

(*i*) for the figures "1970", wherever they occur, the figures "1971" shall be substituted ;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 43 of 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provied in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) for the rates as specified in that chapter or section, as the case may be."

(iii) In sub-section 5, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end namely :—

'Povided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent. "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate."

(*b*) in the First Schedule,—

(i) in Part I,—

(1) for Paragraph A, the following Paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Paragraph A*

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other as sociation of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial judical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part, applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;
(3) where total income exceed Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 plus 17 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 ;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 ;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs· 80,000 ;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;
(12) where the toal income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 ;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has atleast two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000 ;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000

Surcharge on income tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax."

(2) in Paragraph C, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Paragarph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.'

(ii) in Part III,—

(1) in the opening portion, after the words 'as the case may be, "advance tax", the brackets, words and figures (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.)' shall be inserted ;

(2) in Paragrpah A, for the figures "1971" occurring in the proviso, the figures "1972" shall be substituted ;

(3) in Paragraph C, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.'

3. **Special duties of customs.** (1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of customs which is specified in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934) (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, or in that Schedule read with any notification of the Central Government for the time being in force, there shall be levied and collected as an addition to, and in the same manner as, the total amount so chargeable, a special duty of customs equal to 10 per cent of such amount :

Provided that in computing the total amount so chargeable, any duty chargeable under section 2A of the Tariff Act or section 4 of this Act shall not be included.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser ; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act.

4. **Regulatory duties of customs.** (1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Scheduel to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, a regulatory duty of customs not exceeding—

(*a*) 25 per cent of the rate, if any, specified in the said First Schedule read with any notification issued under section 3A, or sub-section (1) of section 4, of the Tariff Act ; or

(*b*) 10 per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962, (52 of 1962.)

whichever is higher :

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall come into force on the 16th day of May, 1971, and cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser ; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, (52 of 1962) and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act, or those rules and regulations.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

5. **Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.** In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1971", the figures "1972" shall be substituted.

6. **Special duties of excise on certain goods.** (1) When goods of the description mentioned in this section chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act) read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable, are assessed to duty, there shall be levied and collected—

(*a*) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 6, 8, 9, 14D, 22A, 23A, except sub-item (1) thereof, 23B, 28, 29, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 31 and Item No. 32 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a special duty of excise equal to 10 per cent, of the total amount so chargeable on such goods;

(*b*) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 2, 3 (1), sub-items I, II (2) and II(3) of Item No. 4 Items Nos. 13, 14, 14F, 15, 15A, 15B, 16, 16A, 17, 18A(2), 21, 22, 23, 23A(1), 27, 30, 31 (1), 33, sub-items (1), (3*a*) and (4) of Item No. 34 and sub-items II(1) and II(2) of Item No. 37 of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 20 per cent, of the total amount so chargeable on such goods; and

(*c*) as respects goods comprised in sub-item II(1) of Item No. 4 and Items Nos. 18, 18A(1), 18B, 20, 29A 33A and sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 34 of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, of the total amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said-sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such special duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

7. Regulatory duties of excise. (1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of sedtion 4 of the Central Excises Act :

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall come into force on the 16th day of May, 1971, and cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

8. Discontinuance of salt duty. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1971, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clause 3, clause 5 and clause of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. (16 of 1931).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this short Bill is to continue the existing tax structure for the financial year 1971-72, subject to certain modifications in relation to income-tax.

2. Clause 2 of the Bill deals with income-tax. The rates of income-tax and surcharges which were specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970, for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from salaries during the financial year 1970-71, for computing the "advance tax" payable during that financial year in relation to current incomes, and for certain special purposes, are proposed to be continued for the purpose of assessments for the assessment year 1971-72. Further, the same rates are proposed to be continued also for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from salaries during the financial year 1971-72, for computing the "advance tax" payable during that financial year on current incomes, and also for the said special purposes. Accordingly clause 2 of the Bill proposes to apply to the financial year 1971-72, the provisions of section 2 of, and the First Schedule to, the Finance Act, 1970, with consequential modifications and certain other modifications which have become necessary as a result of the amendments made in 1970 to section 164 and section 183 of the Income-tax Act. The modifications proposed as a result of these amendments are the following:—

(i) Sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Finance Act, 1970 is being substituted by a new sub-section (3) so as to make it clear that in cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act applies, the tax chargeable for the assessment year 1971-72 shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(ii) A proviso is proposed to be inserted at the end of sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Finance Act, 1970 so as to make it clear that in respect of any income which is chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of 65 per cent., "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1971-72 shall be computed at the said rate of 65 per cent, instead of the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970. A consequential change is also being made in the opening portion of Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970.

(iii) An *Epxlanation* is being added at the end of Paragraph C of Part I as well as of Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970, so as to make it clear that income-tax and surcharges at the rates specified in that Paragraph will be chargeable also in the case of an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act.

The modifications at (i) and (ii) above are proposed in the context of the amendment of section 164 of the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1970, for charging tax on the income of a discretionary trust at the flat rate of 65 per cent. or at the rate which would have been applicable if such income were the total income of an association of persons, whichever is higher. The modification at (iii) above is proposed in the context of the amendment of section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act, by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, under which an unregistered firm may be assessed as a registered firm and subjected to the tax chargeable on registered firms at the rates specified in Paragraph C and its partners charged to tax on their respective shares in the total income of the firm, where this course is beneficial to the revenue.

3. Clauses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 deal with indirect taxes and are on the same lines as sections 29, 30, 31, 33, 34 and 36, respectively, of the Finance Act, 1970.

Clause 3 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1972, a special duty of customs.

Clause 4 seeks to provide for levy of regulatory duties of customs up to the 15th May, 1972 on a flexible basis within the specified ceiling rates, for regulating or bringing greater economy in imports.

Caluse 5 seeks to continue for another year the provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949.

Clause 6 seeks to continue up to the 31st March, 1972 the existing special duties of excise.

Clause 7 seeks to provide for levy of regulatory duties of excise up to the 15th May, 1972, on a flexible basis within the specified ceiling rate, for regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption.

Clause 8 provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

NEW DELHI;
The 24th March, 1971

V.R. CHAVAN

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 3(30)-B[71, dated the 24th March, 1971 from Shri Y.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha).

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of th Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1971 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Loke Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 24th March, 1971.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

As this Bill seeks to continue the existing tax structure for the financial year 1971-72, subject to certain modfications in relation to income-tax, the Bill if enacted and brought into operation would not involve any additional expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 4 of the Bill enables the Central Government to levy by notification a regulatory duty of customs at such rate as may be specified in the notification, but subject to the maximum laid down in the said clause. This power will be exercised with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports. Similarly, clause 7 of the Bill enables the Central Government to levy by notification a regulatory duty of excise at such rate as may bes pecified in the notification, but subject to the maximum laid down in the said clause. This power will be exercised with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption. The exercise of the powers conferred by clauees 4 and 7 will depend upon the circumstances prevailing at the time of the notification. It is not possible to visualise at this stage what those circumstances would be. It is accordingly felt that power in this regard should vest in the Central Government. Having regard to the circumstances under which powers under clauses 4 and 7 will be exercised by the Central Government, the powers delegated to it are of a normal character.

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to continue for the financial year 1971-72 tae existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications and to provide for the continance of the provisions relating to special and regulatory duties of customs and excise and of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year,

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(*Shri Y. B. Chavan,*
Minister of Finance)

Budget 1971-72
Speech of
Minister of Finance
28th May, 1971

Sir,

On the 24th of March this year, I had presented to the Honourable House an interim Budget for 1971-72. I had then assured Honourable Members that the Budget proper to be presented in the current Session will provide for a significant increase in the outlays on development and social welfare over and beyond what the interim Budget had indicated. It is in fulfilment of this commitment that I rise before you today.

Economic Conditions

2. Earlier this week, the Government have laid on the floor of the Honourable House the Economic Survey for 1970-71. The Survey shows that the economy presents in general of promising picture indeed and that it is now better poised to tackle the tasks ahead than at any other time in recent years. We have once more been able to fulfil during 1970-71, the target set in the Fourth Plan with respect to the overall rate of economic growth. In agriculture, progress has been maintained; foodgrains production has continued to expand at a most satisfactory rate. In the industrial sector, lack of certain essential raw materials has hampered production in some areas and there is still under-utilisation of capacity in a few other areas. But new grounds have been broken in our import substitution efforts, and recovery from the years of recession in the middle 1960's is considerable. Besides, the growth in the small-scale sector is most encouraging. Enough symptoms abound which indicate that once a significant improvement occurs in the scale of public investments, industry as a whole will surge forward. After a few initial set-backs, there has been a remarkable spurt in exports towards the later months of the year. Better organisation is, however, still the major outstanding task for both industry and exports. Apart from raw material shortages and procedural delays, we have also to face problems of low scales of operations and high unit cost in some industries. Cost reduction and improvement in efficiency are thus vital for imparting a new dynamism to industrial growth and exports.

3. In agriculture too, there is yet no occasion to relent on our efforts. We must continue the search for high-yielding varieties of paddy which will prove durable in our varying agro-climatic conditions. Irrigation facilities will have to be expanded to ensure the extensive propagation of double cropping. Our search for better pest-resistant qualities of seeds for millets must go on. The greatest area of responsibility will lie in improving the productivity per hectare of pulses and the cash crops, including cotton, oilseeds and jute. During 1970-71, there was a marked stability—occasionally even a certain fall—in foodgrain prices. In fact, but for the Government's price support operations intended to protect the farmers, there would have been a steeper order of decline in these prices. Despite this, there was an overall increase in the general price level largely induced by the shortage in the availability of commercial crops. Against this background, we cannot accelerate our rate of growth with price stability unless we raise the output of commercial crops.

4. On the external side, while we can take credit for repaying our outstanding obligations to the International Monetary Fund, our balance of payments is not as satisfying as it was at the end of 1969-70. Exports have shown a remarkable improvement. At the same time, with the rising tempo of industrial activity, imports have been going up. Outstanding import licences suggest that there will be a further increase in imports during the current year. Because of shortage in steel, cotton, oils and oilseeds, we have had to plan for much larger imports than originally envisaged. Fresh aid allocations have declined during the past year even as the burden of debt servicing has continued to mount. Net aid available to finance imports has, therefore, shrunk. Thus we can scarcely afford to relax in the matter of a prudent management of our balance of payments.

Reorientation of Policies

5. The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice. There can be little doubt that social justice must begin with increasing the opportunities of job and work for every one. A good deal has been done in the course of the past year to initiate measures for creating gainful work for the urban unemployed as well as the rural under-employed. During the past year, the nationalised banks have expanded their scale of operations so as to provide more credit to the hitherto neglected sectors and for purposes of self-employment. They intend to do much more in future. A crash programme for rural employment has been announced and the Government's broad objective is to ensure employment to at least one person in each family in all parts of the country. At the same time, the Government is determined that such schemes for creating employment do not take the form of ad hoc measures but contribute to the accretion of additional physical assets in the countryside in the form of new

roads, land reclamation, land development, drainage etc.

6. Honourable Members will also remember that special works programmes were introduced last year to improve job opportunities in the countryside, particularly for the small farmers and in the backward areas. These schemes will continue. In addition, as I shall describe presently, we propose to make a special budgetary provision for assisting the educated unemployed in their search for a constructive opportunity to serve the nation.

7. The largest stimulus to employment can, however, come only by increasing the tempo of economic activity all round. It is therefore essential that expenditure under the Plan is maintained on projected levels and that no shortfalls occur. I am afraid that our performance in 1970-71 in this respect leaves much to be desired. While I am proposing to increase significantly the Plan outlays over what was allocated last year, the emphasis has to be even more on the timely implementation of Plan projects for which budgetary provision is being made.

8. Faster growth and greater social justice will be elusive goals unless pursued in a milieu of relative price stability. We can scarcely ignore the adverse effects of unabated price increases on both investment and income distribution. Inflation also dislocates attempts to increase the efficiency of production and to lower unit cost, which in turn affects exports. There is therefore need for continuous vigilance. The drive for a faster rate of growth in this sense, therefore, blends with the parallel goal of achieving price stability. In this task, we must also keep under examination the operation of the monetary forces.

9. Our procedure for formulating annual Plans is itself in the nature of a reassessment of Plan priorities and objectives. At the present juncture, when we have just received a new mandate, it is also necessary to make a fresh appraisal of the Plan as a whole. The emphasis from now on has to be on measures which will speed up the process of implementation of projects, foster the expansion of employment opportunities and reduce disparities, including regional disparities. Honourable Members are aware of the various steps taken in recent years for encouraging growth, including growth of industry in the backward areas through allocation of Plan assistance and similar fiscal and other means. The same objective has to be kept in mind in the allocation of our foreign exchange resources including those mobilised through external assistance. Schemes intended for backward areas have to be given due consideration at the stage of the for-allotment of internal and external resources mulation of the Plan itself, so that in the general under the Plan, the different parts of the country, and particularly the retarded regions, get their due share.

10. Our public sector enterprises have deepened and widened the industrial base of the economy and achieved certain basic social objectives. Efficient performance on the part of these enterprises is crucial for the Government's overall development effort. The extent of buoyancy that can be added to the economy each year will be largely related to the ability of the public sector to implement the Plan proposals. Administrative and procedural delays which hold back progress of these enterprises are thus matters of considerable concern. Similarly, the public sector has to yield a sizeable surplus, since this surplus is a key source of future growth. During the past year, a number of steps have been taken to raise the general efficiency of public enterprises. Increasing attention is being devoted for the proper maintenance of inventories as well as of plant and machinery in each public sector unit, and towards tackling the problem of personnel management and industrial relations. In regard to the latter, we would certainly like to have the advice and counsel of trade unions. They have an equal stake in the efficiency of the public sector. I hope that, with their cooperation, it will be possible to initiate a new chapter of industrial relations in our public enterprises.

11. A large segment of the commercial banks is also now a part of the public sector. Here too, I would seek the cooperation of the trade union leaders to improve the efficiency of the banking system. A beginning was made recently when I initiated a dialogue with the employees and the management of the banks; our discussions covered such areas as credit planning and deposit mobilisation. I propose to continue this practice. The new Boards of Directors, the composition of which will be announced soon and which will include representatives of the Award staff and officers, will, I hope, carry forward the task of improving the procedures and policies of the banks along intended lines.

12. Each of the nationalised banks has been urged to have an annual credit plan which could ensure that the credit apportioned to the different sectors, and particularly the sectors neglected hitherto, is in conformity with their needs and at the same time within the norms of monetary expansion. The Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to suggest credit schemes for promoting self-employment has made a number of valuable suggestions which are being given shape to by the commercial banks. Another committee which was asked to recommend a scheme of differential lending rates for helping the smaller borrowers and the weaker sections of the community has just submitted its report. A Credit Guarantee Corporation has been set up with effect from first April to underwrite the advances offered by banks to small borrowers. Honourable Members are also aware that the Government have recently framed the guidelines for the conversion into equity of loans offered by public financial institutions. These guidelines

should go a long way to promote the establishment of a joint sector to which we attach considerable significance.

13. Honourable Members, I am sure, are happy with our decision to take over the business of general insurance in the country. This decision marks a culmination of the process which was started when we nationalised the Imperial Bank of India and the life insurance business and to which we gave a major thrust less than two years ago through nationalisation of major commercial banks. With these measures, virtually all the savings of the people mobilised by financial institutions can now be deployed in accordance with national priorities.

Revised Estimates, 1970-71

14. In the Interim Budget, I had indicated that the year 1970-71 will close with an overall deficit of Rs. 230 crores. The Budget documents I am presenting today repeat from the Interim Budget the Revised Estimates for 1970-71, since actuals are not yet available in most cases. According to the latest indications, however, the overall deficit for 1970-71, I am afraid, may be of the order of Rs. 270 crores.

15. While presenting the Interim Budget, I had occasion to express concern over the fact that a number of States were overdrawing their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India. I regret to say that despite the increased special assistance of Rs. 195 crores to the States during 1970-71, there has been no abatement in the States' recourse to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank as will be evident from the fact that, at the end of last March, as many as 14 States had overdrafts aggregating to Rs. 260 crores. The special assistance to States, which was designed to help them to fulfil their targets of Plan outlays, is to taper off in the coming years. In this context, the problem of overdrafts assumes an additional gravity. I would appeal to the States to maximise their efforts for raising additional resources and to enforce the strictest discipline on the growth of non Plan expenditure.

Budget Estimates, 1971-72

16. Honourable Members will recall that in the Interim Budget I had provided a sum of Rs. 1,195 crores for the Central Plan for 1971-72, that is, at the same level as in the Budget for 1970-71. I had then stated that the provision for the Central Plan for the current year was to be augmented following a review of requirements and resources. I propose to raise the outlay under the Central Plan by Rs. 155 crores, that is, to Rs. 1,350 crores. This represents an increase of more than Rs. 300 crores over the likely actual level of expenditure in 1970-71. The more important areas where the budgetary provisions have been significantly raised over what was provided in the Interim Budget include shipping (Rs. 16 crores), ports (Rs. 13 crores), roads (Rs. 10 crores), mines and metals (Rs. 9 crores), health and family planning (Rs. 12 crores), Posts & Telegraphs (Rs. 11 crores), agriculture (Rs. 32 crores) and food procurement (Rs. 18 crores). I had already provided in full in the Interim Budget the sum of Rs. 785 crores towards Central assistance for the Plans of the States and the Union Territories, as against a provision of Rs. 711 crores in the Budget for 1970-71.

17. For creating immediate employment opportunities, even a larger Plan outlay may not be enough in the short period. I have therefore decided to add a further thrust to the public sector outlay which could both generate additional employment and provide relief to the weaker sections of the community. For the crash programme for rural employment a provision of Rs. 50 crores was already made in the March Budget. But the problem of unemployment is equally acute among our educated young men and women. We are determined not to permit them to be a lost and frustrated generation. We propose to assist them actively so that they might set themselves up in gainful creative endeavours which would at the same time accelerate the pace of economic progress of the country. To this end, in the Budget I am now presenting, we propose to allot a further sum of Rs. 25 crores for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians. The details of these schemes are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministries concerned.

18. Honourable Members will be glad to know that the provision of Rs. 4 crores made in the Interim Budget for a nutrition programme for children is now being raised to Rs. 10 crores, and included in the Plan. I have no illusion that even this larger provision will mean such more than a beginning in the task of protecting and nurturing the health and welfare of the poor children. I do hope that, in this matter, we will be in a position to do substantially more in the coming years. I might also mention here that we propose to reserve 25 per cent of fresh admissions to public schools for meritorious candidates, who will be offered Government scholarships.

19. The special provisions made last year for improvement of slums are being maintained. The work of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority will be pursued with vigour. I would also like to state here that the Government would consider sympathetically proposals for a similar improvement in living conditions for slum dwellers in other metropolitan cities and towns; if State Governments and municipal bodies could initiate viable schemes for this purpose, we will consider the question of financial accommodation.

20. Finally, I have to refer to the tragedy that has been enacted over the past two months in East Bengal representing some of the darkest episodes in human history. Already, some three million evacuees have crossed over the borders.

It is our hope and endeavour that all these unfortunate people will be able soon to return to their homes and hearths in dignity and honour. Meanwhile, we shall do our utmost to offer succour and relief to all those who have taken temporary shelter with us. It will clearly be beyond our capability to meet on our own the financial burden involved. We regard it as the responsibility of the international community to share with us this burden. In the Budget, I have tentatively made a provision of Rs. 60 crores for providing relief to the evacuees from East Bengal. For the present, we have taken credit on the revenue side to the extent of Rs. 20 crores which we expect will accrue to the Budget by way of external assistance for the relief of the evacuees. In addition, it is our hope that substantial supplies from abroad will be available for providing relief without being routed through the Budget. Honourable Members will note that the provision we have made will suffice only for a limited period and that a considerably higher order of assistance from the international community will be necessary.

21. Let me now sum up the overall budgetary picture as it emerges following the increase in the Plan outlay, the provision for employment assistance, and certain inescapable additions to the non-Plan items of expenditure since the presentation of the Interim Budget in March. Apart from the provision for evacuee relief, I might mention in particular the addition in the expenditure on account of food subsidy, which is now placed at Rs. 30 crores instead of Rs. 10 crores as indicated in the Interim Budget. On present reckoning, the revenue receipts in 1971-72 are likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,562 crores. Expenditure to be met from revenue will amount to Rs. 3,587 crores. Thus the revenue surplus, placed in the Interim Budget at Rs. 114 crores, will now turn into a deficit of Rs. 25 crores. On the capital side, collections under the various small savings schemes are now expected to be Rs. 180 crores as against Rs. 155 crores indicated in the Interim Budget; correspondingly, however, loans to the States will also go up by Rs. 16 crores, so that the net increase under this head will be only Rs. 9 crores. I have also taken credit for an additional accrual of Rs. 40 crores under PL 480 receipts representing largely the spill-over from 1970-71. Total capital receipts, inclusive of loans and advances and transactions under various debt deposit heads, are now placed at Rs. 2,024 crores and total capital expenditure, including loans and advances, is estimated at Rs. 2,396 crores. The capital budget will, therefore, show a deficit of Rs. 372 crores as against Rs. 354 crores in the Interim Budget. The overall budgetary gap, taking revenue and capital accounts together, will now be of the order of Rs. 397 crores. This takes into account the effect on the Central Budget of the changes in Railway fares and freight rates announced a few days ago and of changes in the Post and Telegraph tariff to which I will refer a little later.

22. Honourable Members, I am sure, would not like me to leave uncovered a deficit of this magnitude in the Budget. I will, therefore, seek their indulgence if I have now to turn to what all of you, I am sure, are waiting for, namely, proposals to bring down the deficit to a more tolerable order.

Part "B" of the Budget Speech for 1971-72

23. The task of raising additional resources through fresh imposts on the people is the least enviable of a Finance Minister's responsibility. If I still have to approach this House with proposals to raise additional resources, it is because of the imperatives of the situation, including the need to augment the Plan outlay, to create additional employment opportunities and to offer succour to the evacuees from East Bengal.

General Principles

24. In framing these proposals, I have endeavoured to follow certain broad principles. These other objective of improving the structure of income distribution in society.

(a) The tax structure must be simplified and rationalised in such a way that the burden of assessment for the assessee as well as the tax collector and the opportunities for evasion are minimised;

(b) The overall burden of taxation must be distributed amongst the different sections of the community in such a manner that, in the process, there is an appreciable scaling down of the concentration of economic power and reduction in the inequalities in income and wealth; and

(c) The incidence of the fresh imposts should not, as far as possible, disturb the general level of prices of essential goods.

25. Accordingly, the concentration of the additional tax effort, to the extent feasible, should be on direct taxes, particularly on the affluent groups, and on such categories of indirect taxes as affect the luxury and near-luxury commodities. In so far as we succeed in limiting the burden of indirect levies on the latter group of commodities, we are also able to achieve in part the

Tax Administration

26. The tightening and streamlining of tax administration has two facets. First, it helps to garner additional yield from the existing tax sources and thus makes it less necessary to look for fresh tax heads every year. Second, since it is generally the well-to-do and the rich who avoid and evade taxes, a tightening of tax administration, including closing of loopholes, would compel them to part with a larger proportion of their incomes and assets and would therefore further one of the overriding objectives of fiscal policy.

27. Undervaluation of property has been one of the means to evade wealth tax, capital gains tax and stamp duties. It has also been an important avenue for the circulation of black money. This practice could be greatly discouraged if Government had the power to acquire properties at prices that correspond to what is recorded in sale deeds. Accordingly, we propose to move a Bill during the current session to acquire this power. I hope it would not be considered dishonourable to take a dishonest man at his word.

28. In pursuance of the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations, it is also proposed to sponsor legislation in the current session to discourage benami holding of poverty. If, at the time of assessment, a person fails to declare income from a piece of property or the property itself so as to evade payment of income and wealth taxes, the intended legislation will debar him from enforcing his claim to such property in a court of law.

29. Pursuant to the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission, we further propose to transfer the work of recovery of arrears of estate duty from the State Governments to the Income Tax Department at the Centre. Since, in this matter, we can move only with the concurrence of the State Legislatures, a Bill is being drafted for circulation among the States.

30. It is proposed to strengthen the Valuation Cell located in the Central Board of Direct Taxes for making valuation of buildings in order to enable it to extend its activities and speed up valuations in cases involving the assessment of wealth tax. For assessment of income tax, under the new procedure which has come into effect from the current year, summary assessments will be completed in most cases which do not involve substantial points of dispute, and only a small proportion of the cases will be subjected to a sample scrutiny subsequently. This will enable the Income Tax Officers to devote correspondingly more time for cases involving substantial revenue.

31. In the field of excise duties, I propose to set up a Committee to review the Self Removal Procedure scheme, which has been in operation for the last two to three years, with a view to suggesting improvements which could reduce leakage of revenue. A Study Team, which considered the issues relating to over and under-invoicing, have made a number of suggestions for checking the leakage of foreign exchange through manipulation of invoice values. The Government will give early consideration to implement its recommendations. With a similar purpose, a comprehensive review is being undertaken of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act: and we propose to introduce soon a Bill to amend several provisions of this Act.

Consultation with States

32. In the past, at the Centre, we have taken several fiscal steps to discourage the growth and concentration of excessive income and wealth in a few hands in the urban areas. The constitutional prerogative of the Union Government to initiate measures for similar reforms in the countryside is however severely restricted. But

this does not mean that some of the present anomalies must continue, or that we can be obvious of growing inequalities in rural areas. Ultimately, the basis of tax has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources.

33. Similarly, there are constitutional limitations on the powers of the Centre to tax services even when these are of a luxury or semi-luxury character. As the States and the Centre have to share the responsibility of raising resources for economic development, it is the duty and obligation of the Centre to point out to the States untapped resources for mobilisation where the Union Government itself is precluded by the constitutional provisions to impose any levy. It is my intention to consult and seek the advice of the State Finance Ministers on the entire range of these issues and to remain in continuous touch with them so that a concerted view is taken.

Direct Taxation

34. I now come to the new proposals in respect of direct taxation. If we are going to make an effective dent on the problem of income inequalities in our society, we cannot possibly flinch from deploying increasingly the instrument of direct taxation. The proposals that I am outlining will have only a limited yield of revenue in the current year. Over a number of years, however, the cumulative effect of these proposals will be to raise revenue of a considerable order; what is much more significant, they will bring about a significant change in the distribution of disposable income and wealth.

(a) Taxation on Income and Wealth

35. In the field of personal income taxation, the rate of surcharge in the case of individuals as well as Hindu undivided families is being increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent provided the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 per annum. In a full year, the impact of the proposal will be to provide an additional Rs. 20 crores to the exchequer; for 1971-72, the revenue yield is expected to be around Rs. 12 crores.

36. I also want to take this opportunity to increase the tax on capital gains, which are a species of unearned income. The deduction from long-term capital gains allowed in computing the taxable income of non-corporate assessees is being reduced from 45 per cent to 35 per cent where such gains relate to lands and buildings and from 65 per cent to 50 per cent in respect of other capital gains.

37. The incidence of tax on long-term capital gains will be increased in the case of companies as well. This increase is being brought about by raising the rates of tax from 40 per cent to 45 per cent in respect of gains relating to lands and buildings and from 30 per cent to 35 per cent in respect of other gains.

38. I have some fairly stiff proposals regarding wealth tax. If a significant reduction in the concentration of wealth is to be brought about, it is essential that the taxation of wealth is made more rigorous. Honourable Members will recollect that last year's Budget made a beginning in this direction by raising the rates of additional wealth tax on urban property. This year, I propose to raise drastically taxation on slabs of net wealth above Rs. 15 lakhs, where the rate of tax will now be uniformly 8 per cent as against the current rates of 4 per cent on net wealth between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs and 5 per cent on net wealth above Rs. 20 lakhs. I also propose to include in net wealth for purposes of taxation the first Rs. 1 lakh of wealth in the case of all individual assessees and the first Rs. 2 lakhs for Hindu undivided families. Thus, while no wealth tax will be leviable unless the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1 lakh in the case of individuals and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of Hindu undivided families, once they are liable to tax, it will apply to their entire wealth. However, the exemptions in respect of approved financial investments, owner-occupied house and agricultural assets will continue.

39. To tighten the incidence, the exemption from wealth tax currently available for household or personal jewellery and for shares forming part of initial capital issues is being withdrawn. In the case of conveyances, the exemption will now be limited to Rs. 25,000 in the aggregate. The existing provision in the Wealth Tax Act excluding from aggregation the assets transferred by an individual to the spouse or minor discourage benami holding of property. If, at the children is being done away with. A similar provision is being made in respect of conversion of assets of individuals into those of Hindu undivided families. While all these changes will not naturally yield any revenue this year, is future, the annual additional yield from these measures affecting wealth tax could be around Rs. 14.5 crores. What is more important, they will impose a virtual ceiling on individual wealth at a much lower level than at present.

40. As a further measure to discourage evasion of tax, conversion of the separate property of an individual into property belonging to a Hindu undivided family will be brought within the ambit of the gift tax.

(b) Taxation of Companies

41. I am proposing several structural changes affecting the incidence of company taxation. While the rates of taxation on the ordinary income of companies are being maintained at existing levels, except for the rate on capital gains, the rate of surtax on company profits will be increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the case of chargeable profits in excess of 15 per cent of the capital.

42. The practice of offering a development rebate in respect of new investment has had, I

feel, a full play. I am accordingly serving the required notice that no development rebate will plant installed after May 31, 1974. Whatever the revenue implications of this step—and they are sizeable—will be fully revealed only after 1974-75, i.e., from the Fifth Plan onwards. But I shall consider myself amply rewarded if advance notice of this change quickens the pace be allowed on ships acquired or machinery or of investment in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

43. At present, in the case of new industrial undertakings, ships and approved hotels, profits upto 6 per cent of the capital employed are entitled to tax exemption for a period of five years. Since debentures and long-term borrowings do not in any manner represent risk capital and interest thereon is in any case deducted, it was generosity on the part of the Government to extend the tax holiday provision even to such constituents of capital. I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of the capital for purposes of tax-exemption, debentures and long term borrowings will be excluded. This single measure wil provide the exchequer with Rs. 10 crores during the current year; the yield for a full year will be of the order of Rs. 14 crores.

44. Priority industries currently enjoy a special tax exemption upto 8 per cent of their profits. I am proposing that the special exemption be reduced to 5 per cent of such profits. In addition, we have also decided to shorten the list of priority industries by excluding aluminium, motor trucks and buses, cement and refractories, soda ash, petro-chemicals and automobile ancillaries. The general economic conditions are now such that it is not necessary that these industries should continue to enjoy special benefits which were accruing to them hitherto. The two measures in relation to priority industries should yield Rs. 8 crores in future years; in 1971-72, the yield is likely to be about Rs. 6 crores.

45. The deduction of income upto Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate from investments in specified financial assets which was provided for last year will from now on be admissible only to individuals and Hindu undivided families.

46. The concessional tax treatment of dividends received by foreign companies from a closely-held Indian company engaged in a priority industry will be discontinued the foreign companies will be subjected to tax on such dividends at the usual rate of 24.5 per cent.

47. I am firmly of the view that the fiscal instrument must be deployed to discourage payment of high salaries and remunerations which go ill with the norms of egalitarian society. I accordingly propose to impose a ceiling on the remuneration of company employees which would be deductible in the computation of taxable profits. The ceiling is being set at Rs. 5,000 per month. Together with the existing ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per month in the case of perquisites, the allowable overall ceiling on remuneration and perquisites, for purposes of taxation, will be at Rs. 6,000 per month. In addition, I am proposing to reduce the tax deductible limits of daily allowance to employees while on tour.

(c) Miscellaneous Concessions

48. Having already delivered the rough tidings, let me now detail some of the smoother ones. I propose to raise the standard deduction currently allowed for the computation of taxable income of employees who own a motor-cycle, a scooter or a moped from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per month for others, who do not possess any of these, the standard deduction will be raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

49. The quantum of deduction in respect of long-term savings through life insurance, provident fund contributions, etc., is being substantially modified. At present, 60 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 together with 50 per cent of the balance of such long-term savings are tax exempt. I am now proposing that for the first Rs. 1,000 of such savings, the quantum of deduction should be 100 per cent. On the next Rs. 4,000 of the qualifying savings, the proposed deduction will be 50 per cent, and on the balance 40 per cent. The limit for the savings qualifying for deduction will be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the case of individuals.

50 As a result of the changes in the standard deductions allowable for conveyance and long-term savings, an employee with an annual income of Rs. 6,000 will be exempt from income taxation provided he saves at least Rs. 400 in the approved form.

51. The tax concessions for promoting development and export of technical know-how and technical services, which have been available only to companies, will from now on also apply to individuals, Hindu undivided families and partnership firms. Certain further tax concessions are also at present available for expenditure on research and development. A Committee has recently been set up by the Government to review the position and make recommendations regarding further fiscal incentives that could be offered to encourage industrial research. The recommendations of the Committee will be given due weight.

52. The special deduction of income upto Rs. 3,000 from investments in specified financial assets available to individuals and Hindu undivided families would henceforth also cover interest on deposits with a cooperative society made by its members. Moreover, the interest paid by a cooperative society to its members on deposits made by them will be exempted from the requirement of deduction of tax at source. Shares of, and member-deposits with, a cooperative society will be regarded as approved invest-

ments which are exempt from wealth tax upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs. But I propose to withdraw exemption in respect of such investment in the case of discretionary trusts which are subject to taxation on their net wealth at the flat rate of 1.5 per cent, or at the rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher.

53. There are certain minor concessions which I would now mention together. Cooperative societies of workers or those engaged in fishing and allied activities will be exempted from tax on their entire business income. Local authorities deriving income from the supply of water or electricity to villages outside their jurisdiction will be exempted from tax on such incomes. A member of a cooperative housing society, to whom a building or a flat has been allotted under a house-building scheme of the society, will be regarded as the owner of that piece of property for purposes of wealth tax.

54. The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation will be exempted from tax on its income for a period of ten years; the tax-exempt status of the Deposit Insurance Corporation will be extended by a further period of five years.

55. This brings me to the close of the various proposals relating to direct taxation. After taking into account the concessions, the net yield from the new direct tax measures from 1972-73 will be of the order of Rs. 57 crores. For 1971-72, however, the realisation is unlikely to exceed Rs. 27 crores.

Indirect Taxation

56. I now turn to indirect taxes. My proposals regarding customs duties belong broadly to two categories. The first set of proposals is aimed at rationalising the rates structure of imports duties. The other group of proposals is related to, and consequent on, the arrangements reached with a number of foreign countries who have agreed to release us from the bindings under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the matter of import levy on certain commodities.

(a) Import Duties

57. The existing rates structure of import duties, I confess, forms a complicated pattern. As of now, there are seven *ad valorem* rates of duty in force: 15 per cent, 27½ per cent, 35 per cent, 40 per cent, 50 per cent, 60 per cent and, finally, 100 per cent. In order to introduce an across-board simplification and to remove existing anomalies, I propose to have only four effective rates import duty, namely, 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent.

58. I propose to bring in all items of machinery within the orbit of 30 per cent import levy. While this would imply a marginal increase of 2½ percentage points in the rate of duty in respect of project imports, the decrease of duty by 5 percentage points in respect of machinery in general would provide relief to smaller industrial units and units manufacturing equipment who import a part of the components and to all those who need to import small items of machinery by way of spares or balancing equipment. The equalisation of rates for all kinds of machinery would also simplify assessment and, I hope, speed up assessment work. Items such as agricultural machinery and implements, dairy and poultry farming appliances would also now attract duty at the rate of 30 per cent instead of 15 per cent.

59. Certain basic raw materials and non-ferrous metals will from now on be liable to duty at the uniform rate of 40 per cent. Iron and steel and unwrought copper will, however, attract the lower duty of 30 per cent.

60. It is proposed to eliminate the present rate of duty of 50 per cent and levy instead a higher rate of 60 per cent on most items. A similar upward revision has already been made in the course of the past two years with respect to the duty on chemicals, drugs, medicines, electrical and non-electrical appliances. What I am proposing now, therefore, is to bring all similar items together under the umbrella of the same rate of duty.

61. Till now, certain items used by the more affluent sections of the community, such as automobile components and dry fruits, were liable to a duty of 60 per cent instead of 100 per cent which is the standard rate for most imported consumer goods. This anomaly is now being removed. In addition, in view of the increase in the c.i.f. price as well as the high margin of profit, the specific rate applicable to cloves is being increased from Rs. 18 per kilogram to Rs. 60 per kilogram.

62. As a result of the release from the GATT bindings, we are now in a position to either impose a duty, or raise the existing rates of duty, on a number of items, including agricultural tractors, earthshifting machinery, staple fibre excluding yarn, raw wool, unwrought copper, zinc and pig lead. I propose to avail of the opportunity. In view of the high margin of profit on imported staple fibre, I am proposing that the duty on it be fixed at 100 per cent. On unwrought zinc, pig lead and raw wool, the duty will be 40 per cent, and on copper, 30 per cent. Given the large disparity between the prices of imported and indigenous tractors, I have also decided on a levy of 30 per cent on imported agricultural tractors. The same rate of duty will apply on earth-shifting machinery.

63. Taking into account the effect of the rationalisation of import duties as well as the adjustments following from the release from the GATT bindings and the countervailing levies related to changes in excise duties to which I would soon turn, we should be able to get additional revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 54 crores during the remaining part of the year.

(b) EXCISE DUTIES

64. I now come to the proposals with respect to excise duties. Pursuant to the decision to continue the scheme of levying additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax on sugar, textile and tobacco, we are committed to raise the over-all incidence of these additional duties to 10.8 per cent on the value of clearances by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Since this target has to be attained by 1973-74, it has become necessary to make a substantial beginning in the current year itself. For the present, I have decided to concentrate on cigarettes and, to some extent, on textiles.

65. There comes perhaps a time in the life of every smoker when the concern for his own health begins to outweigh the loyalty to an old and faithful companion. For those who cannot shake off their consuming passion, there is at least the consolation that the more taxes they pay, the more they serve the common cause. I am, therefore, fortified in my decision to increase once again the taxation on cigarettes by the thought that whichever way my smoking friends react, there would be a net gain to national welfare. In place of the existing three slabs of duty on cigarettes, I propose to have five. By suitable adjustments of the basic and additional duties on these slabs, I hope to raise during the current year Rs. 33.20 crores of which Rs. 16.40 crores would go to the States by way of additional excise in lieu of sales tax. The effect of the proposals would be a marginal increase in the price of the cheaper varieties of cigarettes, but a much sharper increase for the more expensive varieties.

66. Textiles, particularly coarse and medium varieties of cloth, are a basic necessity, and their prices rose rather inordinately in 1970-71. Despite other constraints, I have therefore decided that the impost on textiles should be modest this year. I propose to step up slightly the additional excise duties on medium A and medium B varieties of cotton textiles from 4.8 paise to 6 paise per square metre and also to round off the additional duty leviable on coarse cloth from 3.6 paise to 4 paise per square metre. With respect to super-fine and fine cloth, however, I propose to go much further, and raise the rates of the additional excise duty to 25 paise and 15 paise respectively per square metre. These several measures should fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 4.90 crores which will accrue entirely to the States.

67. My other major proposal in regard to excises in the area of motor spirit, solvents and a number of other minor lubricants. In view of the rise in international oil prices, there is need for the maximum economy in the utilisation of petroleum and petroleum products if we are to conserve our scarce foreign exchange resources. No doubt, there will be a certain hardship involved in this, but I am afraid it has to be borne by our people. To curb consumption, I, therefore, propose to increase the duty on motor spirit by Rs. 200 per kilo litre or 20 paise per litre. This measure will fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 36.30 crores in the current year.

68. There is extensive misuse of certain special boiling point spirits, otherwise known as solvent oils, as adulterants for motor spirit. To discourage this practice, I propose to raise the duty on solvents from the present rate of Rs. 45 per kilo litre to Rs. 845 per kilo litre. This measure will yield Rs. 4.25 crores during the current year.

69. Similarly, to prevent the adulteration of mineral turpentine oil with superior kerosene, an extra duty of Rs. 100 per metric tonne is being imposed on the former. In the case of liquid petroleum gas, I am proposing to abolish the *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent and, instead, impose a specific duty of 25 paise per kilogram. The rate of duty which at present obtains on lubricating stock oils and greases directly derived from refined petroleum would also from now on apply to blended lubricating oils, greases and calcined petroleum coke. However, the base petroleum products used in the manufacture of the latter items would be given a credit for the duty that might already have been paid. I expect these measures to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 9 crores during 1971-72.

70. At present, carbon dioxide is liable to duty, but other gases, such as oxygen, chlorine, ammonia and refrigrerant gases are exmpt; these exemptions are being withdrawn. However, oxygen for medicinal use and ammonia used in the manufacture of fertilizers would continue to be exempted from duty. This measure is expected to yield Rs. 1.60 crores.

71. I also propose to raise the basic duty on glassware to 20 per cent and on sheet and plate glass to 15 per cent. Glass shells, glass globes and laboratory glassware would be left untouched. While the duty on sanitary and glazed wares was revised last year, tableware and china were left undisturbed. This deficiency I propose to make good this year; both these items will now attract a uniform duty of 20 per cent. These two changes are estimated to provide us this year with additional revenue of around Rs. 3.15 crores.

72. While air-conditioners pay a duty at the rate of 53.3 per cent, till now, the evaporative type of coolers have been exempt from duty. This discrimination deserves to be removed, However, I am proposing a duty of only 25 per cent on them and, at the same time, exempting them from the payment of the special excise duty. Vacuum flasks, similarly exempt till now, will also have to bear a levy of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The gain to revenue would be Rs. 54 lakhs in the current year.

73. It is proposed to revise the duty on soap from the present effective rate of 11.4 per cent

to 15 per cent. This would result in only a marginal increase in the price of toilet soaps. Household and laundry soaps are being left untouched. Because of partial exemption, the effective rate of duty on surface active agents works out to even less than that on ordinary household and laundry soaps. It is therefore proposed to abolish the partial exemption and restore the full statutory rate of duty on these products. These two revisions—relating to soap and surface active agents—are likely to yield a revenue of Rs. 2.55 crores for the rest of the year.

74. It is also proposed to tax certain other luxury items. Latex foam sponge, used extensively in the manufacture of foam mattresses, bears at present a relatively low basic rate of duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*: I propose to double this rate of duty. A similar levy will be imposed on polyurethane foam as well as certain products made out of this particular foam. The basic rate of duty on plates, sheets and strips of rubber is also being stepped up from 20 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. These measures would bring in Rs. 2.60 crores of additional revenue in 1971-72.

75. The duty on crown corks and pilfer-proof caps is proposed to be raised from 1 paisa to 2 paise each. This measure is expected to yield Rs. 1.90 crores.

76. A few other changes are being proposed by way of rationalisation. These include an excise levy on dehydrated canned and bottled vegetables and on preparations of glucose and dextrose, the removal of the special concession of 50 paise per kg. on the basic excise duty for certain varieties of staple fibre, the rounding off of the duty on cement from 23.76 per cent to 24 per cent, revising the duty upwards on wollen yarn and shifting a portion of the incidence to wool tops, revising the rates of duty on electric lighting bulbs other than those of 60 Watts and less, revising the rates for flourescent tubes as well as for electric fans and industrial fans other than those of a dismeter not exceeding 16 inches, and removal of the concession of Rs. 500 per tonne on copper used in the manufacture of wires and cables. These assorted measures would yield a combined revenue of over Rs. 6 crores.

77. I have talked earlier about the need for the rapid reduction of income inequalities not only in the urban areas but also in the countryside. One way in which this could be brought about is through levying selectively indirect taxes on products and equipment used in agricultural operations by the richer sections of the peasantry. I propose, therefore, to tax agricultural tractors by charging a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; this levey is likely to fetch a revenue of Rs. 3.40 crores in the current year.

78. To augment revenue, several new items are being introduced into the orbit of Central excise taxation. The commodities and the rates of duty are being so chosen that the net effect of these imposts on the price level will be negligible. The items I propose to bring in include perfumed hair oil, shampoos, lipsticks, pressure cookers, playing cards, zip fasteners, photographic cameras, cinematographic projectors and linoleum. Very few of us perhaps would like to venture an opinion on the contribution made by perfumed hair oil, lipsticks or playing cards to the style, pace and quality of living in modern India. But Honourable Members will, I am sure, agree with me that most of these commodities constitute the appurtenances of high living; excise levies on them will have little effect on the level of living of the overwhelming mass of the community.

79. For the same reason, I am proposing a levy on certain ready-made garments which are mostly purchased by the well-to-do. However, in order to protect the small manufacturers, this levy will be confined to ready-made garments manufactured with the use of power and sold under registered trade marks or brand names. As a further concession to the small producers, clearances upto a specified value would be excluded from the excise provided the aggregate annual output in the unit concerned does not exceed a ceiling.

80. I also propose to introduce an excise levy on a number of producer goods such as ball and roller bearings, bolts, nuts and screws, electric insulation and non-medical adhesive tapes, welding electrodes, grinding wheels and motor starters, as it is difficult to tax the end-products of these items and we are currently losing some potential revenue. The rate of duty will be 10 per cent. It is also proposed to charge a duty of 10 per cent on electric supply meters, typewriter ribbons, mosaic tiles, fork lift and platform trucks and certain motor vehicle parts and accessories. Wherever necessary, the interests of the small producers will be protected by a concession similar to the one I have mentioned in the context of ready-made garments.

81. Four more chemicals are being added to the list of excisable chemicals, and will be liable to duty at 10 per cent. A similar levy will also be imposed on camphor and menthol.

82. These various measures of new excise levies together are likely to yield Rs. 15 crores.

83. I now want to announce an important new measure intended to meet the cost of the programme for children's health and nutrition. I propose to levy a duty of 10 paise per kg. on Maida processed by roller flour mills in the organised sector. This particular flour is usually consumed by the richer sections of the population and otherwise used in the manufacture of sweets the consumption of bread, another item in the manufacture of which Maida is used, is again mostly confined among the higher income groups. I am sure the slight additional expenditure which this levy would imply would

be cheerfully borne by these consumers since the resultant revenue of Rs. 7.4 crores which will accrue to the Centre will be earmarked for being spent on the welfare of children. In addition, the States also will receive nearly Rs. 18 crores from this measure

84. I will now refer to a few excise concessions which I have considered desirable. To promote the use of minor oils in the manufacture of soap and thereby reduce our dependence on imported tallow and oils, I propose to reduce the incidence of the duty on soap wherever there is certain minimum use of minor oils like neem and sal. The rate of duty on sodium silicate will be reduced to encourage the output of cheaper varieties of soap in the small-scale sector. In order to foster the greater utilisation of cottonseed oil, the existing excise rebate for using this oil in the manufacture of vanaspati will be increased. A similar concession is also proposed to be accorded to rice-bran oil.

85. With a view to providing some relief to the small and marginal units using powerlooms for manufacturing cotton fabrics, I propose to reduce the rate of compounded levy on units where not more than 4 powerlooms are installed from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10 per loom per annum. In the case of units employing more than 4 powerlooms, the compounded levy will be half of the existing rates. The concession at present available to independent processors, will be rationalised. There are also a couple of marginal concessions for the manufacturers of embroidery and leather cloth.

86. All these reliefs and concessions together would cost the exchequer around Rs. 1.50 crores for the remaining part of the year.

87. This brings me to the end of the rather long enumeration of the proposed changes with regard to excise duties. Taking all the proposals for excise duties together, the total yield for the rest of the current financial year will be roughly Rs. 89 crores for the Centre and Rs. 43 crores for the States.

(c) Other Measures

88. I am afraid, having dealt with direct taxes, customs and excises, I am not quite through as I have yet to propose to the Honourable Members a new measure which is not quite in the nature of an excise levy. This is a tax which I propose to impose on foreign travel. The levy will be at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on all tickets purchased in rupees; tickets paid for in foreign exchange will be exempt. The only other major exemption would be for students and scientists. The estimated revenue from this measure which would come into effect from a date to be notified later, would be about Rs. 7.0 crores. In case any Honourable Member feels that I am taking away what many airlines have graciously offered by way of concessional fares, I wish to assure them that with the proposed *ad valorem* tax, the value of the concession in absolute terms would in fact be enhanced,

89. And now I come to the final set of proposals I have to announce on behalf of my colleague, the Minister for Communications. Honourable Members are aware that Posts and Telegraph branches have incurred heavy losses in the past and are anticipated to show a loss of as much as Rs. 15 crores during the current year. Both the Tariff Inquiry Committee which was set up to examine the rates structure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the need for financial viability and the desirability of surplus being generated from the operation of Posts and Telegraphs. A certain upward revision in tariffs is therefore inescapable. While proposing this revision, we have kept in view the problems faced by the less affluent sections of society; items like postcards, letter cards, and letters have thus been kept completely out of the purview of the upward adjustment of rates. Most of the proposed increases relate to registration fees for postal articles, and telegraph and telephone tariffs. The registration and parcel fees are being raised 5 paise and 10 paise respectively for 400 grams. There are also minor adjustments in the charges for telegrams consisting of more than 8 words as well as in the rentals for telephone, teleprinters and telex services. The Memorandum detailing the proposed changes is being circulated along with the Budget papers.

90. So far as the Union Budget is concerned, the various proposals outlined would imply, for 1971-72, additional revenue aggregating to Rs. 177 crores. The budgetary gap of Rs. 397 crores I had indicated earlier will accordingly be now scaled down to Rs. 220 crores.

91. I have now come to the end of my labours. Quite candidly, it has been for me a difficult Budget to frame. There are a wide range of fiscal proposals and, in some directions, the impact of the new levies cannot but be considerable. Let me remind Honourable Members, however, that the price rise in the economy has been sufficiently disquieting last year, and the budgetary deficit must therefore be kept within reasonable limits. In addition to the obligation that we owe to the community to increase substantially the size of the Plan and to provide for greater employment opportunities, there is, at this stage, still the imponderable factor of the developments in East Bengal and the rising flood of evacuees.

92. Fiscal policy, however, is not a matter simply, or even primarily, of raising resources to meet the inescapable demands on the national exchequer. It must serve large objectives as well and guide the economy in desired direc-

tions. It must, in particular, make a significant impact on existing inequalities in income, wealth and economic power and reduce ostentatious consumption. It is for this reason that, in the field of direct taxation, I have introduced a number of measures whose significance to revenue in the short run may not be so great but which are vital for the achievement of a just society. In the field of indirect taxation also, objectives such as those of reducing pressures on our balance of payments have been kept in mind; and care has been taken to ensure that only a small proportion of the additional burden is borne by the common man.

93. It is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone, much less through a single Budget. In a Budget of this magnitude it is also difficult to reconcile all the objectives we have set before ourselves. But I hope I have not flinched from the duty of trying to meet the immediate and urgent requirements while furthering our accepted objective of a truly socialist society.

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1971–72

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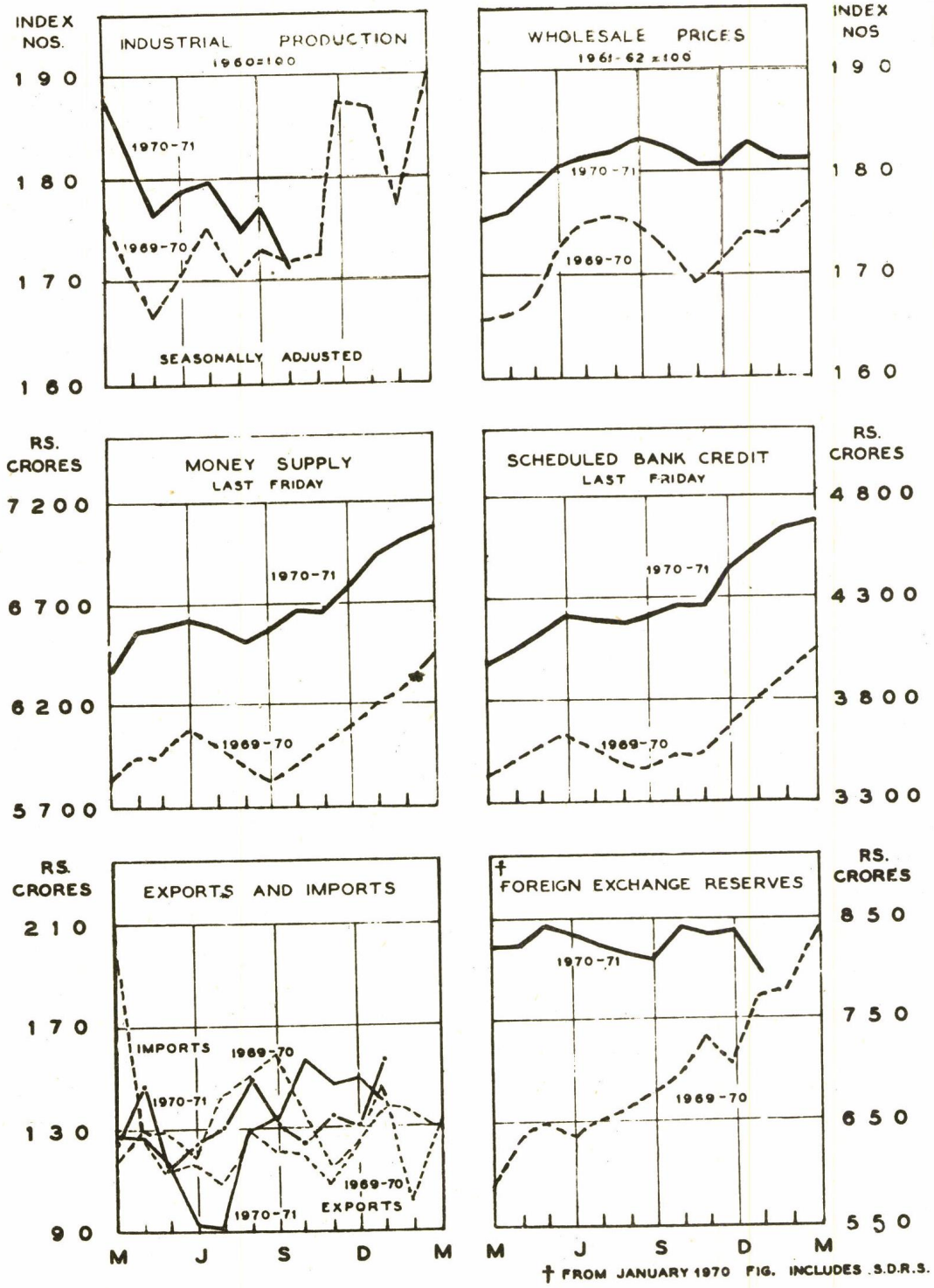
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



† FROM JANUARY 1970 FIG. INCLUDES S.D.R.S.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

GMGIPND-PLW-410/8/FINANCE/70-71-(CHART 1)-7000

I INTRODUCTION

The performance of the Indian economy in the year 1970-71 has been generally satisfactory. The growth of national income will, by and large, attain the level targeted for in the Fourth Plan, mainly due to a rate of growth of over 5 per cent in the agricultural sector. Food production continued to rise for the fourth year in a row and stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies amounted to 5·8 million tonnes at the end of the year. Overall industrial output is likely to have grown by a little more than 5 per cent. Barring a few industries, the rate of utilisation of capacity is considerably higher than last year. Corporate performance has been good, and the stock market has displayed great confidence. The capital market has shown a vitality which it had lacked for some time. The balance of payments continues to display strength. Exports staged a remarkable recovery during the year after initial setbacks. The declining trend in food imports continues. India's short-term indebtedness to the IMF has been wiped out.

2. The reorientation of the nationalised banking system towards meeting the credit needs of the hitherto neglected sectors was pursued vigorously during the year; there was an impressive increase in the funds advanced to these sectors. The task of extending banking facilities to unbanked areas, particularly in the rural sector, was further carried forward. Resource mobilisation by the Centre has been commensurate with the targets set in the Plan.

3. Unalloyed satisfaction is not, however, permissible because of certain disturbing elements in the total picture. While cereal production has been impressive, the production of pulses has not shown the same response. The production of commercial crops such as cotton, jute and oilseeds continued to be short of requirements.

4. The growth in industrial production is not as high as during the previous year because of the uneven performance of some of the major industries. Traditional industries, like cotton textiles and jute, are not showing any great improvement. In steel, there has been a slight fall in production. Coal output too was lower during the year. The growth in industrial production was brought about by other industries, such as chemicals, engineering, certain types of machinery etc., whose rate of growth in general has not been higher than in the previous year. Excess capacity continues to exist in some machinery and transport equipment industries.

5. Prices have shown a continued tendency to rise. Although foodgrains production has increased, prices of foodgrains have not fallen steeply because of the price support extended by Government through its procurement policy. On the other hand, the prices of commercial crops, particularly those of cotton and oilseeds, have shown a tendency to rise sharply due to supply shortage. The chain has been completed by an increase in the prices of manufactures based upon these raw materials and intermediates. Increased money supply, alongside with speculative activity, further aggravated the situation. Over the year, the wholesale price index on the average was higher by nearly 5·6 per cent as compared to the previous year. Although steps were taken to arrange for larger imports of steel, cotton and vegetable oils, these could not arrive on time to augment domestic supplies. Monetary restraints had to be applied to curb demand.

6. Exports have risen in consonance with the Plan target despite an abnormal fall in the early months of the year. The high price of raw cotton came in the way of a faster growth of cotton textile exports. The shortage of steel affected the exports of iron and steel

7. Imports have increased over the year. While food imports have shown a decline, non-food imports have increased, because of

the growing needs of industry for raw materials, intermediates and components. Aid allocations have declined in 1970-71, but the burden of debt servicing has increased. Net aid available to finance imports has therefore gone down.

8. The progress of banking in the desired directions was quite satisfactory. The task of reconciling the expanded credit requirements of the new sectors with those of the older ones gave rise to occasional difficulties and there was, consequently, a sizeable expansion of total bank advances. Similarly, while the expansion of banking facilities in the unbanked areas was quite rapid, the spread of the banking habit and the increase in bank deposits were not commensurate with need.

9. The progress in agriculture, and particularly foodgrains production, has provided a satisfactory base for the economy, even though a great deal still needs to be done for raising the productivity of commercial crops, as also of rice and pulses. In industry, the supply constraint is partly derived from the shortage of raw materials. Lag in cotton and jute textile output has reflected the relative scarcity of the raw fibre; lag in steel output reflects in part the unsatisfactory state of industrial relations. In coal, inadequate movement by rail has contributed to a lower level of production. The steel shortage has affected the entire engineering industry.

10. Demand for food, cloth, oils, sugar, etc. appears to have been maintained. The demand for inventories has gone up. With increasing activity, in many industries the scale of inventories has risen to match increased production. In industries using scarce raw materials, there was a scramble to build up satisfactory inventory positions to ensure continuous production.

11. The picture regarding investment demand is somewhat complex. The investment outlays in the public sector have been less than what was budgeted for; but they still registered a significant increase over the previous year. Investment in industry has been higher, though not as high as targeted; but, investment by the railways has not revived. Private investment in agriculture seems to have been high, looking at the additional volume of credit which the banking sector has made available to agriculture, though a part may have gone to finance a growing volume of inputs like fertilizer, insecticides, etc. In industry replacements, additions and expansion appear to have been at a higher level, looking both at company reports and at the output of certain machinery industries and machine tools. Investment in new projects was moderate. The increased investment activity was certainly not general, but confined to certain chemical and engineering fields. Investment in small scale industries appears to have risen sharply.

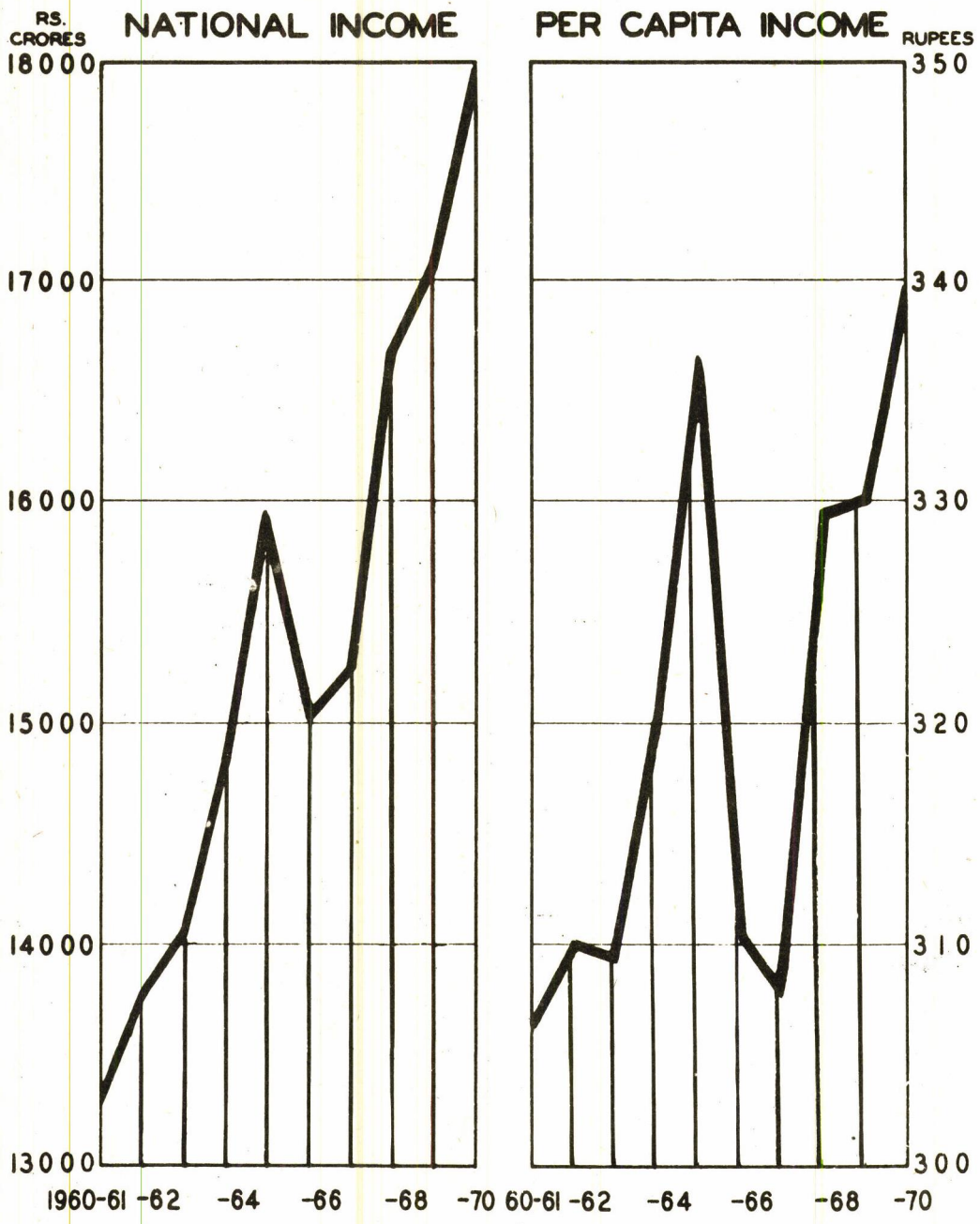
12. On the fiscal front, despite marked resource effort on the part of the Centre, deficit financing could not be contained, since non-Plan expenditure has continued to rise, particularly in response to the grant of interim relief to Government employees. Plan outlay, however, has fallen short once more, largely because of the failure of many projects to progress according to schedule. The finances of the States have continued to be in an unsatisfactory state, and overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India remain heavy, even though special accommodation from the Centre has been maintained on a large scale.

13. Employment in the organised sector, including in Government, continued to expand in 1970-71. A crash programme for rural employment was announced during the year. Banks were increasingly involved in promoting schemes of self-employment. While faster economic growth will provide the main answer to the problem of unemployment and under-employment, attention needs also to be given to investment patterns and to the speedy implementation of specific schemes.

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT [NATIONAL INCOME]

(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

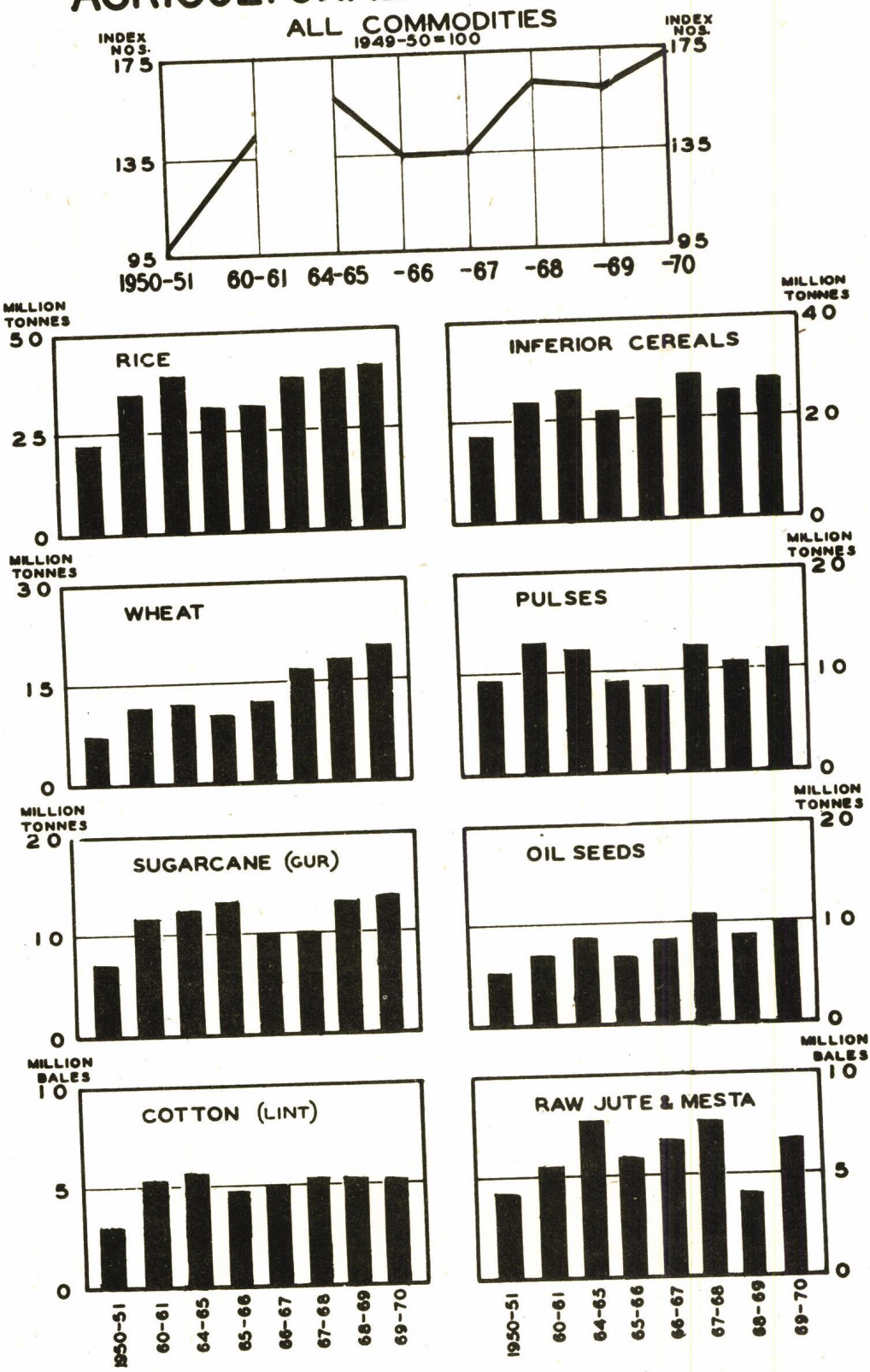
REVISED SERIES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

GMGIPMC-PLW-410/8/FINANCE/70-71 (CHART 2)-7000

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

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TABLE I

Selected Economic Indicators

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	(Percentage change over previous year)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Income at constant prices	1·5*	9.3*	2·4*	5·3*	5·5**
2. Agricultural Production	—1·1	22·4	—1·0	6·5	Above 5·0**
3. Foodgrains production	2.6	28·0	—1·1	5·8	5·5 to 6·5**
4. Industrial production	0·3	0·5	6·7	6·8	4·1†
5. Electricity generated	9·3	12·6	14·1	14·3	9·3†
6. Wholesale prices	13·9	11·6	—1·1	3·7	5·6
7. Money supply	8·3	9·1	8·1	10·8	10·6‡
8. Imports	—6·3	—3·4	—7·3	—17·9	4·6$
9. Exports	—8·9	3·6	13·3	4·1	8·6$
10. Freight carried by Railways	—0·3	1·9	5·3	2·5	—2·4**

*Provisional.

**Estimated.

†April-December, 1970 compared to April-December, 1969.

‡April 1 to March 26, 1971 compared to April 1, to March 27, 1970.

$April 1970—February 1971 compared to April 1969—February 1970.

II AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

14. The last two years have witnessed a fairly high rate of expansion in agricultural production. Following the recovery of production in 1967-68 from the abnormally low level of the two drought years 1965-66 and 1966-67, there was a marginal reduction in output during 1968-69. However, 1969-70 witnessed an impressive increase of 6·5 per cent in the overall index of agricultural production. According to latest indications, the increase in 1970-71 is also expected to be highly satisfactory.

Trends in Production

15. A large part of the improved performance is due to the significant increase that has taken place in foodgrains production, which rose from the low level of 74.2 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 95.1 million tonnes in 1967-68. In 1968-69, it was lower by about a million tonnes. In the following year, however, aggregate foodgrains output once more rose to 99.5 million tonnes and is expected to be around 105 to 106 million tonnes in 1970-71.

TABLE II

Production of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

(1)	1965-66 (2)	1966-67 (3)	1967-68 (4)	1968-69 (5)	1969-70 (6)
Cereals	62·4	65·9	83·0	83·6	87·8
of which :					
Rice	30·6	30·4	37·6	39·8	40·4
Wheat	10·4	11·4	16·5	18·7	20·1
Coarse grains	21·4	24·1	28·8	25·2	27·3
Pulses	9·9	8·3	12·1	10·4	11·7
of which :					
Gram	4·2	3·6	6·0	4.3	5·5
Total Foodgrains	*72.3*	*74·2*	*95·1*	*94·0*	*99·5*

Note: Figures are subject to errors of rounding.

16. The increase in production in 1969-70 over that in the previous year was spread over almost all the grains. The output of rice exceeded the 40 million tonnes mark while wheat crossed the level of 20 million tonnes. The production of pulses exceeded the previous year's output by nearly 1.3 million tonnes, nearly the whole of which was due to gram.

17. The increase in foodgrains output in 1970-71 has been spread over both the kharif and rabi seasons. Rainfall during the kharif season has been satisfactory practically everywhere, with the result that the production of kharif foodgrains is expected to be higher than last year by about 5 million tonnes; the output of rice is likely to be higher by 2.5 to 3 million tonnes. Although winter rains were again delayed this year, the production of rabi foodgrains is expected to be around 1 to 1.5 million tonnes higher than last year, the rise being mostly accounted for by wheat. The output of pulses, both kharif and rabi, is expected to be slightly higher than in the previous year.

18. The output of commercial crops does not show any clear trend of growth. While in 1967-68 there was a general improvement, in 1968-69 oilseeds, jute and cotton registered sharp declines. Sugar and coffee were the only exceptions. The situation in 1969-70, however, was satisfactory. The output of oilseeds and sugarcane rose sizeably; and the production of raw jute and mesta almost doubled from the extremely low level of the previous year.

TABLE III

Production of Commercial Crops†

	Unit	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Major Oilseeds*	Mn. tonnes	6·4	6·4	8·3	6·8	7·6
of which :						
Groundnuts .	Mn. tonnes	4·3	4·4	5·7	4·6	5·1
Rapeseed and Mustard	Mn. tonnes	1·3	1·2	1·6	1·3	1·5
Jute and Mesta	Mn. bales	5·8	6·6	7·6	3·8	6·8
Cotton (lint)	Mn. bales	4·6	5·0	5·5	5·1	5·2
Tea . .	Mn. Kgs.	366	376	385	402	396
Coffee . .	'000 tonnes	63·9	78·5	57·3	73·5‡	63·5‡
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur) .	Mn. tonnes	12·8	9·5	9·8	12·8	13·4
Tobacco .	'000 tonnes	293	353	369	361	338

†Relates to crop years.

*Includes groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

‡ Estimates.

19. In 1970-71, however, the production of commercial crops presents a mixed picture. In oilseeds, particularly groundnuts, a rise in output is expected, even though, in terms of the country's total requirements, supply will be still short. The jute and cotton crops will be lower than, while the sugarcane crop is expected to be at about the same level as, last year's. The output of tea will be only slightly higher: on the other hand, the coffee crop this year has not only recovered from the low level of 1969-70, but will be considerably higher than the peak of 78,500 tonnes reached in 1966-67.

Progress of the New Strategy

20. Favourable seasonal conditions have no doubt contributed to the impressive growth of production in the last two years. However, not all of this can be explained by weather. To a large extent, the additional production is the result of sustained growth of irrigation, the spread of the new technology and the expansion of fertilizers, pesticides and better equipment. The cultivation of high-yielding varieties of seeds of food crops has now taken firm root in many parts of the country and is spreading fast in other areas. The area under high-yielding varieties was about 11.4 million hectares in 1969-70 as compared with 9.3 million hectares in the previous year. As against the target of coverage for 1970-71 of 15.05 million hectares, of which paddy would account for 5.66 million and wheat 5.88 million hectares, the actual achievement will be more than 14 million hectares.

21. Further developments in our search for better varieties have occurred during the year under review. A new wheat variety, *viz.* HD-1941, a triple dwarf capable of good response to high doses of fertilizers has recently been recommended for public release. There has also been some increase in the area under the new varieties of rice, *viz.*, Jaya, Padma, Hamsa, Pankaj, Jagannath and Sabarmati. Intensive efforts continue to evolve high yielding varieties of rice suitable to the diverse agro-climatic conditions in the country and at the same time comparable in performance to that of some of the now popular varieties of wheat. Rice being the most important cereal crop, success in this direction is crucial.

22. With regard to millets, while the spread of hybrid varieties of bajra is encouraging, progress has been halting for maize and jowar. The existing hybrid varieties of jowar are not sufficiently disease-resistant and therefore entail heavy expenditure on plant protection measures. In the case of hybrid maize, the existing varieties are of a relatively long duration and do not permit the sowing of a second crop.

23. The area under multiple cropping increased by 1.89 million hectares in 1969-70, and another 1.51 million hectares may be added during 1970-71. The number of tubewells and filter points increased by 74,500 in 1968-69, and by another 90,000 in 1969-70. During the same year, the number of pump sets is estimated to have increased by over 300,000. Higher achievements are expected in 1970-71. The additional area benefiting from minor irrigation was around 1.4 million hectares in both 1968-69 and 1969-70, but for 1970-71 it would be higher at 1.5 million hectares. The area covered by plant protection measures has risen from 16·6 million hectares in 1965-66 to about 35 million hectares in 1969-70. The production of tractors in 1970 was of the order of 20,500 as against 18,000 in 1969; their number is being supplemented through imports. Imports of power tillers, disc harrows, etc., are also being arranged in order to meet the growing demand.

24. Further advances have been made with regard to the indigenous production and supply of quality seeds of the higher yielding varieties. The National Seeds Corporation has, in this connection, expanded its activities considerably in supplying both foundation seeds and seed for crop production. The Corporation has continued the certification of seeds in most of the States, and is also helping the indigenous industry to develop and manufacture seed-processing equipment such as seed cleaners, driers, elevators, moisture meters, etc. The Tarai Seeds Development Corporation has started to supplement the activities of the NSC.

25. Agro-Industries Corporations have been set up in all the States with a view to making available essential inputs and popularising mechanised farming. The corporations are entrusted with the sale of tractors and other agricultural machinery on easy terms, and the organisation of hiring and servicing centres. There

is at present considerable unsatisfied demand for agricultural machinery, particularly tractors, and measures such as the one above will help in extracting the maximum possible benefit from the existing equipment.

26. Further progress has been made in the institutionalisation of agricultural credit during the year. The quantum of credit supplied by the co-operatives during 1969-70 is estimated to have risen to Rs. 682 crores from Rs. 615 crores in the previous year. The Central and State Governments, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India continued to participate in debenture floatations of the cooperatives. The Agricultural Finance Corporation has also stepped up its assistance for minor irrigation, rural electrification and other farm improvement schemes. In the wake of the nationalisation of the leading commercial banks the participation of commercial banks in agricultural financing registered a spectacular increase during the year under review: total advances of public sector banks to agriculture stood at Rs. 344 crores at the end of December, 1970, as against Rs. 160 crores at the end of June, 1969.

Dry Farming

27. Since the new strategy was designed with the immediate objective of rapid growth, the programme was, by and large, confined to areas possessing good agricultural potential which in fact meant the availability of adequate water. During the second phase of agricultural development which has just started, an intensive programme has been launched to develop and extend techniques and measures which are capable of benefiting dry farmed regions. Areas with an annual rainfall ranging between 375 m.m. and 1,125 m.m. come under the operational scope of the programme. The development efforts under this programme are expected to involve the adoption of soil and moisture conservation practices, the cultivation of drought-resistant and short-duration crops, and new techniques of fertilizer application, etc. A beginning has been made in 1970-71 by starting 9 pilot projects, each of which will ultimately cover about 8,000 hectares of area, to serve as demonstration-*cum*-training centres.

28. To improve the economic conditions of the small farmers, and to spread the benefits of the new agricultural technology over large areas, a special scheme has been introduced. Good progress has been made during 1970-71 in setting up Small Farmers' Development Agencies in selected districts, the main functions of the Agencies being to identify the problems of small farmers in each area, prepare appropriate programmes, help to ensure availability of inputs, services and credit, and to evaluate the progress from time to time. The Agencies are also expected to give assistance to small farmers in respect of specialised services such as land levelling, hiring of farm machinery, and marketing; they may also draw up model plans for investment and production activities to be undertaken by small farmers operating under different sets of conditions. As regards marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, it is proposed to provide supplementary occupations and other employment opportunities. This programme would, as far as possible, be market-based (near towns or other areas of demand) so that there is scope for activities such as poultry, dairy farming and market gardening.

The use of Chemical Fertilizers

29. The consumption of fertilizers continues to increase, though the rate of growth is currently below expectations. Both in 1968-69 and 1969-70, the rise has been of the order of 15 per cent only as compared to 40 per cent in each of the two previous years. In 1969-70, the lower rate of growth was due to unfavourable weather in certain parts of the country, as well as shortcomings in the distribu-

tion system. The latter are being attended to. Despite good rainfall over practically the whole of the country, fertilizer consumption has not picked up substantially in the year under review. The basic reasons for the failure of consumption to incresae as fast as expected, namely, application of dosages below the recommended ones and the slow rate of absorption by the relatively smaller-sized holdings, continue.

TABLE IV

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers

(Thousands tonnes of nutrients)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Nitrogenous (N)	575	738	1,035	1,208	1,360	1,425
Phosphatic (P_2O_5)	132	249	335	382	420	461
Potassic (K_2O)	77	114	170	170	209	226

30. The extent of plant protection measures also, affects the growth of consumption of fertilizers as without them the farmers' investment, both money and labour, may be rendered infructuous. Progress in this direction has been rather slow, the expected coverage in 1970-71 being 42.3 million hectares (gross) as against a target of 80 million hectares set for the end of the Fourth Plan.

31. The intensity of fertilizer application (nutrients per hectare of cropped area) has risen since 1966-67 by over 60 per cent, but the rate of increase has been rather uneven as between different parts of the country. In the northern region, the rate of growth has been phenomenal, from 5.84 Kg. per hectare in 1966-67 to 15.04 Kg. in 1969-70, i.e., by as much as 158 per cent. This high rate of increase is obviously due to the growing popularity of the high-yielding varieties of wheat and maize, and the existence of irrigation facilities. In the non-wheat growing States, the increase has been much less, being of the order of about 35 per cent in the western and southern zones, and only 15 per cent in the eastern zone. Slow progress in the western zone can be explained in terms of poor irrigation facilities, while the lag in the eastern and southern zones must be partly explained by the preponderance of small holdings. Since plantations account for a substantial part of the fertilizer used, it would appear that, so far as the eastern zone is concerned, there has not been much progress in regard to field crops.

Food Policy

32. With continuing good harvests, the pressure on the public distribution system has eased further during the year. However, the Government intends to continue the public distribution programme with a view to containing inflationary pressures, as well as to ensure a measure of protection to the vulnerable sections of the population. The total volume of foodgrains distributed in 1970 was 600,000 tonnes less than the amount distributed during 1969. There have, however, been changes in the pattern of distribution. The quantity of rice sold through public channels has declined, while that of wheat has risen. The quantity of coarse grains distributed has also declined from 2.8 million tonnes in 1967 to less than half a million tonnes in 1970.

TABLE V

Public Distribution of Foodgrains

(Million Tonnes)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice . . .	3·6	4·1	3·0	3·6	3·5	3·1
Wheat .	5·9	8·1	7·4	5·7	5·2	5·4
Other grains . .	0·6	1·8	2·8	1·2	0·8	0·4
Total . .	**10·1**	**14·1**	**13·2**	**10·4**	**9·5**	**8·9**

NOTE : Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

33. The policy of building up a buffer stock of adequate size was continued during the period under review. The total size of the public stock of foodgrains (with the Centre and the States) at the end of March 1971 at 5.8 million tonnes was larger by one and a half million tonnes as compared to the previous year. The volume of foodgrains procured during 1970-71 amounted to 6·9 million tonnes as against 6·1 million tonnes in 1969-70. This improvement in procurement was solely due to larger purchases of wheat from out of the larger wheat crop. Purchases of rice in 1970-71, on the other hand, were below the level attained in the previous year, while the procurement of coarse grains, even though higher than in 1969-70, was still of a relatively small magnitude. The Government's food procurement operations continued to be handled by the Food Corporation of India whose activities now extend almost throughout the country.

34. With increasing domestic production reliance on imports of food has tended to diminish. Imports of foodgrains declined from 3·87 million tonnes in 1969 to 3·63 million tonnes in 1970. During 1971 imports are likely to be even less.

35. The restrictions on the internal movement of foodgrains have been progressively relaxed with the improvement in domestic availability. The movement of wheat and wheat products was made free throughout the country except in the statutorily rationed areas of Bombay, Calcutta and the Asansol-Durgapur industrial complex with effect from April 1970.

Price Policy for Foodgrains

36. The continued success of the new agricultural strategy depends both on the inputs used and the incentives provided to farmers in the form of remunerative prices for their produce. Procurement prices have, therefore, been kept steady, or have tended to rise slightly. For 1969-70, a uniform procurement price of Rs. 52 per quintal was fixed for each of the coarse grains as against a price range of Rs. 47 to Rs. 56 per quintal in the previous year; in the majority of cases, this implied a significant increase in price. In the case of rice, the higher prices allowed in 1968-69 have been continued; procurement prices for wheat too have been generally maintained since that year. The procurement price of coarse grains during the kharif of 1970-71 was raised by Rs. 3 to Rs. 55 per quintal; rice/paddy prices have also been raised in certain States.

Problems and Prospects

37. In spite of real advances in farm technology, and its growing acceptance among farmers, the influence of seasonal conditions on Indian agriculture continues to be large. Variations in production

from year to year are to be expected and these will be particularly large for rainfed crops. The output of bajra, which is mostly cultivated in unirrigated tracts, dropped to 3·8 million tonnes in 1968-69 due to poor rains and rose to a record 5·3 million tonnes the very next year when climatic conditions were more favourable. The commercial crops (with the exception of sugarcane), being mostly rainfed, are even more prone to fluctuations. The output of jute, for instance, was only 2·9 million bales in 1968-69 mainly due to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing (and floods in Assam and North Bengal subsequently) but in 1969-70 production went up to 5.6 million bales. There have been similar fluctuations, though of lesser magnitude, in other commercial crops such as oilseeds and cotton. In contrast, the output of crops like wheat and sugarcane, where a high proportion of the total area under the crop is irrigated, is characterised by steady growth and smaller year-to-year fluctuations. Efforts to reduce the dependence of agricultural production on the vagaries of weather and thereby mitigate the extent of year-to-year fluctuations will have to be sustained and intensified. This can be done first by accelerated development of water resources and better use of irrigation facilities. Attempts to locate and survey groundwater resources in different parts of the country are being pursued vigorously. It is also being realised that the irrigation potential that has been created is not being utilised fully and that better management of existing facilities can yield substantial gains. This calls for greater attention to reducing losses of water through seepage, constructing distributaries and feeder channels and better drainage. There is need to pursue these courses of action vigorously.

38. Secondly, the search for higher-yielding strains of seeds for the major cash crops, including cotton, jute and oilseeds—as also for pulses—must be intensified. No amount of better water management and fertilizer use will help if the seeds themselves have a limited yield. The pest-resistant qualities of the new varieties of paddy, too, need to be further strengthened.

39. Thirdly, it is necessary to encourage, through research and policy, the adoption of cropping patterns which will ensure a reasonable balance between the demand for, and the supply of, major crops. There is some evidence to suggest that cereal production has become more profitable *vis-a-vis* commercial crops in irrigated areas and that this has resulted in more area being deviated from the latter. Similarly, the production of pulses as a rabi crop is declining in importance. Research efforts aimed at increasing the yield potential and the profitability of non-cereal crops are already under way and have yielded encouraging results. These programmes deserve to be intensified greatly.

40. The success achieved in food production has brought in its wake certain problems of a socio-economic nature. The first relates to the impact of the new techniques on employment. In areas where the high-yielding varieties have established themselves, the number of agricultural operations has increased and provided fuller employment to agricultural labour. Wages have tended to rise and labour shortages have been reported in some areas. But it is still not certain whether, and how far, the total volume of employment and the real incomes of these classes have increased. Another significant trend is the rapid expansion in the use of agricultural machinery, specially tractors. The use of machinery may have an impact on the productivity of land, but it also affects the volume of and seasonal pattern of labour requirements. It is clearly necessary to evolve a policy, based on a proper understanding of the various factors involved, which will ensure a proper balance between the requirements of productivity and of employment.

41. The question of the rich farmers becoming richer, and of growing income disparities in rural areas, cannot be solved in the existing background of techniques which favour those groups which have adequate land together with the complementary physical and financial resources. The smaller landholders have, therefore, to be assisted through development of techniques more appropriate to their circumstances, and a beginning has already been made in this direction as described earlier. The process would be assisted if the larger farmers could be called upon to bear their fair share of the costs of development, the benefit of which has so far tended to accrue mainly to them.

42. Land reforms is another problem demanding immediate action as the present uncertainties regarding ownership rights are not conducive to stability and steady growth in agriculture. Also, since ownership rights are a pre-requisite for the farmers' willingness to undertake permanent land improvements, implementation of land reforms needs to be expedited. The very fact that the new agricultural strategy has made small farms viable is itself a potent argument in favour of ownership being vested in the tiller of the soil.

43. Again, there is an urgent need for building up the infra-structure necessary to cope with the needs of agricultural production and the rising demand from the rural populace. Considerable headway has undoubtedly been made with respect to the development of all-weather roads, rural electrification, rural banking, etc., but these, and specially the provision of storage facilities, have not been on a sufficiently large enough scale to enable the fullest utilisation of the agricultural potential. The Government have initiated, during 1970-71, a number of labour-intensive programmes designed to create rural infra-structure facilities of a permanent nature and, in the process, reduce the degree of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. Much more, however, remains to be done.

44. The question of the appropriate level of procurement and issue prices for foodgrains channelled through the public distribution will also demand increasing attention. With the gradual shrinkage of low-priced imported grains, these prices can be maintained at the existing levels only if the quantum of subsidy grows uncomfortably. Considerations of equity among different sections of the community also require that the rise in productivity is reflected in the level of prices. Besides, while the technological changes in agriculture have helped to reduce the dependence on imports of food, they have still to contribute to the solution of the problem of under-nourishment in our society.

III. INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

45. Industrial production had increased by 6·4 per cent in 1968 and 7·1 per cent in 1969. The significant rise in agricultural output during 1967-68 was followed by a general improvement in the rate of growth of consumer goods industries and, later, of the intermediate goods and capital goods sectors. This improvement continued during 1969. In that year, food manufacturing industries increased their output over the previous year by 25 per cent. Other important groups which showed large growth in output during that year were electrical machinery, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, chemicals and power generation. Non-electrical machinery, petroleum refinery products, rubber products and paper and paper products also registered sizeable increases.

46. In particular, the output of fertilizers went up by 22 per cent and the output of cement increased by 14 per cent. Similarly, substantial increases took place in the production of radio receivers, storage batteries, dry batteries and electric lamps. Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds too recorded large gains in output. Machine tools made impressive increases. Textiles, the most important group, however, recorded a small decline because of the sharp fall in the production of jute goods.

PATTERN OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1960=100

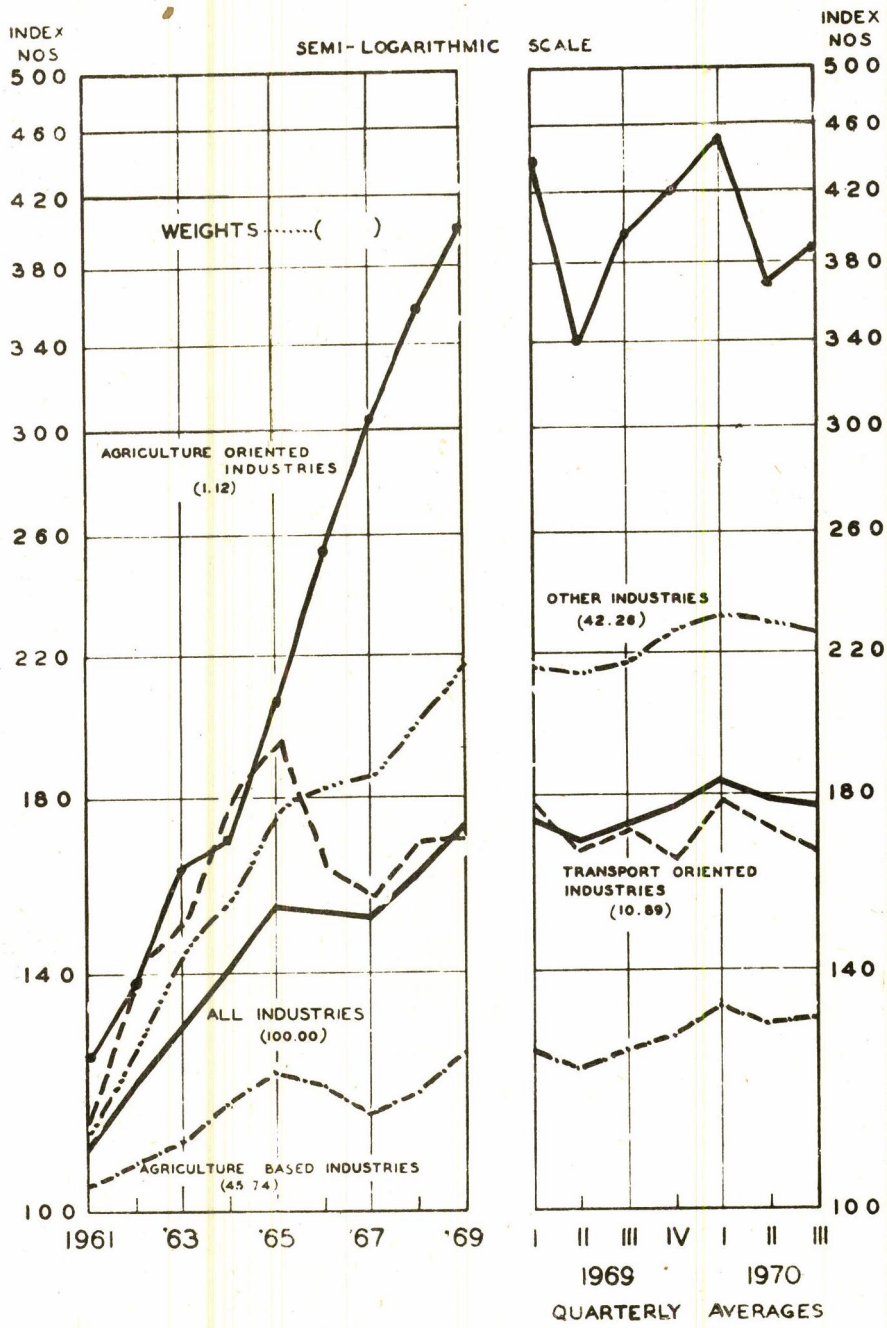


TABLE VI

Profile of Growth in Industry

Industry	Weight	1960-65 Average Annual Growth rate (per cent)	Percentage change: Over preceding year 1967	1968	1969	Jan. to Oct. 1970 over Jan.-Oct. 1969(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Machinery except electrical .	(3·38)	43·2	+2·8	+9·1	+6·9	+4·9
Manufacture of wood and cork except furniture . .	(0·80)	27·0	+6·3	+7·0	+9·9	—30·2
Transport equipment . .	(7·77)	21·3	—11·4	+3·1	—5·2	—1.3
of which :						
Railway equipment . .	(3·50)	31·8	—21·5	—8·5	—10·6	—19·4
Metal products . . .	(2·51)	21·1	—7·8	—5·6	+13·1	+3·9
Electrical machinery . .	(3·05)	20·9	+8·1	+14·0	+16·2	+11·8
Electricity generated . .	(5·37)	18·2	+11·0	+15·6	+12·9	+11·3
Basic metals	(7·38)	16·0	—4·1	+6·5	+8·3	—3·5
Manufacture of footwear, and other wearing apparel and made up textile goods . .	(0·21)	13·9	+5·5	—1·1	—7·8	—12·3
Rubber products . . .	(2·22)	11·9	+7·0	+17·9	+6·6	—2·9
Petroleum refinery products .	(1·34)	11·7	+19·6	+11·1	+8·0	+6·2
Chemicals	(7·26)	10·8	+2·3	+14·6	+10·2	+8·2
of which :						
Fertilizers . . .	(0·456)	30·5	+23·1	+31·3	+22·1	+22·0
Synthetic fibres . .	(0·638)	14·8	+14·3	+11·1	—3·2	+9·2
GENERAL INDEX . .	**(100·00)**	**10·8**	**—0·8**	**+6·4**	**+7·1**	**+4·7**
Non-metallic mineral products .	(3·85)	9·8	+5·2	—0·8	+13·3	+10·2
of which :						
Cement	(1·17)	7·0	+2·1	+5·8	+14·1	+2·7
Beverage and tobacco industries	(2·22)	9·5	+6·0	+8·9	+0·8	+1·8
Paper and paper products .	(1·61)	9·4	+4·4	+10·7	+8·9	+8·6
Mining and quarrying . .	(9·72)	6·3	—0·2	+6·2	+2·2	+1·4
Leather and fur products (except footwear) . . .	(0·43)	4·5	—3·0	—12·0	—13·9	—26·5
Food manufacturing industries	(12·09)	4·4	—13·2	—3·0	+26·3	+16·1
Textiles	(27·08)	3·0	—1·2	+4·6	—2·7	+1·0
of which :						
Cotton textiles . .	(21·18)	2·3	—1·5	+6·5	No change	+0·5
Woollen textiles . .	(0·63)	7·3	—5·5	+17·7	+6·9	+3·4
Jute textiles . . .	(3·97)	4·1	+3·7	—7·4	—19·3	+20·6

(P) provisional.

NOTE :—Weights of groups will not add up to 100 because of exclusion of (i) the Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Group and (ii) certain items for which data are available only on an annual basis, and which are, therefore, not covered in the Monthly Statistics of Production.

47. Industrial production during 1970 has not lived up to the promise shown in the two previous years when the economy was recovering from the effects of the recession. During the first six months of 1970, the index of industrial production was higher by 6·2 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1969; since then, the growth has slackened. Although output continued to be higher than in 1969, the rate of growth during 1970, in terms of the monthly official index numbers of industrial production, came to 4·6 per cent. On the basis of past revisions of the "annual" index, however, which includes many items not included in the monthly index, the aggregate increase may be expected to be at least 5 per cent over the previous year.

48. The apparent decline in the rate of industrial growth in 1970 is also in part the outcome of a statistical adjustment, and may not wholly reflect the realities of the situation. During the year a number of industrial units (*e.g.* leather products, zinc oxide etc.) were transferred from the books of the Directorate General of Technical Development to those of the Small Scale Sector; as a consequence, their production returns were excluded from the index of industrial production, but no corresponding adjustments have yet been made for the earlier years. The official index of industrial output does not relate to the small scale industrial sector for which sufficient information is lacking. The Reserve Bank of India has estimated that outpu in the small scale sector registered an impressive increase of 11·2 per cent in 1969-70 as compared to 8·2 per cent in the previous year. Estimates are not yet available about how the small industries have performed during 1970-71. Since theer are a number of indicators—referred to later—which suggest that the rate of advance in the small scale sector is faster than in the previous year, the overall rate of increase in industrial output is likely to be somewhat higher than what the official index would imply.

49. The leading growth sectors in 1970 were food processing, electrical machinery and power generation. Within the group of food-processing industries, while the output of sugar has continued to increase, the sharpest rise in production has been in flour milling. Apart from the industries indicated above, a high rate of growth has also been recorded by non-metallic mineral products, though its main constituent, cement, has improved its performance only slightly. Chemicals, paper and paper products and petroleum products have shown appreciable rise in output. Fertilizer production has increased at more or less the same rate as in the previous year.

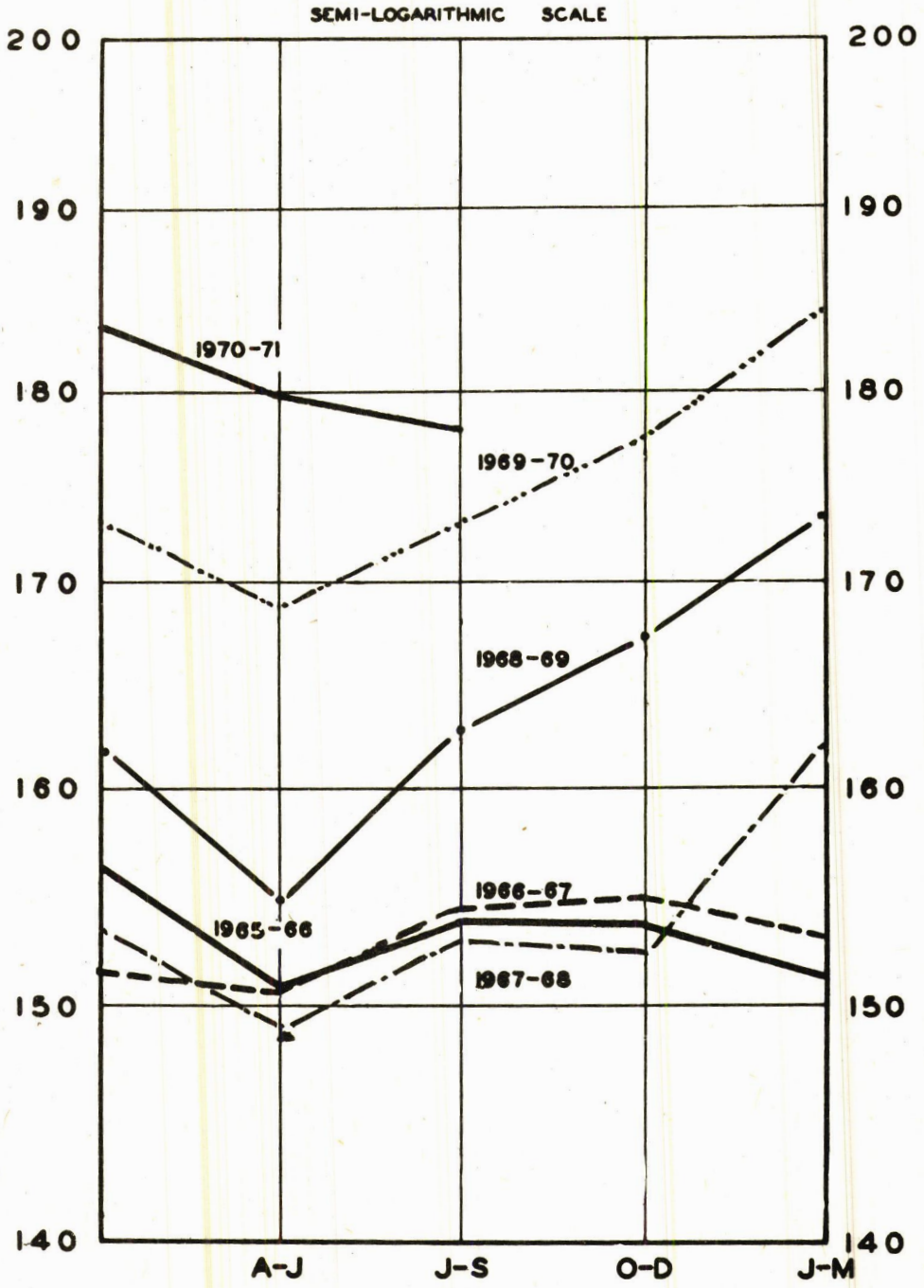
50. On the other hand, non-electrical machinery, metal products, mining and quarrying, as well as beverage and tobacco industries have improved their performance over the previous year only to a moderate degree. The output of cotton textiles has remained stagnant, mostly because of a shortage of raw cotton. Jute textiles have, however, staged a recovery with an increase of 21 per cent, again because of a larger availability of the raw fibre. The leather-based industries continue on their downward trend because of a shortage of tanned hides and skins; but the extent of the decline in output is somewhat overstated in the official index because, as mentioned earlier, a number of units have been transferred to the small-scale sector, and their output is no longer reflected in the official index. In rubber products, too, there has been a decline in output, the items affected being bicycle tyres and tubes and rubber footwear. Another minor group, *viz.*, manufactures of wood and cork, has also suffered a sharp decline in production.

51. In electrical machinery, the rate of growth in 1970 has been lower than in the previous year, as the output of several lighter items such as batteries, electrical appliances and radio receivers was relatively stagnant. On the other hand, the output of transformers and electrical motors was at a much higher level; that of cables and wires too showed improvement, reflecting the greater emphasis on

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

QUARTERLY AVERAGES

1960=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

GMGI PHO-PLW-416/6/FINANCE/70-71-(GRAPT 8)-7000

rural electrification. The production of non-electrical equipment appears to have suffered a set-back in the latter half of 1970. Even so, the output of machine tools has been higher by 25 per cent. The index of the aggregate output of industrial machinery has come down by about 5 per cent, though some individual items have shown substantial increases in 1970.

52. A few items have, however, been marked by sharp falls in production. The most important among these is steel: organisational problems, including industrial unrest, were, mainly responsible for the decline in the output here, which in turn affected the growth of all steel-using industries. The production of sewing machines has been affected by industrial disputes in a major unit. While generally good rainfall may have contributed to a certain fall of demand in the more recent years, stationary diesel engines and power-driven pumps are possibly also feeling the effects of competition from other types of irrigation equipment. In regard to diesel engines, rural electrification has generally cut down the demand for oil engines; some over-production in earlier years, in both the large-scale and small-sectors, may also be responsible for the lower level of output during 1970. There is reason to believe that pumps are being increasingly manufactured in the small-scale sector, which tends to explain why the increasing demand for electric motors is not being accompanied by a similar demand for pumps produced by the organised sector. Apart from the specific factors which may be inhibiting the growth of output for irrigation equipment produced in the organised sector, it is perhaps necessary to add that structural conditions in agriculture, and the lack of availability of adequate credit among the small farmers, may also be increasingly restraining the demand for such equipment, and hence their output.

53. The production of transport equipment continued to shrink, because of the declining fortunes of the railway equipment industry due to lack of demand from the railways. The latter are experiencing difficulties with regard to traffic and are therefore reluctant to order additions to equipment.

54. At the same time, the situation in regard to utilisation of capacity is better than last year and seems to have operated as a constraint on a further increase in production at least in some industries. Quite a few industries are working to full capacity, while several others have improved, albeit moderately, the level of utilisation. What is particularly noteworthy is the rising capacity utilisation in a number of industries belonging to the machinery group. The electrical equipment industries such as transformers, electrical motors, batteries, house service meters and electrical measuring instruments are working at full capacity. The same is true of HT insulators; in cables and wires too there has been a rise in the degree of utilisation. Similarly, in the non-electrical machinery group, full capacity utilisation has been the order in the case of items such as ball and roller bearings, plastic working machines, twist drills, etc. Utilisation has also improved for machine tools and accessories, portable tools, and grinding wheels. Aluminium and copper, caustic soda, soda ash, artificial fibres, paper and paper board, and automobile tyres and tubes are all industries which have been working to full or near-full capacity. In fact, planned increases in capacity are already under implementation in the case of some of these industries; for some others, expansion is urgently called for.

55. The major problem in regard to capacity working relates to steel, heavy engineering and transport equipment. Utilisation of installed capacity in steel during 1970-71 has been of the order of only 67 per cent as against 71 per cent in the previous year. In the case of the public sector steel plants, utilisation was as low as 59 per cent, primarily because the Durgapur unit could not work more than 50 per cent of capacity in any single month. Output at the Rourkela

unit too remained far below the installed capacity. Organisational deficiencies have held back progress in the heavy engineering sector. In the case of transport equipment, as already indicated, lacklustre demand from railways has affected output. In coal, a levelling off of demand, reinforced by difficulties in movement, has contributed to fall in production. In contrast, difficulties in the supply of raw material have cut back the rate of growth of both cotton and jute textiles, and also perhaps of hydrogenated vegetable oil industries.

56. To mitigate the impact of the shortages of agricultural raw materials and steel on production and prices, steps were taken to increase their imports as also to establish a proper organizational set-up for equitable distribution. Arrangements have been completed to import one million bales of cotton (including staple fibre) before June 1971, and imports have begun to arrive. The Cotton Corporation of India has been established in order to canalise imports of cotton into the country and also to enter the local market if and when considered necessary.

57. The import policy regarding steel was liberalised in 1970 for the same reason. Steel-consuming industries, both in the large scale and the small scale sectors, were allowed to import 50 per cent of their total consumption of eight major items of steel in addition to the normal entitlements under the import policy for the year. Import licences for steel valued at Rs. 117 crores have been issued between April, 1970 and February 1971, and further, licensing worth roughly Rs. 80 crores has been approved under the liberal import policy indicated earlier. This order of licensing was more than twice the value of licences issued for the same period in 1969-70.

Investment Trends

58. While during the past year, and more, the climate for private investment has been good and the share market buoyant, the actual behaviour of the new issue market presents a mixed picture. A considerable volume of investment seems to be taking place in the small scale industrial sector. Under the impetus of the new policy initiated in the banking sector, advances by the public sector banks to small scale industry rose by over Rs. 170 crores during the period July 1969 to December 1970, the number of accounts increasing by well over 60,000. The hire-purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation, the operations of the State Financial Corporations, and the value of import licences issued to small-scale units, all indicate an upward trend in activity in this sector. The value of import licences issued to the small industrial units during the first eleven months of 1970-71 was about one-third larger than in the corresponding period last year.

TABLE VII

Consents for the Issue of Capital by the Controller of Capital Issues, and Capital Raised†

	1967	1968	1969	1970
		(Rs. crores)		
A. Consents				
All Companies	**237·0**	**149·0**	**143·5**	**100·7**
1. Government Companies . . .	2·4	5·3	10·0	2·2
2. Non-Government Companies . .	234·6	143·2	133·5	98·5
(i) **Share Capital**	**158·4**	**96·9**	**82·5**	**83·4**
(a) Equity	93·3	52·2	36·5	30·2
(b) Preference	17·3	11·2	4·9	10·3

TABLE VII—(*concld.*)

Consents for the Issue of Capital by the Controller of Capital Issues, and Capital Raised†

	1967	1968 (Rs. crores)	1969	1970	
(c) Bonus	47·8	33·5	41·1	42·9	
(ii) Others (including debentures and Loans etc.)	76·2	46·3	51·0	15·1	
B. Capital Raised					
Total	**263·9**	**294·4**	**295·2**	**N.A.**	
of which :				Jan.—Sept.	
				1969	1970
Private Sector*	86·3	95·9	89·2	44·6	67·2 (P)

†Capital Raised is during the year, and irrespective of the year (s) of approval.

*Comprises equity, preference and debenture capital.

(P) Provisional.

59. There are a number of pointers to indicate that, in the large-scale sector too, enterpreneurial interest has been steadily on the increase during 1970. Although the figure of consents for capital issues given to non-Government companies is lower than in the previous year, the difference is accounted for by loans and debentures; equity and preference issues taken together are at the same level as in 1969. Capital actually raised by the private sector during January-September 1970 was about Rs. 23 crores more than during the same period in 1969. The response to public issues has also been enthusiastic. The term lending institutions such as the IDBI, IFC, etc., have been expanding their operations fast. Sanctions during 1970 were Rs. 51 crores higher than in the previous year, while disbursements rose by as much as Rs. 28 crores.

60. Other indicators of investment intentions are industrial licences and letters of intent issued which, during 1970-71, were nearly twice the figures for the previous year. A total of 475 industrial licences were issued during 1970-71 as compared to 219 in 1969-70, while letters of intent issued showed an increase from 219 to 321 over the year. The number of applications for industrial licences received during 1970 was also more than twice that for the year 1969. Approvals by the Capital Goods Committee during 1970-71 were for a value about 35 per cent higher than in 1969-70. Import licensing of raw materials and components too during the year has been as much as 35 per cent higher than in the preceeding year.

61. While developments in the private sector must, therefore, be considered to have been on the whole encouraging, the fact remains that for some time to come much greater support is required from public sector investment which not only adds to industrial potential directly but also creates a favourable environment for private enterprise. Apart from lack of industrial raw materials and organisational bottlenecks, another element which has affected the rate of industrial growth during the year has been, as seen above, a weakness in demand for the investment-goods industries. The generally depressed state of these industries in turn has affected the output of several auxiliary and ancillary units, and has also affected the rate of employment. An improvement in the magnitude of public investment could provide an impulse and quicken the pace of activity in each of these industries. During 1970-71, despite the markedly large Plan outlay provided for in the Budget, public investment does not seem to have increased to the extent hoped for. The railways, which have been the single most important factor influencing investment decisions in a large part of the engineering industry., particularly in the eastern sector, cannot see their way to a substantial increase in capital outlay in a not too encouraging traffic situation. There have been shortfalls too in major industrial projects

such as the Bokaro Steel Plant, the petrochemicals project, and the public sector fertilizer units. Only with regard to power generation, there seems to be a resurgence in public investment. There is, therefore, pressing need to enlarge the scale of public investments in industry as well as infra-structures such as transport and communications if the rate of industrial growth is to be sustained and improved upon.

Industrial Licensing Policy

62. The new industrial licensing policy, announced in February 1970, which came into full play during the year under review, aims at giving much greater freedom to private enterprise. The objective of eliminating excessive concentration of economic power is sought to be achieved both by modifications in the licensing policy with regard to the larger industrial houses and through the enactment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which came into operation with effect from the 1st June, 1970. Clearance under the MRTP Act is necessary before industrial licences can be granted to such firms as are already within the ambit of the Act, or are likely to be subject to its provisions after the inclusion of the schemes for which licences are sought.

63. This general consideration apart, the new industrial licensing policy, as a whole, is oriented towards providing greater opportunities to fresh entrants in the industrial field and to the small entrepreneurs. New undertakings, as well as expansion of existing units, requiring an investment of Rs. 1 crore or less, have been generally exempted from the licensing requirements, subject to certain conditions relating to the requirements of foreign exchange. In another category of industries requiring investment ranging from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, licences will be issued liberally to parties other than the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns, except in such cases where exigencies of foreign exchange requirements necessitate careful scrutiny. In order to ensure the timely implementation of programmes in the field of basic, strategic and critical industries, a "core" sector has been defined, and the inputs required for these industries will be provided on a priority basis. Industries in this sector, as well as in the heavy investment sector involving an investment of more than Rs. 5 crores, will be open to the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns (subject to the reservation made in favour of the public sector by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956). The new policy also envisages that there will be a joint sector of enterprises, comprising private as well as public presence, covering major projects in the core and heavy investment sectors. This decision has been taken in view of the fact that several of the large industrial units tend to draw heavily upon the resources of the public financial institutions, and it is considered desirable to allow these institutions a larger say in matters concerning the policy of these units.

64. The existing policy in regard to reservation of industries for the small-scale sector will continue, and the scope of the "reserved list" is being progressively widened in areas where economies of scale are not important and decentralisation of activity can, therefore, provide a stimulus to the dispersal of industries and the development of hitherto backward areas. Special assistance will be accorded to units set up in certain "backward" districts selected in each State; special facilities will also be given for the supply of equipment and raw materials to entrepreneurs setting up industrial undertakings in such areas. The cooperative sector will continue to be shown preference, particularly in relation to agro-industries.

65. Although the delineation of sectors under the new industrial licensing policy imposes certain restrictions on the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns, these restrictions may be relaxed in case the interests of the economy so require. For example, in the middle sector involving investments between Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, applications for normal expansion will be considered from

established firms wherever such an expansion is considered desirable in the interests of cost efficiency. Moreover, even the larger industrial houses and foreign concerns will be permitted to start new units, or to expand the older units, where certain minimum export commitments are undertaken.

Employment and Industrial Relations

66. During 1969-70 employment in the organised sector continued to show an improvement, overall employment increasing by about 400,000 or 2.4 per cent. The largest percentage increase was in electricity, gas and sanitary services due no doubt to the increased emphasis on rural electrification. Employment in trade and commerce also showed an appreciable rise, part of which would be on account of the rapid expansion of bank branches following nationalisation. Employment in the manufacturing and services sectors too recorded significant improvement, employment in manufacturing having risen by as much as 150,000. On the other hand, employment in construction has seemingly tended to stabilise after the spurt noticed in the previous year.

67. The rise in employment in the public sector was 3·1 per cent over the year, but this subsumed the change brought about through the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks. If adjustment is made for this factor, employment in the public sector would show an increase of 2·3 per cent; the corresponding rise in employment in the private sector was 2·6 per cent. The private manufacturing sector provided additional employment to 125,000 persons in 1969-70 as against 63,000 in 1968-69.

68. Data regarding employment in 1970-71 are available only for the period April-September 1970. Employment in the public sector rose by about 1·60 lakhs, spread over all the industry divisions. However, due to a seasonal fall in employment in the private sector the total increase in employment in this period was only 29,000. Since this seasonality would reverse itself during the second half of the year the increase in total employment during the whole year should be significant.

69. A Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was announced by the Central Government in January, 1971. The Scheme contemplates the execution of labour-intensive projects with the two-fold purpose of (i) creation of new employment for 1,000 persons in every district on an average wage of Rs. 100 per month for ten months in a year (the project would employ as far as possible persons belonging to families where no adult member is currently employed), and (ii) capital formation through works of a durable nature, such as roads, land development or reclamation, drainage, embankments, minor irrigation, soil conservation and afforestation etc., either as a supplement or complement to local development plans. A provision as been made within the overall allocation for such materials and equipment as will ensure that the works are of a permanent nature. The scheme which has come into operation from April, 1971 will cover the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan. It is intended for the benefit of all the districts in the country, and particularly of those which are not covered adequately by other programmes. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 50 crores a year to be borne entirely by the Government of India.

70. With the increasing emphasis on employment creation, commercial banks have instituted special credit schemes to provide financial assistance to self-employed persons such as small-scale industrial entrepreneurs, transport operators, retail traders, small businessmen, professionals etc. A Committee was constituted by the

Reserve Bank of India in October 1970 to review existing financing schemes for encouraging self-employment and to evolve guidelines for their proper functioning. The Committee found that the financing of new units and new borrowers was not satisfactory and that the terms and the security asked for did not often take into account the special situation and requirements of self-employed borrowers. For maximum effectiveness for employment creation, the Committee envisages the setting up of a multi-service agency which will provide technical assistance to self-employed persons about the feasibility of their projects, and guidance on materials procurement, marketing, management, taxation and labour laws. The Banks are to provide a package of assistance to meet the various requirements; the terms of repayment are to be soft during the period of gestation of the project and security asked for should be minimal; a third party's guarantee should not be insisted upon as a condition for granting a loan for a self-employed person or to a small industry.

71. Industrial disputes are becoming a matter for increasing concern. The number of man-days lost owing to work stoppages was about 17 million each in 1967 and 1968. In 1969, the situation in the first half of the year was encouraging with the number of man-days lost being less than 5 million; there was considerable deterioration later and, for the year as a whole, the number went up to 19 million. Information available so far indicates that the number of man-days lost in 1970 may be 18.7 million.

72. During the year under review, industrial relations were rather unsatisfactory in ports and docks, the air corporations and certain Central undertakings. There was a countrywide agitation by bank employees (including employees of the nationalised banks) in September 1970. A strike by bargemen at the Calcutta port during June and July affected exports, particularly of jute goods. Towards the end of the calendar year, a three-week strike in the jute industry resulted in a considerable loss in production.

73. Decisions on the reports of the Wage Boards for sugar, road transport, engineering, port and dock workers, and electricity undertakings which were announced in 1970 should pave the way for better industrial relations. An important development, in the context of the current shortage of steel in the country, was the signing of a wage agreement between the management and the workers in the steel industry. The new agreement, which covers both public and private sectors, is valid for four years, and provides that during this period industrial peace will be maintained and sustained efforts made to raise productivity. Similar agreements have been signed in the insurance and banking industries.

74. In so far as West Bengal is concerned there are certain special problems arising out of the fact that it is the engineering industries (of which there is a large concentration in the State) that were most hit by the recession. Special attention is being paid to the problems in this State. A Regional Office of the IDBI has been opened in Calcutta, and a Committee to help and guide the Regional Office and to take decisions for sanction of assistance upto Rs. 20 lakhs has been set up. More recently, it has been decided to set up an Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India with headquarters at Calcutta. The Corporation will endeavour to rehabilitate industrial units which have either closed down, or are facing the risk of closure, and will thus, it is hoped, be able to play a useful role in reducing unemployment.

Problems and Prospects

75. In terms of the results achieved during the past two decades, India's rate of industrial progress has been remarkable. There are few commodities, including sophisticated ranges of industrial equipment, which the country is not now able to produce. Alongside with general industrial growth, there has been a steady spread of the technological base, a large stock of skilled manpower, who could help accelerate the pace of industrial expansion once investments pick up substantially, is also available.

76. This very sophistication and intensity of growth have, however, brought in their train a number of specific problems. In the recent period, much of the industrial expansion has been induced by import restrictions supported, occasionally, by administrative price fixation for a wide range of industrial goods on the principle of what has come to be known as 'cost plus'. Neither practice has been particularly helpful towards promoting efficiency or lowering costs. On the other hand, if costs cannot be reduced, the demand, both internal as well as in the foreign market, for several of our industrial products may remain on a low key.

77. While failure to raise the production of industrial raw materials would also restrain industrial growth, another major problem is related to organisational deficiencies. The new industrial licensing policy described above goes a considerable way to simplify procedures and thus reduce delays. Other simplifications—which could promote growth as well as efficiency—should also be feasible, and the search for them will have to continue in the light of experience.

78. There is the additional, and much more intricate, problem of generation of employment opportunities. It is not only a question of the appropriate technology but also of a careful regional dispersal of investments so that opportunities are evenly distributed over the different parts of the country. Clearly, the scale of investments by itself will be able to meet only a part of the problem. The challenge has wider, and deeper facets. The pattern of investments has to be carefully sifted to ensure the reconciliation of the needs of production with those of absorption of labour. In selected areas, the objectives of local participation, additional resource mobilisation and responsiveness to the needs of the people must be kept to the fore, as far as possible, in implementing the programmes. The employment-oriented schemes must, therefore, add up to an integrated plan.

IV. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Expenditure of the Central and State Governments

79. The budgets of the Central and State Governments for 1970-71 were designed to accelerate developmental activity in the economy. The combined expenditures of the Central and State Governments were expected to rise from Rs. 7,674 crores in 1969-70 (R.E.) to Rs. 7,946 crores in 1970-71 (B.E.), an increase of 3·5 per cent. While developmental expenditure was to rise by 6·6 per cent from Rs. 4,408 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 4,697 crores in 1970-71, non-developmental expenditure was expected to decline marginally from Rs 3,266 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 3,249 crores in 1970-71.

TABLE VIII

Expenditure and Current Revenues of Central and State Governments and Union Territories

	Percentage increase in		
	1968-69 over 1967-68	1969-70 (R.E.) over 1968-69	1970-71 (B.E.) over 1969-70 (R.E.)
I. Total Expenditure	5·9	12·4	3·5
Developmental	7·1	12·0	6·6
Non-developmental	4·3	13·0	—0·5
II. Current Revenues	9·5	9.3	11·4
Tax Revenues	8·8	8·4	13·0
Non-tax Revenues	11·6	12·3	6·7

80. The fall in non-developmental expenditure budgeted for in 1970-71 contrasts with a rise of 13 per cent in 1969-70 (R.E.) and 4·3 per cent in 1968-69 (Actuals). It was assumed that larger provisions for defence, interest payments and administrative services would be more than offset by declines in other expenditures, notably famine relief. The anticipated level of developmental expenditure for 1970-71 (B.E.), on the other hand, represented an increase, over the year, of 6·6 per cent as against 12·0 per cent in 1969-70 (R.E.) and 7.1 per cent in 1968-69 (Actuals); the budget provided Rs. 2,637 crores* on account of Plan expenditure in 1970-71, which is nearly 17 per cent higher than the preceding year's level.

81. The accounts for 1969-70 and the revised estimates for 1970-71 reveal significant shortfalls in Plan outlays in relation to the original budget provisions. While the shortfalls in the Centre's Plan outlay have to an extent been offset by larger Plan outlays incurred by the State Governments, the aggregate Plan outlay of the Centre and States together is still likely to show a shortfall of the order of Rs. 100 crores in 1969-70 and of the same order in 1970-71. Concerned over this sluggishness in attaining budgeted Plan outlays, the Government is contemplating a thorough examination of the existing financial and administrative procedures with respect to the sanctioning and implementation of major Plan schemes. An overhaul of some of these procedures may be necessary in order to speed up development programmes and to ensure the fulfilment of the major targets of the Fourth Plan according to schedule.

82. From the budgetary point of view, another major development in the course of the year has been the grant of an interim relief of Rs. 107 crores to the Central Government employees in pursuance of the Third Pay Commission's recommendation. Of this amount, Rs. 60 crores has been borne by the general budget and Rs. 47 crores

*Inclusive of Institutional borrowings, the retained profits of the Reserve Bank of India, and contributions of the DVC, the ARC, the IDC, the REC and the Central Power generation units, the Plan provision for 1970-71 as indicated in the Annual Plan, 1970-71 estimated at Rs. 2,822 crores.

by the finances of the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs. A number of State Governments have also sanctioned higher emoluments to their employees, resulting in substantial increases in the level of non-developmental expenditure.

83. A consolidated picture of the budgetary outturn of both Centre and States for 1970-71 (R.E.) is not yet available. However, the revised estimates at the Centre for 1970-71 suggest that while non-developmental expenditure shows an increase of 6·0 per cent over the original budgetary provision, outlays incurred for developmental purposes have been lower by about 9 per cent. The revised estimates of developmental expenditure for 1970-71 nonetheless indicate a rise of 12·6 per cent over the previous year. The revised estimates of tax revenues also show a marginal improvement over the budget provision. These estimates further reveal that loans to States have been higher than was budgeted, mainly on account of larger provision for special accommodation sanctioned for meeting the non-Plan gaps and larger assistance given for natural calamities and ways and means advances.

TABLE IX

Expenditure and Current Revenues of the Central Government

(Rs. Crores)

	1969-70 Actuals	1970-71		Percentage increase in	
		B.E.	R.E.	1970-71 R.E. over 1970-71 B.E.	1970-71 R.E. over 1969-70 Actuals
I. Total Expenditure	**5,025**	**5,270***	**5,496***	**4·3**	**9·4**
(*i*) Developmental (including grants to States and Union Territories).	1,211	1,500	1,363	—9·1	12·6
(*ii*) Non-developmental (including statutory grants)	2,356	2,424	2,569	6·0	9·0
(*iii*) Loans and Advances (gross)	1,458	1,346	1,564	16·2	7·3
(*a*) To States and Union Territories	1,057	879	1,040	18·3	—1·6
(*b*) To others	401	467	524	12·2	30·7
II. Current Revenues					
(*i*) Tax Revenues	2,201 (2,823)	2,390 (3,134)	2,442 (3,198)	2·2 (2·0)	10·9 (13·3)
(*ii*) Non-tax Revenues	839	838	873	4·2	4·1

*(*i*) Excludes compensation paid to nationalised banks, estimated at Rs. 40 crores in the budget estimates and Rs. 84 crores in the Revised Estimates.

(*ii*) Excludes Rs.113·6 crores on account of additional subscription to the IMF (Rs. 106·9 crores) and purchase of shares of the IBRD (Rs. 6·7 crores) paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities, in the Revised Estimates.

Figures in bracket are tax revenues inclusive of States' share.

Tax Effort

84. The tax revenues of the Central and State Governments taken together were estimated to rise from Rs. 4,075 crores in 1969-70 (revised estimates) to Rs. 4,604 crores in 1970-71 (budget estimates) representing a rise of 13 per cent as against an average annual rise of 8·6 per cent recorded in the preceding two years. According to the revised estimates for 1970-71, tax receipts at the Centre have turned out to be better than what was visualised at the time of the framing of the budget. As a consequence, the proportion of tax revenues of the Central and State Governments to national income, which stagnated at around 13·2 per cent in 1968-69 and 1969-70, can be expected to rise to about 14 per cent in 1970-71.

85. The year thus witnessed a major effort on the part of the Union Government to raise additional resources. Additional taxation provided for in the Central Budget for 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 178 crores (excluding concessions in export duty amounting to Rs. 10 crores). Taking into account the efforts made by the Railways and the P and T to tap additional resources—Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively, the total effort was of the order of Rs. 212 crores and is expected to yield Rs. 1,000 crores over the Fourth Plan period of which Rs. 200 crores are to accrue to the States and Rs. 800 crores are to be retained by the Centre. Given the anticipated five-year yield of Rs. 725 crores (net of States' share) from the additional resource effort launched in the first year of the Plan, the aggregate resource effort during the first two years of the Plan should therefore have already ensured the accretion of Rs. 1,525 crores (net of States' share) as against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 2,100 crores.*

86. The measures undertaken by the States to garner additional resources are estimated to have yielded Rs. 52 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 37 crores in 1970-71. Over the five-year period, the total yield from these measures is expected to account for about three-fifths of the Plan target of Rs. 1,098 crores suggested for the State Governments. This fact notwithstanding, there is a considerable leeway to be made up if the Plan target is to be fulfilled. The effort on the part of the States to tax the rural sector remains halting and inadequate. The need for more vigorous efforts by the States to mobilize additional resources acquires greater urgency since most of the States have incurred additional commitments by way of increases in emoluments sanctioned to their employees. For a few, the need to make up for losses incurred on account of concessions given in the form of relief from land revenue should also be a compelling factor.

87. Efforts to rationalise and simplify the tax structure and enlarge the base have continued at the Centre. In 1969-70, steps were initiated to shift the basis of the Union Excise duties from

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*During 1970, the proposed financial outlays suggested earlier for the Fourth Plan were finalised ; as a result, the public sector outlay was raised from Rs. 14,398 crores to Rs. 15,902 crores. This increase followed a re-assessment of resources of the Centre and State Governments, consequent on the award given by the Fifth Finance Commission and the nationalisation of 14 leading commercial banks. The revised outlay involved stepping up of the outlay by Rs. 964 crores in the case of the Centre and Rs. 540 crores in the case of the States. A part of the increase in the Central outlay was on account of the inclusion of Schemes not originally included, for example, provision for borrowings by the financial institutions and credit taken for contributions by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Indian Dairy Corporation, the Rural Electrification Corporation and Central Power Generation. At the same time, the original target for additional taxation by the Centre net of States' share) of Rs. 1,600 crores was raised to Rs. 2,100 crores. Similarly, the provision for total market borrowings by the public sector agencies (including financia institutions) was raised from Rs. 1,282 crores in the draft Plan to Rs. 2,078 crores in the final document ; it was assumed that not only would commercial banks be investing Rs. 955 crores as against Rs. 400 crores estimated earlier but also that invesments in the Securities of these public sector agencies from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Provident Fund Accounts would be larger than estimated earlier.

specific to *ad valorem* in the case of a number of commodities and extend the scope of the Wealth Tax to agriculture. Also, rates of income tax on income slabs between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 were raised so as to smoothen the rate structure. The process of enlarging the tax base through reorientation of the structure and through measures to check avoidance and evasion was continued in 1970-71. The rates of personal taxation on income slabs above Rs. 40,000 were raised and the rates of Wealth Tax and additional Wealth Tax were adjusted upwards. In the field of indirect taxation too, the process of conversion of specific duties into *ad valorem* ones was continued, for example, in the case of aluminium and artificial silk fabrics. In order to widen the scope of excise taxation, a 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty was imposed on a number of new items including office machines, metal containers, sparking plugs, stainless steel blades, slotted angles, iron safes and safe deposit vaults as well as on certain chemical products and processed foods and drinks. Equally noteworthy is the attempt to tax, as far as possible, final goods rather than intermediates and producer goods.

88. The tax proposals for 1970-71 also reflected the Government's concern with the objective of promoting greater equality in the distribution of incomes and wealth. The highest marginal rate of personal income tax was raised from 82·5 per cent to 93·5 per cent; simultaneously, the combined maximum marginal rate of wealth tax and additional wealth tax was increased to 12 per cent. At the other end, care was taken to ensure that certain marginal benefits accrued to people in the lower income brackets: the exemption limit for personal taxation was raised to Rs. 5,000 and a minimum conveyance allowance of Rs. 35 per month was allowed in the case of every salaried assessee. More importantly, in order to create a stable framework for private investment activity, the rates of corporation tax were left undisturbed.

Measures to stimulate savings

89. The budget for 1970-71 also contained several measures to stimulate savings. The income tax exemption for interest on investments was raised to Rs. 3,000, the choice of assets was widened to include the small savings schemes, deposits with commercial and cooperative banks and State Financial Corporations, investments in the Unit Trust of India, Government securities and company shares. As a further stimulus to savings, the area of investments in financial assets eligible for exemption from Wealth Tax was also widened and the amount of exemption enjoyed by such investments raised. Investments in a large category of financial assets (*viz.*, the different savings schemes offered by the Union Government, investments in shares of Indian companies, the Unit Trust of India, approved debentures, deposits with commercial and cooperative banks and government securities) have been made exempt from the Wealth Tax upto a maximum of Rs. 1·5 lakhs. Other measures to encourage savings included introduction of a new series of time deposits, recurring deposits and savings certificates. This new package of savings schemes was designed for people in the low income groups to whom a higher rate of interest has relatively a greater attraction than tax concessions as such; the existing tax free facilities were continued with slightly higher rates of interest. The rates of return on contributions to the General Provident Fund and the Public Provident Fund were raised. More recently, following the rise in the Bank rate, interest rates on various savings schemes and certificates have been stepped up further.

Borrowings by the Central and State Governments

90. According to the budget estimates for 1970-71, the gap in the resources of the Central and State Governments taken together was placed at Rs. 1,923 crores, to be met by accrual of Rs. 563 crores from

net external assistance and Rs. 949 crores from domestic capital receipts; the residue of Rs. 411 crores was to be covered by deficit financing.

91. The revised estimates for 1970-71 place net receipts from external assistance at Rs. 518 crores, indicating a shortfall of Rs. 45 crores in relation to the budgetary provision for 1970-71 and of Rs. 61 crores over the actual collections in 1969-70.

92. Latest estimates indicate that net collections of small savings would attain a record figure of Rs. 183 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 43 crores over the budgetary provision and of Rs. 54 crores over the actual collections in 1969-70.

93. The Union budget for 1970-71 provided for net borrowings of Rs. 162 crores as against Rs. 143 crores raised in the preceding year. The Central borrowing programme was completed in two phases. During the first phase, subscriptions amounted to Rs. 290 crores, of which Rs. 150 crores were in cash and Rs. 140 crores in conversion. The second phase comprised two loans and raised Rs. 138 crores of which Rs. 76 crores were in cash and Rs. 62 crores in conversion. Allowing for cash repayments, the net market borrowings of the Central Government have amounted to Rs. 136 crores in 1970-71, Rs. 26 crores less than what was visualised in the budget. This shortfall in public absorption was, however, more than offset by the Reserve Bank of India's net sales of Government securities in the course of the year.

94. During 1970, fifteen State Governments approached the market. The total subscriptions retained by State Governments aggregated Rs. 157 crores; allowing for repayments provided in the budget, the net market borrowings by State Governments amounted to Rs. 98 crores as against Rs. 83 crores in the preceding year. In addition, State Government enterprises, financial institutions and municipal corporations also approached the market. The borrowings by the State Electricity Boards amounted to Rs. 68 crores, about the same as in the preceding year; the borrowings of other State Government public sector agencies (*viz.* State Financial and Development Corporations, Municipal Corporations, and Housing Boards), aggregated Rs. 48 crores in 1970-71.

95. Given the available resources of the commercial banks and other institutional investors and the competing claims on these resources by the Government and the priority sectors, whether the market has the necessary absorptive capacity to cope with the cumulative demand is a moot question. In this context, the exceptionally large accommodation which the commercial banks have been seeking from the Reserve Bank of India appears as a disquieting development and underscores the need for a continued effort at mobilising larger deposits and widening the market for Government securities.

Deficit Financing

96. The over-all deficit of the Central and State Governments (including RBI support to the long-dated securities) had aggregated to Rs. 58 crores in 1969-70, the lowest in absolute magnitude since the beginning of the Second Plan. This low level of deficit, however, reflected as much the slow tempo of developmental activity in the economy as an unanticipated improvement in tax receipts. For 1970-71, the Central budget provided for a deficit of Rs. 227 crores and the budgets of the States taken together of Rs. 184 crores.* According to provisional data, the deficit at the Centre in 1970-71 has turned out to be marginally higher than the budgetary provision; at the States, the deficit is likely to be lower than what was budgeted due mainly to additional transfer from the Centre. The combined deficit of the Centre and States, however, would work out

*States' overall was deficit reckoned before taking into account their share in the additional taxation proposed at the Centre. Also, credit taken in States budgets in respect of loans and grants from the Centre was smaller than what was provided in the Centra budget.

to more or less the magnitude as provided in the budget; if allowance is made for the R.B.I.'s net sales of Government securities, it would be lower than the budgeted figure.

Centre-States financial relations

97. As per the Fifth Finance Commission Award, the States' share in Central taxes and statutory grants was estimated to rise from Rs. 774 crores in 1969-70 (R.E.) to Rs. 885 crores in 1970-71 (B.E.). Also, Central assistance towards the Plan outlays of the States was raised from Rs. 615 crores 1969-70 (R.E.) to Rs. 635 crores in 1970-71 (B.E.). The total transfer of resources as budgeted in 1970-71 was, however, lower than in 1969-70, mainly on account of the lower provisions of assistance to States for natural calamities and due to an anticipated reduced volume of special assistance.

98. According to the revised estimates for 1970-71, the States' share in Central taxes and statutory grants is expected to be Rs. 12 crores higher than the provision in the budget. The revised estimate, at Rs. 638·5 crores for Central assistance for the Plan outlays of the States is roughly of the same order as indicated in the budget. On the other hand, assistance for natural calamities is now estimated at Rs. 100 crores; Rs. 50 crores higher than what was budgeted. Similarly, special assistance for the States, which was expected to decline from Rs. 279 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 175 crores in 1970-71, is estimated to be higher at Rs. 195 crores.

99. The scheme of special assistance was evolved so as to help certain States fulfil their targets of Plan outlays, the expectation being that the additional accommodation offered by the Centre would enable these States to cover the inescapable gaps in their resources. As a result of this measure, it was hoped these States would be able to contain their non-Plan gaps and implement larger Plans through additional resource mobilisation.

100. The general financial position of the States, however, continues to cause concern, judged by the low level of tax effort and the continued indebtedness to the Reserve Bank of India. At the end of March 1970, the adjusted overdraft by the States with the Reserve Bank of India amounted to Rs. 153 crores despite the sanction of special assistance of the order of Rs. 279 crores during 1969-70. Despite the fact that, in actuality, special accommodation provided to the States has been Rs. 20 crores more than what was budgeted for 1970-71, there has been no abatement in the States' recourse to the R.B.I. during the year. At the end of March 1971, there were fourteen States having overdraft with the Reserve Bank amounting to Rs. 260 crores. The problem assumes additional gravity in view of the fact that special assistance to States is expected to taper off in the coming years. The question of raising further resources and observing a strict discipline on the growth of non-Plan expenditure, therefore, remains a matter of the highest priority so far as the finances of the States are concerned.

Performance of public undertakings

101. The Railways Budget for 1970-71 indicated a surplus of Rs. 9·38 crores, after taking credit for an additional resource effort of Rs. 26 crores. This picture has been belied in reality. The revised estimates for 1970-71 show a considerable deterioration in the finances of the Railways, attributable, among other things, to the implementation of interim relief—costing Rs. 36 crores—recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Also, the growth in the freight

traffic has been much lower than originally anticipated. Consequently, the Railways are expected to disclose a deficit of Rs. 23·69 crores in 1970-71. This will be the fourth year in succession that the Railways will be in the red.

102. There has also been a downward revision in the estimated surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The budget for 1970-71 had estimated a surplus of Rs. 12 crores, after taking credit for an additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 8 crores. The revised estimates place the surplus at only Rs. 7·9 crores.

103. The latest available information regarding the financial performance of the non-departmental undertakings of the Union Government relates to 1969-70. In the case of sixty seven running concerns other than Hindustan Steel, the total gross profit (after providing for working expenses, depreciation and write-off of deferred revenue expenditure but before providing for interest) amounted to Rs. 117·27 crores during 1969-70 and gave a return of 4·9 per cent on capital employed as against 4·7 per cent in the previous year.

104. Of the sixty seven concerns, 39 made a net profit of Rs. 71·20 crores and 28 incurred a loss of Rs. 64 crores. The aggregate net profit therefore amounted to Rs. 7·2 crores in 1969-70. If the net expenditure on the maintenance of townships and other social overheads is excluded, net profit for 1969-70 would work out to Rs. 28·22 crores. The concerns showing losses included the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, the Heavy Electricals, the Bharat Heavy Electricals, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation; those making profits included the Indian Oil Corporation, the Shipping Corporation of India, the Fertiliser Corporation of India, the Cochin Refineries, the Bharat Electronics, the Hindustan Aeronautics, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Hindustan Cables, the Hindustan Antibiotics and the Hindustan Insecticides. Of the undertakings making profit, twenty two declared dividends totalling Rs. 12·31 crores, equivalent to 7·7 per cent of the paid-up capital of these concerns.

105. The financial working of the Hindustan Steel shows that, during 1969-70, it incurred a net loss of Rs. 10.91 crores (after providing for depreciation amounting to Rs. 64·38 crores and interest amounting to Rs. 29·46 crores) as against a net loss of Rs. 39·90 crore in 1968-69. The gross surplus during 1969-70 (before charging depreciation and interest) however amounted to Rs. 82·93 crores and was substantially higher than the gross surplus of Rs. 49·2 crores in 1968-69.

106. For 1970-71, the net loss in the case of Hindustan Steel is expected to be of the order of Rs. 12 crores; the increased loss is mainly on account of upward adjustment in wages and lower production. However, an analysis of the performance of the 67 other running concerns indicates that no net loss is likely to emerge.

107. This review of the financial results of the working of the public undertakings thus brings out that, in a fairly large number of cases, returns so far have been scarcely commensurate with the investments made. Attention is being concentrated on better utilisation of capacity through improved maintenance, adoption of new techniques of management such as performance budgeting and inventory control, development of incentives and better training of industrial workers; these measures are expected to yield encouraging results in the near future. The problem of securing adequate returns from the public sector undertakings has to be viewed as an integral part of the wider strategy of widening and deepening the resource base. In the case of the States too, the unremunerative

working of the irrigation and multipurpose river schemes is indicative of the huge potential which exists for tapping additional resources from the rural sector.

Outstanding tasks

108. Certain lessons in respect to fiscal policy in the coming years stand out from this review. The Fourth Plan as finalised postulates that the rate of domestic savings will rise from 8·8 per cent of national income in 1968-69 to 13·2 per cent of national income in 1973-74. To attain this progressive rise in domestic saving, a significant increase in the rate of public savings has been assumed in the Plan—from 1.4 per cent of national income in 1968-69 to 4.5 per cent in 1973-74. Despite the noteworthy tax efforts at the Centre, the available data suggest that public saving in 1970-71 was hardly more than 2 per cent of national income; if the Plan projection is to be realised, the doubling of this rate in the course of the next three years is minimally necessary. The fiscal system has, in other words, to be geared, to a far greater degree than in the past, to the task of mobilising domestic savings in a manner consistent with the requirements of equity and social justice. Besides, in view of the rising trend in prices, this task of raising domestic savings has to be implemented largely *via* non-inflationary modes of finance.

V. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

109. Money supply with the public, which increased at the rate of about 8 per cent during 1968-69, has witnessed a certain accelerated growth during the subsequent two years. The annual rate of growth works out to 10·8 per cent for 1969-70 and 9·2 per cent for 1970-71 (April 1, 1970 to March 26, 1971).

110. In absolute terms, money supply with the public increased by Rs. 632 crores in 1969-70 as against Rs. 438 crores in 1968-69. During 1969-70, a significant part of the expansionary impact came from the external sector; the increase in the net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India* amounted to Rs. 270 crores and was Rs. 202 crores larger than the increase of Rs. 68 crores recorded in the preceding year. Net bank credit to the commercial sector rose from Rs. 124 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 338 crores in 1969-70; the rise in the net bank credit to Government however declined sharply. As against an expansion of Rs. 359 crores in the preceding year, during 1969-70, the net bank credit to Government expanded by only Rs. 108 crores.

111. Since monetary data at the closing of the fiscal year 1970-71 are not yet available, at this stage there is some difficulty in comparing developments during the year under review with those in the preceding. However, on the basis of data for the period April 1, 1970 to March 26, 1971, it would seem that monetary expansion, at Rs. 594 crores, has been slightly higher than in the corresponding period (April 1 to March 27) of 1969-70. However, unlike in 1969-70, this expansion is attributable primarily to credit creation in favour of the domestic sectors. The net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India have in fact registered a fall of Rs. 40 crores as against an increase of Rs. 269 crores in the preceding year. Net bank credit to the Government has gone up by Rs. 484 crores as against the increase of Rs. 79 crores in 1969-70. That the Government's budgetary operations have been an important expansionary factor in 1970-71 is borne out by the fact that the R.B.I.'s net credit to Government has expanded by Rs. 295 crores; in 1969-70, it had declined by Rs. 3 crores. However, the pace of increase of net bank credit to the commercial sector has slowed down over the year; it amounted to Rs. 203 crores till March 26, 1971 as compared to Rs. 250 crores in the previous year. More significantly, the expansionary effect of the gross credit creation in favour of the commercial sector has been dampened by the faster growth of time deposits.

*If repurchases from the IMF are taken into account foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I. increased by Rs. 147 crores in 1969-70 as against Rs. 25 crores in 1968-69.

TABLE X

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70		1970-71
	April 1 to March 31	April 1 to March 27	April 1 to March 26
1	2	3	4
1. Net bank credit to Government (A × B	**108**	**79**	**484**
A. Reserve Bank credit to Government	**13**	**—3**	**295**
B. Bank's holdings of Government securities	**95**	**82**	**189**
2. Net bank credit to commercial sector (*a* × *b*)	**338**	**250**	**203**
(*a*) Reserve Bank credit to Commercial sector	7	4	37
(*b*) Bank's net credit to commercial sector (*i* — *ii*)	331	246	166
(*i*) Bank's advances and holdings of private securities	734	664	689
(*ii*) Bank's time deposits	403	418	523
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank*	**270**	**269**	**—40**
4. Money supply with the public (*a* × *b*)	**632**	**548**	**594**
(*a*) Currency with the public	337	325	353
(*b*) Deposit money with the public	295	223	241

NOTE : The figures of Reserve Bank credit to Government given in the table above represent the change in indebtedness of Government to the Reserve Bank of India. The Accounts for the fiscal year are, however, completely adjusted only some days after the end of the fiscal year. Also, the figures given above include items such as change in the rupee coin held by the Reserve Bank and changes in the Reserve Bank's holdings of long-term rupee securities. For these reasons the figures of Reserve Bank credit to Government shown here differ from the budgetary deficits as shown in the budget documents.

*Variations in net foreign exchange assets of Reserve Bank represent variations in Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign exchange (*i.e.*, gold and foreign exchange) net of variations in Reserve Bank's non-monetary foreign exchange liabilities (*i.e.*, transactions with International Monetary Fund).

Seasonal Variations

112. Credit expansion in the 1969-70 busy season was much sharper than in the preceding busy season. Scheduled commercial banks expanded their credit by Rs. 563 crores as against an expansion of Rs. 427 crores in the preceding year. Excluding advances for food procurement, total credit creation worked out to Rs. 590 crores for the 1969-70 busy season as compared to Rs. 419 crores for the preceding busy season. The increase in aggregate deposits, on the other hand, showed a marginal fall from Rs. 325 crores in the 1968-69 busy season to Rs. 321 crores in the 1969-70 busy season. Consequently, there was a considerable strain on the resources of the commercial banks; banks disinvested Government securities on a relatively larger scale and also took greater recourse to accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India.

113. While the 1969 slack season had witnessed a contra-seasonal expansion of Rs. 31·3 crores in bank credit, the expansion during the 1970 slack season, was more pronounced and amounted to Rs. 224 crores. A principal explanation of this expansion in credit was a greater flow to agriculture and small scale industry and larger advances for holdings of sugar stocks. As a trend, it also reflects the phenomenon of a certain dilution of the traditional distinction between the busy and the slack seasons, emanating from both the increased diversification in the activities of the banking system and the growing size of the *rabi* agricultural output. Judging by current indications, this trend may become even more firmly established in the next few years.

114. A welcome development during the 1970 slack season was that deposit accretion too was larger than during the preceding slack season; the aggregate bank deposits rose by Rs. 451 crores as against the increase of Rs. 348 crores in the previous year. Nonetheless, the strain on the resources of the banks persisted throughout; towards the close of the slack season (*i.e.* at the end of October 1970), the credit-deposit ratio at 77·04 per cent was higher and the investment-deposit ratio at 23·76 per cent lower than the corresponding magnitude of the ratios in the preceding year. Also, the banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India stood at Rs. 151 crores as against Rs. 34 crores at the same time during the previous year.

115. During the 1970-71 busy season* bank credit has expanded by Rs. 436 crores as against an expansion of Rs. 498 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deceleration in the growth of bank credit reflects the impact of the various measures enforced by the Reserve Bank of India, notably the upward adjustment in the Bank Rate in January 1971. Thus while between October 30, 1970 and the date of adjustment in the Bank Rate in January, bank credit had expanded by Rs. 278 crores as against Rs. 241 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding year, in the subsequent period till April 16, 1971, it advanced by only Rs. 158 crores as against a much larger expansion of Rs. 257 crores recorded in the corresponding period last year. The stepped up liquidity requirements also acted as a constraint on the ability of the commercial banks to shift resources from investments in Government securities to bank credit.

116. The increase in the aggregate deposits of commercial banks during the 1970-71 busy season (October 30, 1970 to April 16, 1971) works out to Rs. 392 crores and is Rs. 89 crores higher than the increase in the preceding year. Over the year ended April 16, 1971,

*The relevant data refer to the period Oct. 30, 1970 to April 16, 1971

aggregate deposits have registered an expansion of Rs. 861 crores, indicating a rate of growth of 16·9 per cent as compared to a rate of growth of 14·9 per cent in the preceding year. Despite this rise in deposits, the order of recourse of the commercial banks to the Reserve Bank of India during the 1970-71 busy season has been higher than during the corresponding period of the preceding busy season. Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India touched Rs. 443 crores as on March 19, 1971 before declining in the subsequent weeks; as on April 16, 1971, these borrowings stood at Rs. 224 crores and were Rs. 45 crores higher than the level reached a year ago.

Credit Policy

117. The 1969-70 busy season was marked by a series of measures adopted by the Reserve Bank of India in order to control credit and restrain pressure on prices. These included measures to tighten control over bank advances against specific commodities (*viz.*, raw cotton and kapas, oilseeds and vegetable oils, and foodgrains), prescription in the case of such commodities of a minimum rate of interest on advances, removal of the earlier ceiling of 9½ per cent on interest rate on advances, curtailment of refinance facilities and levy of a commitment charge on unutilised credits. Also, by the end of April 1970 the statutory liquidity requirement was raised by stages from 25 per cent to 27 per cent and the net liquidity ratio from 30 per cent to 32 per cent. In August, 1970, these two ratios were raised to 28 per cent and 33 per cent respectively.

118. The Reserve Bank of India has been keeping its measures of selective credit control under constant review. In April 1970, the margin requirement for advances against raw cotton and kapas to parties other than mills was raised from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. Restrictions in respect of sugar and gur were however, relaxed in view of the comfortable supply position. The Reserve Bank of India also made certain relaxations in the case of vanaspati and, on the eve of the busy season, in the case of raw cotton and kapas. However, in December, 1970 advances against cotton and kapas had to be tightened once more in view of the emergence of pressures on prices consequent on the anticipation of a smaller crop. On the other hand, a number of relaxations were introduced in the earlier restriction on bank advances against foodgrains, primarily with a view to assist small farmers and foodgrains-processing units in rural and semi-urban areas. In January, 1971, in the context of a rising trend in prices, controls over banks advances against oilseeds, vegetable oils and vanaspati were again tightened.

119. Given the abnormal credit expansion in the 1970 slack season and the continued pressure on prices, the accent of credit policy for the 1970-71 busy season, as announced by the Reserve Bank of India, was generally on restraint. Thus while the refinance at concessional or Bank rate continued to be made available to the priority sectors in respect of increases over the base period, the base period for the purpose of calculation was advanced from the corresponding quarter of 1968-69 to that of 1969-70. The first two months of the 1970-71 busy season nonetheless were marked by a relatively large credit expansion accompanied by increased recourse to the R.B.I. by the banks. It was therefore decided to raise the Bank Rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, effective from January 8, 1971. Simultaneously, it was decided to increase the minimum net liquidity ratio from 33 per cent to 34 per cent. The upward adjustment in the Bank Rate was accompanied by a rise in the deposit rates, the increase varied, in general, from one quarter of one per cent to one-half of one per cent; for savings accounts, the rate was increased from 3·5 per cent to 4 per cent. Banks were also advised that while adjusting their rates of interest on advances they should ensure that on an average the increase in the rate charged by them is about one per cent.

120. The refinance facilities for certain sectors were left undisturbed. These included refinance (a) at 4½ per cent, irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, against increase in credit over the specified base period to exporters and in lending to primary co-operative credit societies in terms of approved scheme; (b) at the Bank Rate, again irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, in regard to increases in short-term lendings to small-scale industries and agriculturists over the specified base period and rediscounting of bills under the new Bill Market Scheme, and (c) at the Bank Rate in respect of advances for food procurement upto 50 per cent of the increase over the outstanding level on October 30, 1970.

121. In February, 1971, the Reserve Bank of India reviewed the basis of refinance facilities against export credit, taking into account the ceiling of 6 per cent on export credits sanctioned by the banks. According to the revised arrangement, refinance will be available, irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, upto an amount equal to 10 per cent of the annual average of export credit in 1970 at 4½ per cent and an additional amount upto 10 per cent of the annual average of export credit at the Bank Rate. However, with a view to bringing about a proper alignment of the structure of interest rates charged by scheduled commercial banks on export credit, the Reserve Bank increased, with effect from April 17, 1971, the ceiling rate on export credit from 6 per cent to 7 per cent per annum for pre-shipment (packing credit) and post shipment credit (other than credit provided for exporters on deferred payment terms). The maximum rate of interest on deferred payment terms would continue to be 6 per cent and the subsidy of 1·5 per cent under the export credit (interest subsidy scheme) would continue as before on all export credit provided.

122. More recently, the Reserve Bank of India has also liberalised the refinance facilities for food procurement. Thus for the period April 9, 1971 to June 30, 1971, refinance to be provided at the Bank Rate, irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, was raised from 50 to 75 per cent of the increase in advances for food procurement over the actual level as on October 30, 1970; the quantum of refinance will be brought back to 60 per cent after June 30, 1971 and to 50 per cent after July 31, 1971.

123. As already referred to, consequent on the various measures of general and selective control adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, a considerable slowing down in the expansion of bank credit has occurred since January 1971. The effectiveness of the credit policy was also reflected in the marked stringency which has since characterised the inter-bank call money market. Between January 8, 1971 and April 15, 1971, call money rates moved between 7 per cent and 12½ per cent, whereas, during the corresponding period last year, the rates had fluctuated between 5 per cent and 7 per cent.

Activities of Financial Institutions

124. The year witnessed a further extension in the activities of the Industrial Development Bank of India in the form of decisions in July, 1970 to sanction loans on concessional terms to small and medium projects in relatively under-developed areas. As a result, direct loans from the IDBI became available to industrial units located in backward areas at a rate of 2 per cent above the Bank Rate with a minimum stipulation of 7 per cent instead of till then prevailing normal rate of 8 per cent. (In October, 1970, the normal rate of interest on advances was raised from 8 per cent to 8½ per cent, but no increase was made in the rate applicable to industrial units in backward areas). Also, the initial grace period for repayment of loan was extended and the period of repayment raised. The IDBI further agreed to charge a lower rate commission in cases of underwriting and to subscribe substantialy, at its own discretion to the

share capital of projects in the backward areas. The IDBI's concessional assistance is generally available to cases where the project cost in the aggregate does not exceed Rs. 1 crore. In consultation with State Governments, the Planning Commission has identified 196 districts for purposes of concessional finance from the public financial institutions; the IDBI's assistance is available for such areas or districts as are entitled to receive subsidy from the Union Government.

125. Both the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have decided to extend concessional assistance to units located in backward areas. Financial assistance from the IDBI and the IFC is now available to the public sector undertakings too on the same basis on which it is available to private parties.

126. The latest data on the working of the public financial institutions indicate that aggregate assistance sanctioned as well as disbursed was larger in 1970 than in the previous year. Total assistance sanctioned by the IDBI, IFC, ICICI, the State Financial Corporations, and the State Industrial Development Corporations together amounted to Rs. 192 crores in 1970 as against Rs. 141 crores in 1969. Similarly, the disbursement at Rs. 128 crores was also higher than the disbursement in the preceding year at Rs. 100 crores. The increase was most marked in the case of the SFCs (largely to small scale industry); sanction in 1970 (Rs. 45 crores) showed an increase of 77 per cent and disbursement (Rs. 30 crores) of 70 per cent as compared to 1969.

Progress of Nationalised Banks

127. A major objective of the nationalisation of the leading commercial banks was to channelise the flow of credit to hitherto neglected sectors. Towards that end, a notable shift in both policy and operations has taken place during 1970-71.

128. The progress made by the public sector banks in the field of extending credit to the weaker sections of society is evident from the fact that, between end-June 1969 and end-December 1970, the number of borrower accounts belonging to the hitherto neglected sectors (*viz.*, agriculture, small-scale industry, road transport operators, retail traders and small businessmen, self employed persons and education) increased from 2,82,000 to 11,50,000 and loans outstanding from Rs. 438·5 crores to Rs. 887·7 crores. Over the same period, in the case of agriculture, the outstanding advances rose from Rs. 160·3 crores to Rs. 344·1 crores and, in the case of small-scale industry, from Rs. 251.5 crores to Rs. 420.0 crores. As a proportion of aggregate advances of all public sector banks, advances to the hitherto neglected sectors have risen from 14·5 per cent at the end of June 1969 to 23.8 per cent at the end of December 1970.

129. The question of helping the small borrowers is being given the highest priority in the formulation of the policies of the commercial banks. Banks are taking greater cognizance of the viability of projects rather than of the credit-worthiness of the borrower in the traditional sense. A Committee has been constituted for examining the feasibility of a scheme of differential interest rates which could tilt the structure of lending rates in favour of the small borrowers. Reference has been made earlier to the report of the committee set up to examine the employment potential of various special credit schemes; on the basis of the report, the Reserve Bank of India has issued the necessary guidelines to the commercial banks. Another set of guidelines, prepared by the Reserve Bank of India, lays down the criteria for financing agricultural development by the commercial banks with a view to improving the quality of lendings and helping small and potentially viable farmers to move

to a higher technological plane. Mention may also be made of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India established to administer a comprehensive credit guarantee scheme for loans to small borrowers in the priority and hitherto neglected sectors. The scheme came into force from April 1, 1971 and covers, upto specified limits, credit facilities extended by eligible credit institutions to transport operators, traders, professional and self-employed persons, owners of business enterprises and farmers engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural operations.

130. Procedures for the evaluation and appraisal of credit proposals have been improved during the year, and steps have been initiated to ensure a proper end-use of bank credit. A decision was also taken in 1970 to discourage the use of bank finance for speculative purposes. Thus, borrowers, pledging shares exceeding the value of Rs. 50,000 have to transfer their shares to the banks, which are required to keep the voting rights of these shares with them and exercise them, at their discretion, in public interest.

131. The year under review witnessed a further acceleration in the branch expansion programme of the banks. The public sector banks opened 1,911 new offices during 1970 bringing the total number of new branches opened since nationalisation (*i.e.* between July 19, 1969 and December 31, 1970) to 2,496 of which 1,747 were in the hitherto unbanked centres. The total number of new branches opened by all commercial banks was 2,137 in 1970 as against 1,369 in 1969 and 677 in 1968. The number of commercial bank offices has risen from 8,284 on July 19, 1969 to 11,184 as at the end of December, 1970. Of 2,900 branches of all commercial banks opened between July 19, 1969 and December 31, 1970, 1,908 (66%) were located in rural centres, 784 (26%) in urban and semi-urban centres and 208 (8%) in metropolitan centres.

132. About 41 per cent of the new offices opened between end-June, 1969, and end-December, 1970, were located in the relatively underbanked States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The efforts made by the banks to extend their branch network to the hitherto unbanked areas have brought down the number of districts having population of above 3 lakhs per bank office from 34 at the end of June, 1969, to 3 at the end of February, 1971, and those having population between 2 lakhs and 3 lakhs per office from 35 to 17. The average population served by a bank office was about 50,000 in December, 1970, as against 73,000 in December, 1967. The number of districts without bank offices which stood at 13 at the end of July, 1969, came down to 4 at the end of February, 1971, and even in these 4 licences have been issued for opening of branches.

133. Despite the progress made in branch expansion since nationalisation, there is a considerable leeway to be made up in the direction of extending bank branches to backward areas and removing various inter-regional imbalances in the availability of banking facilities. Viewed in this context, the Lead Bank Scheme represents a major step towards the identification of both credit gaps and deposit potential and towards the formulation of a coordinated programme of development. Under the scheme, all the districts in the Indian Union, except certain metropolitan areas and Union territories have been allotted to the public sector banks and two banks in the private sector; a bank has been designated as the Lead Bank in each district. Surveys concerning nearly 100 districts organised by the banks have already been completed; these surveys are intended to form the basis for not merely deposit mobilisation and credit operations in future, but also for integrated programmes for banking development.

VI THE PRICE SITUATION

134. The pressure on prices which had begun developing in November 1969, continued throughout th elatter half of 1969-70. The seasonal factors came into operation thereafter, and the wholesale price index showed a steady rise until the seasonal peak was reached in September. This was followed by a decline, but at a much slower rate than is normally expected, so that in December 1970 the price level was 6.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1969. During the remaining three months of the year, the situation showed a relative improvement and prices in March 1971 were only 3.3 per cent above those of March 1970. End-March prices were, in fact, only 2.8 per cent higher than those a year ago. For the year as a whole, the average level of wholesale prices during 1970-71 was 5.6 per cent higher than what obtained in 1969-70.

TABLE XI

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(1961-62 = 100)

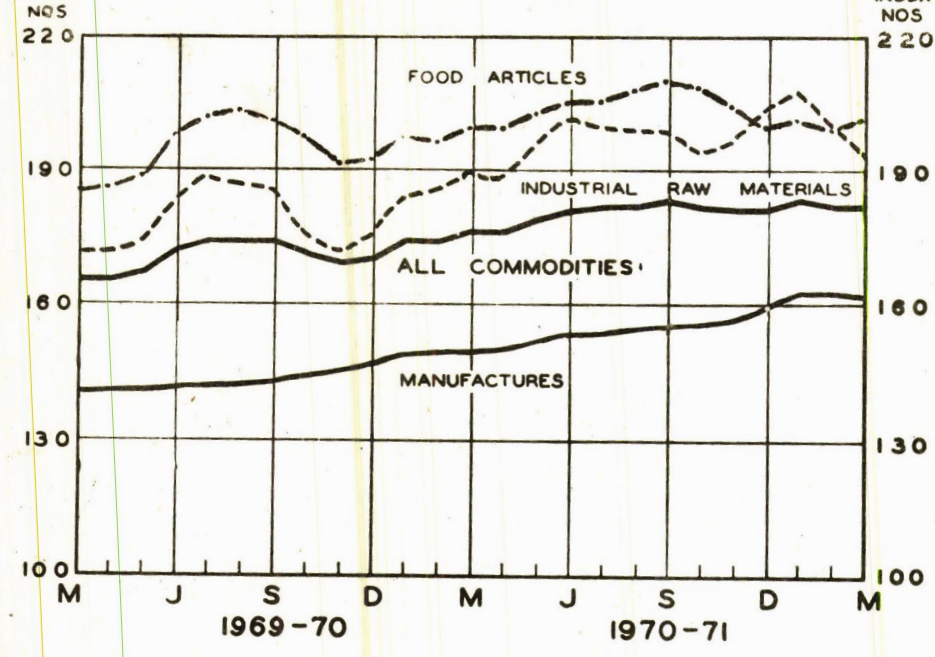
Percentage Variations

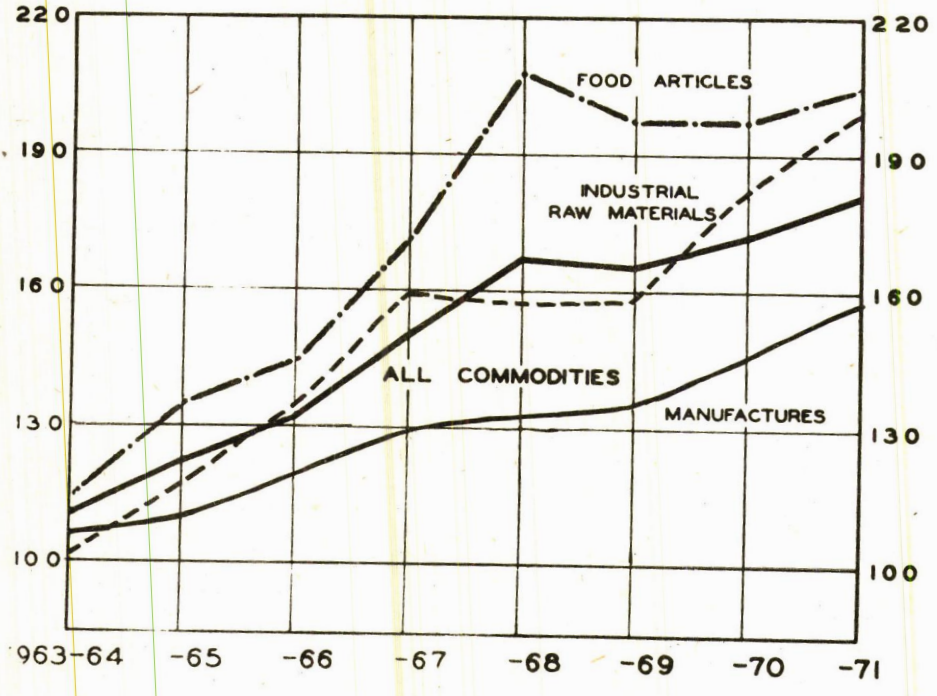
	Weight	Over the preceding year				March, 1971 over March, 1970
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	
All Commodities	(100·00)	+11·6	—1·1	+3·7	+5·6	+3·3
Food Articles .	(41·30)	+21·4	—5·2	—0·1	+2·2	+0·8
Foodgrains .	(14·78)	+24·9	—12·0	+3·6	—0·7	—6·9
Liquor and Tobacco	(2·50)	+13·3	+26·6	+1·3	—5·2	—2·7
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants .	(6·10)	+5·6	+4·6	+4·4	+4·3	+1·8
Industrial Raw Materials .	(12·10)	—1·3	+0·6	+14·5	+9·6	+3·5
Raw cotton .	(2·24)	+11·8	+8·6	+10·5	+22·4	+30·9
Raw Jute and Mesta	(1·16)	—27·7	+53·8	—11·5	+1·3	+3·5
Oilseeds .	(5·24)	—4·3	—11·4	+26·2	+10·4	—4·2
Chemicals .	(0·70)	+9·2	+7·4	+8·7	+2·2	—3·2
Machinery and Transport Equipment .	(7·90)	+4·3	+0·5	+2·8	+8·6	+8·0
Manufactures .	(29·40)	+2·8	+2·5	+6·8	+7·9	+7·9
Intermediate products	(5·70)	+4·8	—0·9	+10·1	+11·6	+6·5
Finished products	(23·70)	+2·3	+3·5	+5·8	+7·0	+8·2

135. The somewhat disquieting developments on the price front can be mainly attributed to the shortage of a number of important materials aggravated, in part, by the larger creation of credit in the economy over the year. The shortages of raw materials such as cotton and oilseeds and of metals such as steel and non-ferrous categories have affected production, and therefore, prices over a wide number of industries. Changes in the price level of industrial raw materials affect the wholesale price index directly *via* the price index for raw materials and subsequently through the price index for manufactures. In a situation of over-all shortage of particular commodities, the fact that there has been over the year a general expansion of money supply has further clouded the picture. Irrespective of selective credit and administrative controls, where supplies are constricted, a general increase in credit is bound to leave some influence on prices. Besides, in a situation marked by excess demand,

WHOLESALE PRICES

1961-62 = 100





the exercise of group or monopoly power, of which speculative activity is a manifestation, cannot but gain a certain ascendancy. Although wage and income adjustments during the year have conceivably had a marginal effect on prices, this is up to a point an inevitable consequence of the bargaining for compensatory adjustments in money incomes, a common enough occurrence in a period of inflation.

136. On the other hand, the improvement in the supply of food due to higher domestic production and an adequate public distribution system enabled certain sectional adjustments between supply and demand to take place. The rise in the price index for food articles was only 0.8 per cent, while the price index for foodgrains has in fact registered a decline of 6·9 per cent over the year. The price indices of both cereals and pulses have come down, the former by 6·2 per cent and the latter by 9·1 per cent. In the absence of the Government's comprehensive price support-*cum*-procurement policy, foodgrain prices would have fallen further.

137. Consistent with the fall in foodgrain prices over the year, consumer prices, as measured by the All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index, have risen at a rate lower than the rate of rise for the wholesale price index. The phenomenon is explained by the fact that a significant proportion of the expenditure of the working class families is accounted for by foodgrains. The average Consumer Price Index for the 11-month period ending in February 1971 was 5·1 per cent higher than the average during the corresponding period of 1969-70; this order of rise bears comparison with the rise in the wholesale price index, which, over the year, on the same 11-month basis, works out to 5·7 per cent. In fact, from December 1970 onwards, the Consumer Price Index started to decline; by February, it had fallen by as much as 2·6 per cent from the level attained in November. There is therefore ground for suggesting that, in case the supply of industrial raw materials was not affected, the general price level during the year would have been pronouncedly quieter.

138. While the influence of the speculative factors need not be under-stressed, the pressure on the prices of industrial raw materials was principally due to a relative paucity of supply. The output of cotton is virtually stagnant, while that of jute has been subject to such wide fluctuations during the last few years that stocks have been generally in a precarious state, which have given a handle to the speculative elements. In oilseeds, demand seems to be keeping ahead of whatever improvements in output have been taking place, thereby aggravating the scope for speculative stockholding. Since the prices of hydrogenated vegetable oil are linked to those of its principal raw material, that is, groundnut oil, higher market prices for oil and oilseeds inevitably tend to get reflected in the prices of the former. Similarly, given the nominal penal provision, higher prices of raw cotton can be passed on to the consumer by reducing the output of controlled cloth and increasing that of the uncontrolled varieties.

139. The index for raw materials, which stood at 170·6 for November, 1969 rose continuously to reach 201·2 in June, 1970. There was a seasonal fall in October with the arrival of the new crops of cotton and oilseeds into the market. The decline was short-lived as raw cotton prices came under considerable pressure in November 1970. For the month of January 1971, the raw materials index stood at 206·5, a rise of 20 per cent in the course of a little over a year. Prices have since begun to decline and the index for March 1971 came down to 194·0, mostly attributable to a drop in oilseeds prices in the more recent months. Cotton prices too declined in February and March 1971, even though they are still 30 per cent above the level reached a year ago.

140. The price index for metals has been similarly responsible for the more or less continuous pressure on prices during 1970-71. In January 1970, prices of pig iron and steel had been raised by Rs. 37·50 and Rs. 77·50 per tonne respectively and the price index for pig iron and semis rose by over 10 per cent. Consequently, the price index for manufactures, as also that of machinery and transport equipment, is 8 per cent higher than the level of a year ago. Of the remaining commodity groups, the price indices for liquor and tobacco and chemicals have shown a decline, while those for fuel, power, light and lubricants have recorded a moderate increase.

Price Policy

141. The general price index had begun to move up from the middle of November 1969 principally due to an increase in the prices of oilseeds and pulses. In January 1970, the impact of delayed winter rains led to an upward pressure on the prices of foodgrains and raw cotton too. The Reserve Bank of India, therefore, stepped in with measures of selective credit control aimed at these commodities. The credit restrictions in regard to raw cotton (and cottonseed) were relaxed on the eve of the 1970-71 busy season to facilitate the marketing of the new crop, but this step had to be reversed a few weeks later. On reports that the crop would not be as good as earlier anticipated, and in view of the time lag in imports, mills indulged in hectic buying which pushed prices up to an extraordinary degree. Similar activities on the part of the trade had to be checked by suspending futures trading in *kapas* and by reducing the period of non-transferable contracts in cotton from six to three months (and later to one month only); simultaneously, non-transferable specific delivery contracts for the sale of cotton in excess of one thousand bales were required to be registered. Despite these measures, the price index for raw cotton rose from 185·7 for October 1970 to 252·6 for January 1971. Larger supplies of imported cotton, as well as of staple fibre, were accordingly arranged. The announcement of this step, combined with the effect of the new credit control measures taken in January 1971, has resulted in a decline in prices during March 1971.

142. In the case of oilseeds, too, the price index has fallen from 233·0 in January 1971 to 211·8 in March 1971. The process was assisted by a tightening of control over bank advances against oilseeds, vegetable oils and vanaspati towards the end of January. Imports of soyabean oil for the hydrogenated oil industry have been continued at a level of approximately 100,000 tonnes per annum; supplies of rapeseed from Canada further helped to augment the availability of oil for edible purposes. The overall shortage of oils and fats has also been sought to be taken care of through imports of mutton tallow for the soap industry.

143. An import policy has been framed with the object of ensuring that actual users do not suffer for lack of essential steel. While exports are being regulated, actual users have been granted an increase in their import quotas. Bulk imports of scarce varieties of steel, such as plates and sheets, have been arranged. The projected import of steel for 1970-71 was of the order of 600,000 tonnes as against an import of 425,000 tonnes in 1969-70.

Price Controls

144. A Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was set up during the year for review and examination of the cost structure of industries referred to it for study, and to recommend prices; a number of references have been made during the year to the Bureau. Administrative control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of a number of commodities. The commodities which remained subject to statutory price control during the year included certain varieties of mill-cloth, agricultural tractors, motor

cars and scooters, cement, synthetic rubber, vanaspati, certain fertilizers, kerosene, sugar and industrial alcohol. Two additional categories, were brought under statutory price control in 1970-71, namely, aluminium and its products, and electric wires and cables. While the prices of the latter are yet to be determined, the prices of aluminium and its products were frozen at the levels prevailing on February 28, 1970 as an interim measure pending the report of a special study group. During the year, prices of drugs and medicines too were brought under a system of comprehensive regulation and control with the coming into effect of the Drugs (Price Control) Order in May 1970. The cost structure of the units manufacturing drugs and medicines was examined by the Tariff Commission and norms for the fixation of fair selling prices were suggested. Prices of seventeen essential bulk drugs have been announced, and of other bulk drugs have been frozen pending a detailed study. A Drug Prices Review Board has been set up to assist the Government in the fixation of drug prices at reasonable levels.

145. The Tariff Commission has also submitted its report in respect of fair prices of rayon tyre yarn, cord and fabric, and a reduction in the prices thereof has been announced. As a consequential measure, tyre manufacturers have been prevailed upon to reduce the price of truck tyres. On the basis of the study made by the Oil Prices Committee, the retail selling prices of all petroleum products (other than furnace oil, motor spirit and naphtha) were reduced with effect from June 1, 1970. Informal control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of soap, rubber tyres and tubes, bicycles, matches and iron and steel; producers are not expected to increase the prices of these commodities without the Government's prior approval. During the year, the necessity was felt of extending this kind of control to the paper industry, the prices of whose products have risen significantly since decontrol in 1968.

146. Price increases have, however, been allowed during the year in respect of some commodities subject to control. Higher prices for cement had to be permitted consequent on the exhaustion of the funds in the freight equalisation account, while bicycle prices had to be raised on account of higher prices for steel. A small increase was also allowed in respect of soap as the prices of indigenous oils had risen. The question of minimum prices for rubber had been referred to the Tariff Commission; pursuant to the Commission's recommendation, the Government agreed to increase the minimum price from Rs. 415 to Rs. 520 per quintal in September 1970. The Government also agreed to an increase of 5 per cent in the minimum support prices for different varieties of raw cotton for the 1970-71 marketing season. In the case of sugarcane, the minimum prices fixed for the previous season were maintained to the extent applicable to the minimum recovery percentage of 9·4; the premium for higher recovery was, however, enhanced from 5·36 paise to 6·6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0·1 per cent in recovery.

Distribution Control

147. As mentioned earlier, during the year the movement of wheat and wheat products was made free throughout the country, except in statutorily rationed areas. Restrictions on the movement of gur were also removed. Partial control over sugar was continued during the 1970-71 season, but the free sales quota has been increased from 30 to 40 per cent. In view of the general shortage of iron and steel which developed during the year, and with a view to ensuring adequacy of supplies and equitable distribution, the Government decided to abolish the distinction between scarce and non-scarce categories and to extend distribution control to practically all the products of the main producers of iron and steel.

Issues and problems

148. As the resume above would indicate, the three main factors underlying the instability of prices during the year have been: (a) inadequate supply of essential goods, (b) a certain excess supply of money, and (c) exercise of monopoly power, of which speculative hoarding is but one example. While, given the several imperfections of the system, the last factor does indeed play a part, it is on the central question of adequate supplies and prudent fiscal and monetary policies that efforts at maintaining a stable price level will hinge. Among the shortages that have bedevilled the economy during the year, the most persistent and insidious from the point of view of the price level for essential commodities are those relating particularly to cotton and oilseeds. Even in regard to food grains, while the general situation has been good, supplies have been short for pulses, and, even for rice, the position is only marginally satisfactory. In the case of most of these bulk commodities, it would be futile to hope that chronic internal shortages can be made good by imports. Even in 1970-71, the import bill for cotton, rice, tallow and soyabean oil has been considerable. There can be no enduring solution to the problem of prices as long as the country is not able to have adequate production of foodgrains, cotton, pulses and oilseeds and such other food articles as milk and vegetables. Among industrial products too, apart from iron and steel—where output has been hampered by organisational problems—there are areas such as paper and non-ferrous metals where price stability will depend upon substantial increases in productive capacity.

149. There is similarly need for enforcement of due restraint on the demand side. While credit for the hitherto neglected sectors must continue to be allocated in adequate magnitudes, the search should be continuously on to enforce credit and fiscal discipline elsewhere in the economy, both in Government and outside. Once success is achieved on this front, the speculative elements will discover that their ability to distort has been effectively limited.

VII BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN AID

150. The overall balance of payments during 1970-71 showed a sharp reversal from the favourable position in 1969-70. In contrast with the sizeable increase of Rs. 149·7 crores in foreign exchange reserves in 1969-70, there was a decline of as much as Rs. 163·9 crores in the year under review. This decline was, however, matched by substantial further repurchases of outstanding short-term obligations to the International Monetary Fund and the payment of the gold portion of the increase in India's quota in the Fund. At the end of December 1967, the country's outstanding short-term indebtedness to the I.M.F. amounted to Rs. 380·6 crores ($507·5 million). Because of the improvement in her payments position, India had repurchased Rs. 226.9 crores ($ 302·5 million) by the end of 1969-70; and the balance of Rs. 153·8 crores ($205 million) was repurchased in 1970-71. Thus, for the first time since the Second Plan, there are no outstanding drawings on the I.M.F.

151. In 1970 India's quota in the Fund was raised by $ 190 million; one-fourth of this amount, or $ 47·5 million (Rs. 35·6 crores), was payable in gold. The payment of this gold portion was effected through the purchase of $ 30 million worth of gold from the U.S.A. and through the use of newly mined as well as confiscated gold available with the Government. In all, repurchases from the I.M.F. and the gold quota payment involved an outgo of foreign exchange worth Rs. 176·3 crores ($ 235 million) during 1970-71.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

152. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding fresh accrual of Special Drawing Rights) during the year were drawn down by Rs. 163·9 crores. If, however, the accrual of SDR's in January 1971 worth Rs. 75.4 crores is taken into account, the decline in reserves would have been of the order of Rs. 88·5 crores.

TABLE XII

Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

Year	Gold, foreign exchange and SDRs*	Variations in reserves	Accrual of SDRs	Variations in reserves excluding accruals of SDRs (3—4)	Net drawings on (+)/ repayments (—) to IMF	Variations in reserves gross of transactions with IMF (5—6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68 . .	538·6	60·2	..	60·2	+24·4	35·8
1968-69 . .	576·7	38·1	..	38·1	—58·5	96·6
1969-70 . .	820·9	244·2	94·5	149·7	—125·4	275·1
1970-71 . .	732·4	—88·5	75·4	—163·9	—176·3**	12·4

*Year-end figures. Provisional figures for 1970-71

Includes purchase of gold abroad for gold quota pameot to the IMF.

153. The substantial repurchases of rupees from the IMF have been an important factor in bringing about the decline in foreign exchange reserves. This decline during 1970-71 contrasts sharply with the rise in foreign exchange reserves in the preceding year. Foreign exchange reserves, including SDR's went up by Rs. 244·2 crores in 1969-70; excluding the accrual of Rs. 94·5 crores worth of SDR's in January 1970, the increase in reserves would have been Rs. 149·7 crores. This sizeable rise in reserves occurred despite the repurchase of Rs. 125·4 crores from the IMF. If allowance is made for this repurchase, the improvement in reserves (excluding SDR's) was as high as Rs. 275·1 crores. For the year 1970-71, the improvement in reserves on a comparable basis was, however, extremely small.

154. The creation of additional international liquidity through the SDR Scheme helped supplement India's reserve resources. So far, SDR's worth Rs. 170·0 crores ($ 226·6 million) have been allocated to India; out of these, Rs. 88·9 crores ($ 118·5 million) have been utilised for repurchase and interest payments to the IMF. During the past year, India was designated by the IMF for the acceptance of SDR's in exchange for convertible currencies. A limit of $ 14 million each was allocated for the last two quarters of 1970 and of $ 48 million for the first quarter of 1971. Until the end of March 1971, SDR's worth Rs. 30·6 crores ($ 40·8 million) had been acquired against convertible currencies. Thus, the net use of SDR's by India in meeting external obligations has, during the last two years, amounted to Rs. 58·3 crores.

TABLE XIII

*India's Balance of Payments**

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April-September 1969	April-September 1970
1. Imports . . .	2042·8	1740·5	1582·3	783·5	848·9
2. Exports	1254·6	1367·4	1403·9	695·6	671·6
3. Trade Balance (2—1) .	—788·2	—373·1	—178·4	—87.9	—177·3
4. Invisibles (net) .	—160·1	—134·4	—149·1	—60·3	—70·2
5. Current Account (net) .	—948·3	—507·5	—327·5	—148·2	—247·5
6. External Assistance (gross)	1123·5	851·5	782·9	420·9	374·0
7. Other Capital Transactions including drawings on and repayments to IMF (net) .	—18·8	—192·2	—297·6	—134·4	—138·6
8. Errors and Omissions .	—85·6	—113·7	—14·5	—47·3	+1·6
9. SDRs.	..	..	94·5	..	..
10. Movements in foreign Exchange Reserves Increase(+) Decrease (—) . . .	+70·8**	+38·1	+237·8**	+91·0	—10·5

*The balance of payments data on imports and exports are based on exchange control records and other sources, and differ slightly from the data published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

**Exclude changes in reserves arising from devaluation of the pound sterling in November, 1967 and revaluation of the DM in October, 1969 the figures in the earlier table on foreign exchange reserves include these.

Balance of Payments 1969-70

155. A further reduction in the trade deficit was one of the factors leading to the overall improvement in India's balance of payments during 1969-70. Payments for imports amounted to Rs. 1,582·3 crores and were lower by Rs. 158·2 crores as compared to the payments made in 1968-69. At the same time, export receipts went up by Rs. 36·5 crores to Rs. 1,403·9 crores. As a result, the deficit on merchandise account was reduced to Rs. 178·4 crores from Rs. 373.1 crores in 1968-69. During 1969-70, there was a much larger reduction in imports financed through free foreign exchange; unlike in 1968-69, the fall in imports was not accompanied by a near-commensurate decline in aid utilisation. Import payments during 1969-70 fell largely as a result of lower payments for food and equipment imports; payments for all other commodities, consisting predominantly of industrial materials and intermediates, were higher because of rising industrial output. The decline in import payments, thus reflected, in the main, the growth of agricultural production, the progress of import substitution and the sluggish demand for new industrial capacity. Export receipts in 1969-70 rose by just above 2·6 per cent owing to lower earnings from major traditional commodities, such as tea, jute manufactures, oil cakes and cashew kernels. Fortunately, non-traditional exports, recorded a substantial increase so that aggregate export receipts were higher despite the setback to traditional exports.

156. The deficit on account of invisibles, unlike the merchandise deficit, widened during 1969-70, the net outflow of Rs. 149·1 crores being Rs. 14·7 crores higher than in the preceding year. A larger net outflow on account of investment income was partly responsible for the higher deficit on the invisibles account.

157. The deficit in the current account amounted to Rs. 327·5 crores. The net outflow on account of unidentified transactions—or errors and omissions—was of the order of Rs. 14·5 crores. Current account transactions, adjusted for errors and omissions, thus recorded a deficit of Rs. 342 crores, which was a little over half of the comparable deficit of Rs. 621·2 crores in 1968-69.

158. There was an outflow of Rs. 297·6 crores because of other capital transactions including amortisation and repurchase of rupees from the IMF. Since utilization of external assistance amounted to Rs. 782·9 crores and SDR's worth Rs. 94·5 crores were allocated, an overall surplus of Rs. 237·8 crores emerged.

Balance of Payments 1970-71

159. Comparable data on balance of payments are available only for the first half of 1970-71. During April-September 1970, there was a relative weakening in India's balance of payments, and foreign exchange reserves showed a decline of Rs. 10·5 crores, in contrast to an increase of Rs. 91 crores recorded in the same period in 1969. All the main elements of the balance of payments weakened in this period. There was an increase in imports, a decrease in exports and a fall in aid disbursements. The impact on the country's external reserves consequent to the rise in import payments was larger during the period, as the phenomenon was accompanied by both a fall in export earnings and a decline in aid disbursements. With the decline recorded in April-September 1970, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at a level of Rs. 810·5 crores at the end of September 1970 as compared to Rs. 820·9 crores at the beginning of the year.

160. Total payments for imports during April-September 1970 were Rs. 65.4 crores more than in the same period in 1969, in spite of a decline of Rs. 32·0 crores in commodity imports covered by PL 480 Title I. There was thus an increase of Rs. 97·4 crores in the imports of other items. Exports over the same period dropped by Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 671·6 crores. As a combined result of the increase in imports and the decline in exports, the trade deficit at Rs. 177·3 crores, was double the level in April-September 1969.

161. The invisibles account of India's balance of payments also showed a deterioration of Rs. 9·9 crores in April-September, 1970.

162. Receipts of external assistance during April-September 1970 amounted to Rs. 374·0 crores, showing a decline of Rs. 46·9 crores from April-September, 1969. Utilisation of assistance under PL 480 Title I indicated a fall of Rs. 32·0 crores. The disbursements from loans also showed a drop of Rs. 34·1 crores, at Rs. 268·1 crores. Grants were, however, larger by Rs. 19·2 crores. While the lower utilisation of imports under commodity assistance under PL 480 Title I reflects an improvement in domestic food supplies, the lower utilisation of other loans was the result of a decline in aid availability.

163. The larger trade deficit and the deterioration in invisibles led to a deficit in the current account to the extent of Rs. 247·5 crores in April-September 1970 as compared to Rs. 148.2 crores in April—September, 1969. Taking into account, the unidentified flows shown under "errors and omissions" which turned, during April-September 1970, to an inflow of Rs. 1·6 crores as compared to an outflow of Rs. 47·3 crores in the same period in the previous year, the deterioration in the current account deficit was Rs. 50·4 crores. In April—September 1969, the net inflow in the capital account including external assistance (Rs. 286·5 crores) had exceeded the current account deficit (Rs. 195·5 crores) by Rs. 91·0 crores, which had accrued as an addition to reserves. In contrast, during April-September 1970, the net inflow in the capital account (Rs. 235·4 crores) fell short of the current account deficit of Rs. 245·9 crores by the amount of Rs. 10·5 crores, which had therefore to be drawn from the reserves.

Imports

164. The value of import arrivals as recorded by the D.G.C.I.S., during 1969-70 fell by about 18 per cent from the previous year's level. There was a further reduction in imports of foodgrains by Rs. 75·6 crores, or by about 22·5 per cent, almost entirely due to a sharp fall in imports of wheat. The value of non-food imports declined by about 17 per cent, because of improved availability of certain agricultural materials, import substitution and slower growth of demand for new industrial capacity.

165. Imports of cotton declined sizeably due to lack of demand for textiles during the year. While jute imports fell to a low level because of greater internal availability, imports of vegetable oils increased for the opposite reason. Greater domestic production also reduced the import of non-ferrous metals and aluminium. On the other hand, imports of intermediates and materials such as paper and paper board, petroleum, oils and lubricants and raw wool increased slightly.

TABLE XIV

Imports : Broad Commodity Groups

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April 1969 to October 1969	April 1970 to October 1970
1. Food	518·2	336·6	261·0	175·9	124·9
2. Cotton	83·0	90·2	82·8	54·1	70·1
3. Jute	1·8	9·3	1·1	1·1	0·1
4. Animal and Vegetable oils and fats	34·4	19·3	29·6	21·5	27·1
5. Fertilizers and fertilizers materials	209·5	198·2	107·4	65·5	51·5
6. Petroleum products	74·8	133·2	137·9	79·3	74·7
7. Metals	195·2	175·2	155·6	99·9	141·3
8. Machinery and Transport Equipment	503·1	513·9	392·7	230·5	217·1
9. Others	387·6	470·3	441·0	211·1	255·6
TOTAL	2007·6	1908·6	1567·5	938·9	932·4

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI & S.

166. Equipment imports during the year fell even faster than imports of foodgrains. The value of imported industrial machinery and transport equipment declined by nearly 24 per cent owing to the slow growth of investment outlays in the recent past and a fairly rapid rise in the output of machine-building industries.

167. As a result of rising industrial output, higher levels of public investment, and improved outlook for private investment the demand for imports picked up again in 1970-71. Shortages of certain raw materials and intermediates such as cotton and metals added further to the demand for imports. During the first eleven months of 1970-71 aggregate imports, for the first time since the devaluation of the rupee in 1966, exceeded the preceding year's level. Total imports during April 1970—February 1971 were 4·6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1969-70.

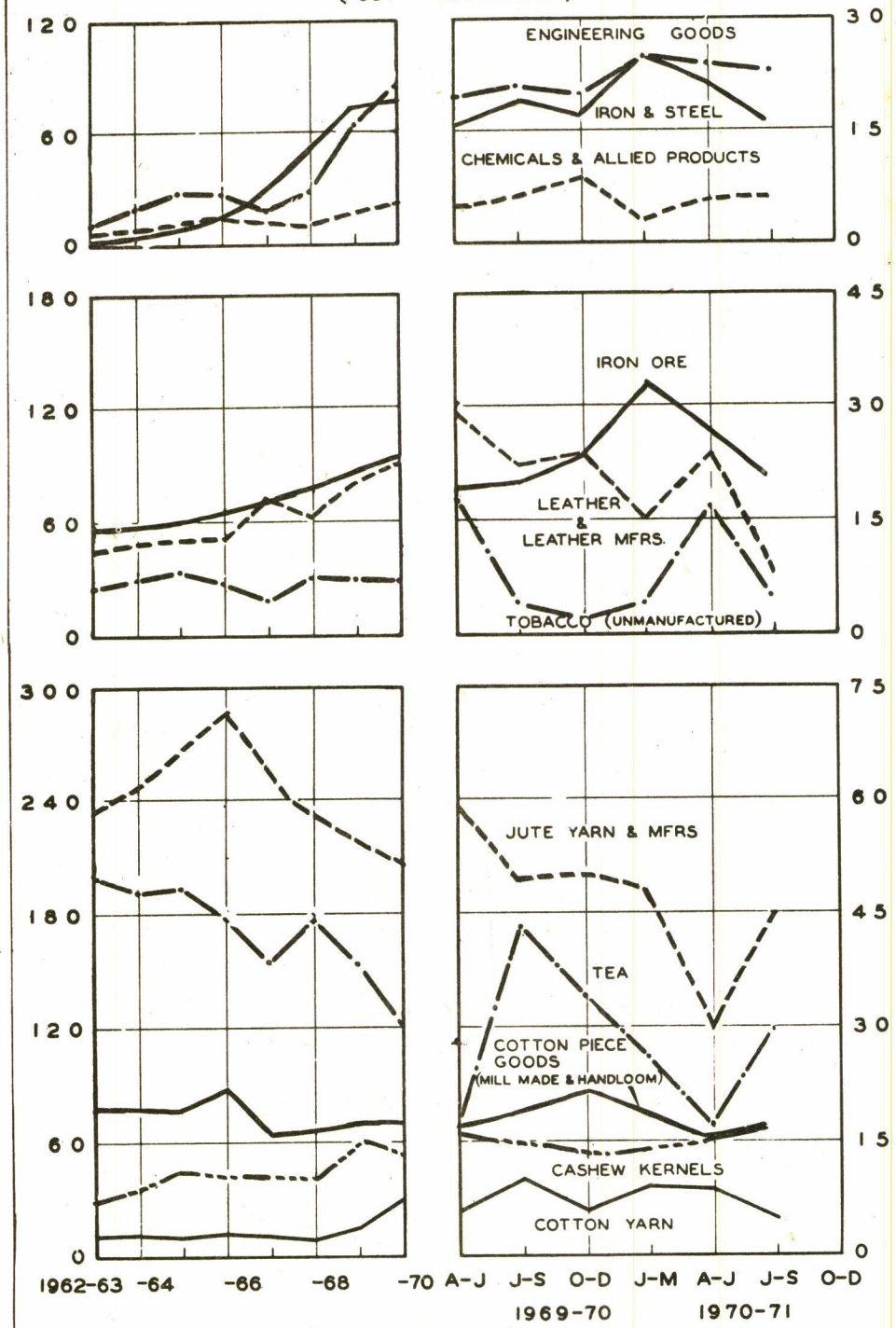
168. Commodity-wise details of imports are available only till the month of October 1970. Food imports fell during April—October 1970 by Rs. 51 crores as compared to the same period in 1969; raw jute imports were reduced to a trickle. Raw cotton imports, however, rose by nearly 30 per cent owing to the shortfall in domestic production. Imports of oils and fats, too, were higher by Rs. 5·6 crores than in April—October 1969. Larger imports of oils and fats reflect the decision to stabilise internal prices by supplementing internal availability with adequate imports.

169. Metal imports during April—October 1970 went up sharply to Rs. 141·3 crores from Rs. 99·9 crores over the same period in the preceding year. Substantially higher output of engineering goods and the unsatisfactory position of domestic steel output during 1970 led to large volume of steel imports. Although aluminium output expanded fast in 1970 as well as in 1971, the rise in production was inadequate to meet a sharp increase in demand, particularly on account of the rural electrification programme. The demand for

EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

RS. CRORES

(POST DEVALUATION)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

JUGI PND-PLB-410/B/FINANCE 70-71-(CHART 81)-7000

copper too went up with a steep increase in the production of electric motors, transformers, switch gear and cables and wires. The rate of decline in equipment imports considerably slowed down during April—October 1970; this reversal of the trend is expected to persist.

170. The demand for imports is expected to go up substantially in 1971-72. The factors mentioned above continue to operate even more strongly on the demand for steel and non-ferrous metals. The shortage of cotton, necessitating large imports in 1970-71, may persist because of the need to raise the output of medium quality cloth for meeting both the demand from lower income groups and the fibre requirements for exports. Along with the growing demand for cotton, the demand for synthetic substitutes, especially staple and polyster fibres, is also likely to rise further. Among other major commodities, imports of crude petroleum are expected to increase because of rising through-put of refineries in the country; besides, the import bill for petroleum products may rise in case increases in international oil prices are agreed to. Current import licensing trends also point towards a fairly generalised increase in the demand for imports: the overall value of imports licensed during 1970-71 was 35.6 per cent higher than in 1969-70.

Exports 1969-70

171. The growth of exports slowed down considerably during 1969-70. The rate of growth of exports (as recorded by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics) fell to just around 4·0 per cent from the exceptionally high rate of 13·3 per cent in 1968-69 and was well below the annual Plan target rate of seven per cent. An exceptional combination of unfavourable factors brought about this marked slowdown in the pace of expansion of exports: unfavourable world market conditions for major traditional exports; growing pressure of domestic demand; and the scarcity of certain key raw materials like steel and non-ferrous metals.

172. Export proceeds from the traditional group of commodities actually fell during 1969-70 by 3 per cent. Exports of jute manufactures fell slightly, due to the slow growth of demand, increasing competition from Pakistan and the emergence of synthetic substitutes. Exports of tea declined by Rs. 32 crores because the average realised price fell by as much as 8 per cent due to weak world demand. In an attempt to stem the fall in international prices, tea producing countries, including India, entered into an agreement to reduce the amount of tea placed on the world market by 90 million pounds during 1970.

173. Exports of mill-made cotton piece-goods fell by Rs. 3.1 crores in 1969-70. International market conditions rather than domestic factors caused this decline. However, because of a doubling of exports of cotton yarn, exports of mill-made cotton textiles, including yarn and apparel, rose by about 14 per cent. There was a rise in yarn exports to the U.A.R., Eastern Europe and Burma. Burma, in fact, replaced the U.K. as the single largest outlet for Indian cotton yarn.

174. Exports of cashew kernels fell by Rs. 3·5 crores as a consequence of weaker export demand and growing international competition. The value of exports of raw tobacco fell slightly because of lower average export prices and stagnant production of Virginia leaf. Inadequate domestic production held up the growth of oilcake exports which fell by Rs. 8 crores. But the exports of spices went up by Rs. 9 crores. Among other traditional commodities, there was a rise in export earnings from coffee, raw cotton and handloom cloth, while manganese ore exports recorded a substantial fall, owing, in part, to lower export prices.

175. Exports of the non-traditional group of commodities expanded by 13·5 per cent during 1969-70. Although exports of engineering goods increased by nearly a third, the rate of growth slackened considerably due mainly to rising internal demand and the scarcity of steel. For the same reason, exports of iron and steel rose only marginally. Exports of iron ore, however, rose significantly because of the rising world output of steel and the consequent growth in the demand for iron ore. The value of exports of fish and allied products increased by nearly forty per cent due to higher output and an expanding world market. Exports of both chemical products and leather goods also recorded a significant rise during 1969-70. There was, however, a slight decline in the exports of gems and jewellery.

Exports 1970-71

176. The same forces which inhibited the growth of exports in 1969-70 continued to operate, sometimes with greater intensity, during the first half of 1970-71. World demand for tea and jute goods weakened further; steel, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals continued to be in short supply; a raw cotton shortage emerged; the pressure of domestic demand on exportables continued to build up. Furthermore, exports were severely hit by the bargemen's strike at the Calcutta port during June and July 1970. Consequently, export earnings during the first half of 1970-71 fell by about 0·6 per cent as compared to the first half of 1969-70. From October 1970 onwards, however, exports recovered smartly owing to the easing of the abnormal situation prevailing earlier, measures taken to generate adequate export supplies and liberalisation of the requirements of imported raw materials, particularly steel, for export industries. Provisional data on exports for the period April 1969—February 1970 reveal that exports during this period recorded an increase of 8·6 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1969-70. On present indications, the growth rate during the entire year 1970-71 is expected to be 8—8·5 per cent, which would exceed the 7 per cent annual growth target set for exports in the Fourth Plan. This highly satisfactory growth of exports during 1970-71 was made possible by a rise in export earnings from a wide range of commodities, traditional as well as non-traditional. Increases in export earnings were especially substantial in the latter half of the year in the case of commodities such as iron ore, engineering goods, oil cakes, tea, sugar and spices.

177. Commodity-wise export statistics are, at this stage, available only upto the end of November 1970. In jute manufactures, the port strike combined with adverse conditions in the world market brought about a sharp decline in export earnings. During April—October 1970, export earnings from jute manufactures were nearly 15 per cent lower than during the same months in 1969. The decline was due mainly to a steep fall in carpet backing exports owing to the slow-down of house construction in the U.S.A. as well as developing competition from synthetics and, to a smaller extent, from Pakistan. Output and exports of jute goods were hit further by the strike of dock labour in November followed by a strike in the jute mills during December.

178. The declining trend in the value and volume of exports of tea was arrested during the year. Exports during April—November 1970 were higher by over 10 per cent than in the same period in 1969, as a result of both of an increase in the quantum of exports and a higher unit price realisation. The regulation of export supplies by producing countries during 1970 thus appears to have had a significant effect in halting the downward trend in prices. With the extension of the agreement to exports in 1971 and the drawing down of stocks in London, tea exports from India are expected to fare considerably better this year.

179. Exports of mill-made cotton textiles, particularly of mill made piece goods, registered a significant increase during April—October 1970 over the corresponding period of the preceding year, but the value of yarn exports fell by about a sixth despite a sharp rise in the export unit value. Exports of handloom fabrics rose only marginally. Among other traditional items, export earnings from vegetable oils, oil cakes, coffee, manganese ore and spices were higher during the first eight months of 1970-71; however, because of the steep fall in exports of jute manufactures, traditional exports, as a whole, showed only a small increase of 2 per cent. The value of cashew exports declined a little, in spite of a higher export price fetched, largely because of the fall in the volume of exports on account of competition from Brazil and East Africa. The value of oil cake exports was more than forty per cent higher than in April—November 1969, because of both better export prices and a sharp rise in the quantum of exports following higher oilseeds production in 1969-70. In view of a still better groundnut crop in 1970-71, oil cake exports are expected to pick up further. The value of tobacco exports increased only slightly despite an appreciable increase in export prices. Although the volume of pepper exports fell by about 20 per cent, the value of exports recorded a significant increase because of a substantial rise in international prices. Again, due to buoyant export demand, manganese ore exports rose by nearly 22 per cent notwithstanding a shift in the export mix towards cheaper, low manganese content ores.

180. Exports of non-traditional commodities continued to rise at a faster pace; during the first eight months of 1970-71 exports of this group of commodities were about 15 per cent higher than in April—November 1969. Iron ore exports rose by about 40 per cent in April-November 1970 as compared to the same period in 1969; the rate of growth for the whole of 1969-70 was only 7 per cent. Thanks to the rising output of steel all over the world, and especially in Japan, prospects for exports of ore are particularly bright; and the ore may, within the foreseeable future, replace tea as the second most important foreign exchange earner. Exports of iron and steel manufactures showed an increase of about 20 per cent during April-November, 1970, as against an increase of about 4 per cent during the full year 1969-70. There was a marked increase in the exports of many other non-traditional items as well, such as sugar, footwear, ferro-manganese and alloys, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals and plastic products, and rubber manufactures. The value of engineering exports rose over the eight-month period by about 19 per cent compared to a rise of roughly 33 per cent in 1969-70. Owing partly to the shortage of metals and partly to rising internal demand, the rate of growth of engineering exports slackened considerably in the case of industrial machinery and metal manufactures; exports of electrical machinery remained stagnant; exports of transport equipment alone recorded a sharp increase in the rate of growth. In ordtr to maintain the growth of exports, steel requirements for export production were met by pre-empting internal supplies or through bulk imports; and, domestically produced aluminium, which is cheaper, was allocated for export production.

181. In the case of each of these non-traditional commodities however, there has been a dramatic improvement in export performance in the latter half of the fiscal year, and the rate of growth in this period is estimated to have substantially exceeded the rate that obtained in the corresponding period of 1969-70.

182. Exports of both marine products and leather goods, which had risen appreciably in 1969-70 were lower during the first eight months of 1970. Export supplies of marine products are now beginning to be limited by inadequate capacity. The growth of exports in the future by and large, would depend on the rapidity with which further investment in fishing vessels, particularly deep sea fishing trawler, materialises.

183. Exports druing 1971-72 are expected to rise as much as in 1970-71. As a result, the average annual increase in exports during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to maintain the targeted rate of growth. Given an assured supply of steel and other scarce inputs for export production, exports of engineering goods are expected to expand satisfactorily. Significant increases in exports of other non-traditional commodities are also likely to occur. Iron ore exports, in particular, may be considerably higher owing to the continued expansion in world steel output. Traditional commodities are likely to fare better partly as a result of better export demand and partly because of improvement in availability. However, the need to strive for an even faster expansion of exports cannot be over-emphasised; this is the only way in which a healthy payments position can be maintained in the face of rising import requirements and debt service payments.

Trade Policy

184. A number of new policy measures were taken during 1970-71 with the aim of facilitating faster growth of exports and of restraining the rising demand for imports. Besides, in keeping with the major objective of according a progressively increasnig role to State trading in the field of foreign trade, import trade in the case of a number of commodities was taken over by public trading organisations. The Export Policy Resolution, which was laid before Parliament on July 30, 1970, stressed the need for a rapid growth of exports and outlined a number of measures for the achievement of this aim. These include, among others, promotion of investment in the more promising sectors of the economy, identification of products with long-term export potential, facilitating expansion of export-oriented units, special encouragement to exporters of equipment and consumer durables and strengthening the existing financial facilities for exporters.

185. Substantial fiscal relief was extended during 1970-71 to tea and jute manufactures. The export duty on tea was taken off, and the excise duty on internal sales was raised in order to increase the comparative attractiveness of export sales. The export duty on jute canvas, webbings, and tarpaulin cloth was slashed from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200 per tonne. The duty on coir fibre was removed. The scales of compensatory support to specific non-traditional commodities were rationalised while the penalty for poor export performance, in the form of cuts in import licences, was extended to three more industries.

186. A series of policy innovations were introduced to stimulate the creation of industrial capacity destined for export production. These include licensing of additional capacity for industrial units recording good performance in the export field, approvals for imports of equipment, or for foreign investment for the creation of new capacity for export production, and more favourable consideration of foreign collaboration proposals pertaining to export-oriented manufacturing activity. Industrial firms exporting at least a tenth of their output were accorded access to preferred sources of supply for meeting their requirements of imported inputs. Units in the large-scale sector exporting a quarter or more of their output were enabled to avail of even larger allocations for imports from preferred sources, while those in the small-scale sector were permitted to use free foreign exchange for meeting all their requirements of imported materials. Moreover, export assistance measures were extended to exports effected by Merchandise Houses.

187. Exports, unlike sales in the domestic market, often require a sustained marketing and promotional effort. In order to strengthen marketing and promotional activity, assistance to recognised export houses for promotion and market research was liberalised in 1970-71. Also, a Trade Development Authority was set up to provide a comprehensive range of service, covering marketing, finance and product adaptation, to exporters, particularly those in the small-scale sector.

188. With the aim of encouraging import substitution, imports of a number of commodities were prohibited, or permitted on a restricted basis during 1970-71. Besides, higher duty rates were imposed on machinery, motor vehicle parts, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, non-electrical instruments and appliances, specific types of plastic materials and electric wires, etc.

189. During 1970-71, the role of public trading organisations expanded considerably. Imports of several new commmodities, including, among others, certain industrial raw materials, specific types of drugs, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals and powdered milk were canalised through the S.T.C. and MMTC and other state trading organisation. An Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre was set up by the S. T. C. for undertaking sales to actual users or registered exporters of specific industrial raw materials imported in bulk by it. The import of raw cashewnut was taken over by the Cashew Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the S. T. C. Raw cotton imports were canalised through the Cotton Corporation of India. While Hindustan Steel was entrusted with the imports of iron and steel products intended for exporters of engineering goods, raw silk imports were canalised through the Central Silk Board and milk powder imports through the Indian Dairy Corporation. A further extension of the operation of public trading organisations in the field of foreign trade is envisaged, and a number of specialised Corporations are proposed to be established for this purpose. A Jute Corporation is being set up for conducting price support and buffer stock operations for raw jute; the Corporation would also be entrusted with the imports of the fibre. A Projects and Equipments Corporation, which is to be a subsidiary of the S.T.C., will take over the growing responsibility of exports of railway equipment and other engineering goods; it will also undertake the execution of turn-key projects abroad. Another Corporation is to be set up for marketing packaged tea as well as for undertaking promotion and publicity campaigns.

190. The import policy for 1971-72, announced on May 1, 1971 makes further advance on measures announced earlier for promoting the Government's broad economic objectives. The role of the public sector agencies in imports has been further expanded, the accent being on bulk imports of industrial raw materials for sale to manufacturers. Additional facilities have been provided for exporting units, including Export Houses; up to a point, exporters have been permitted to import banned or restricted items with a view to improving the quality and competitiveness of export production. At the same time, for increasing self-reliance, imports of items in respect of which indigenous production has been developed have been further reduced. Small-scale industries have been offered greater liberal facilities for import of raw materials. Technical and professional people as well as hospitals, medical institutions and research bodies have been given extended facilities for import of equipment and other essential goods. Special provision has been made for assistance to closed engineering units. Procedures of licensing have also been streamlined by providing for annual licensing and 'repeat' licensing for certain categories of actual users.

External Assistance

191. The volume of external assistance available continued to decline in 1970-71. Fresh aid commitments, including debt relief and unutilised aid commitments of earlier years, together amounted to Rs. 2,484 crores, Rs. 257 crores less than in 1969-70. New commitments, which had risen to Rs. 831 crores in 1969-70, after declining in the two previous years, amounted to only Rs. 612 crores in 1970-71. The availability of external credit has been affected adversely over the past few years because fresh commitments have lagged behind even the declining levels of utilisation of assistance. Thus, against a utilisation of Rs. 1,196 crores, Rs. 903 crores and Rs. 866 crores in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively, commitments in

these years amounted to Rs. 795 crores, Rs. 756 crores and Rs. 831 crores respectively.

192. As a result the quantum of unutilised aid has been shrinking steadily. Aid in the pipeline, which at the beginning of 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 2,451 crores was reduced to only Rs. 1,872 crores at the beginning of 1970-71; during 1970-71 it fell further, by Rs. 157 crores, to Rs. 1,715 crores owing to the decline in fresh aid commitments for the year. Project and non-project credit in the pipeline taken together, which stood at Rs. 1,694 crores at the beginning of 1970-71, diminished further during the year to Rs. 1,637 crores, almost entirely as a consequence of the drawing down of non-project credit. Outstanding unutilised non-project credit, which at the beginning of 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 510 crores, fell to Rs. 462 crores by the end of the year, largely because commitments for 1970-71 are expected to amount to only Rs. 342 crores as compared to Rs. 394 crores for the preceding year. The overall availability of PL 480 assistance, which had improved a little during 1969-70 was substantially reduced during 1970-71 as there were no fresh aid agreements. Consequently, the PL 480 pipeline, which amounted to Rs. 149 crores at the beginning of the year, tapered off to Rs. 54 crores by the end of it. However, a fresh PL 480 agreement between India and the USA for Rs. 112·5 crores was signed on April 1, 1971; the amount covered by the agreement was increased by Rs. 5·6 crores in May, 1971 to accommodate additional supply of soyabean oil.

193. Credit utilisation, like credit availability, continued to decline in 1970-71. Moreover, the decline in aid utilisation was much larger than what had taken place in 1969-70. Disbursements of foreign aid, which had fallen by Rs. 37 crores in 1969-70, dropped by Rs. 97 crores during 1970-71. This fall in aid utilisation was brought about largely by a decline in aid-financed food imports and in the disbursement of non-project credit. The inflow of aid-financed food imports dropped from Rs. 155 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 99 crores in 1970-71, while the disbursement of non-project credit shrank from Rs. 448 crores to Rs. 390 crores. The utilisation of project credit is estimated to be marginally higher in 1970-71. However, this slight rise has not been able to reverse the declining trend in the utilisation of non-project assistance as its availability is falling. Also, though commitments of project credit have been rising somewhat, the level has not kept pace with the rate of utilisation.

TABLE XV

Inflow of Foreign Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Gross aid disbursement . . .	1196	903	866	769
of which :				
(*a*) PL 480 food aid* . . .	285	131	136	63
(*b*) PL 480 Non-food aid* .	57	27	33	32
(*c*) Other food aid . . .	45	55	19	36
II. Gross Aid excluding food aid .	866	717	711	670
III. Total debt servicing . . .	333	375	412	435
of which :				
(*a*) Amortisation payments .	211	236	268	283
(*b*) Interest payments . . .	122	139	144	152
IV. Net aid flow (I—III) . . .	863	528	454	331
V. Net aid flow exclusive of food aid. (II—III)	533	342	299	235

*Include assistance by way of imports under rupee payment terms and under convertible currency credits.

Gross aid disbursements take into account debt relief inclusive of debt rescheduling/postponement, etc. Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange,

194. During recent years, the net inflow of foreign credit has been falling even faster than the utilisation of external assistance; for, along with lower rates of credit utilisation, debt service payments have been steadily increasing. Interest payments on, and amortisation of, external debt, which together amounted to only Rs. 143 crores (in post-devaluation rupees) during 1961-62, had more than doubled by 1967-68. Debt service charges have continued to rise; from Rs. 333 crores in 1967-68, they rose to Rs. 435 crores by 1970-71. Consequently, the net inflow of foreign assistance, which amounted to Rs 863 crores in 1967-68, was reduced to only Rs. 334 crores in 1970-71. No doubt lower levels of external assistance, both gross and net of debt servicing reflect, in part, the reduced dependence on food aid following improvements in agricultural output. Even so, the decline in other types of external credits, net of debt service payments, has also been steep. The net inflow of such credits declined from Rs. 533 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 235 crores in 1970-71. The actual contribution of external assistance to the financing of development is, thus, steadily going down and is tending to become only a marginal adjunct to the domestic savings effort. During the Second and Third Plan periods, the net inflow of external resources financed about one-fifth of the investment outlays. But, by 1969-70, the share of net external financing in investment had fallen to only 13 per cent; and, during the Fourth Plan period, the net inflow of external resources is estimated to meet only 8 per cent of aggregate investment expenditures in the economy.

195. In the coming years, debt servicing will continue to absorb substantial foreign exchange resources. During 1971-72, debt service charges are estimated to reach the high level of Rs. 458 crores ($610 million); for many years to come, the annual outgo of foreign exchange on account of servicing of debt already incurred will continue to be well over the level of 1970-71, that is Rs. 435 crores ($ 580 million). This substantial burden is largely attributable to the comparatively harder terms, both as regards interest rates and maturity periods, attaching to a considerable part of the foreign debt contracted during the Second Plan and the early years of the Third Plan. Already debt servicing absorbs nearly 30 per cent of India's export earnings. During the entire Fourth Plan period debt servicing, it is estimated, will claim 27·5 per cent of export proceeds; this proportion may turn out to be even larger in the event of exports falling short of the Plan target. Thus, the need for debt relief and the softening of aid terms cannot be over-emphasised.

196. Recognising the need for debt relief, the Aid-India Consortium had fixed a target of Rs. 225 crores ($ 300 million) for debt re-scheduling or re-financing for the three-year period ending in 1970-71. For 1970-71, Rs. 85·5 crores ($114 million) were pledged as debt relief by the Consortium members, bringing the total debt relief extended since 1968-69 to Rs. 241·5 crores ($322 million). Apart from debt relief granted by the donor countries and institutions, there has also been in recent years some softening of aid terms. Consequently, there has been a slight rise in the average maturity of outstanding debts as well as a marginal fall in the average rate of interest on such debts. PL 480 aid, however, has been an important exception to this trend towards softer terms as there has been a progressive increase in the portion of the loans required to be repaid in dollars. In the April, 1971 agreement, the latter forms 80 per cent of the total value of the loan.

197. Most of the foreign credit at present has to be utilised for imports from the particular lending countries. The disadvantages to the recipient country of credit tying by donor countries have been generally recognised and efforts are being made to find ways of untying assistance for development. A step in the direction of untying of aid was recently taken by the U.S.A. which decided to relax partially the country-tying of loans offered by the Agency for International Development: AID loans to developing countries can

henceforth be utilised for purchases not only from the USA but also from the specified developing countries. This concession may enable India to meet some of her requirements of industrial materials and inputs from other developing countries as well as to bid for AID-financed export orders from them. However, untying, if it is to bring about a general improvement in the quality of aid, will have to be extended further so as to cover a major portion of external assistance.

198. Ultimately the usefulness of foreign credits is governed as much, if not more, by the forms under which it is extended as by the terms and conditions attaching to it. The extent to which a country may need different types of external assistance is closely related to the nature of the structural changes that have already taken place in its economy as a result of development efforts in the past. During the last twenty years, there has been a steady growth and diversification of industrial capacity in India. This has endowed the economy with a capability to produce a comprehensive range of industrial products, including a wide variety of machinery and equipment. There has, accordingly, been a shift in import requirements towards raw materials, components and spares. Much larger imports of such inputs have now become essential not only for a fuller utilisation of the existing industrial capacity, but also for subjecting the industrial sector to a greater degree of competition. Therefore, external assistance at this stage would be most effective in promoting growth and development if an increasing portion of it were forthcoming in the form of non-project assistance. Although project assistance would still be needed, the composition of foreign aid would be more optimal if the share of non-project lending in it were rising. Yet, fresh non-project lending has been on the decline, while new project credit authorisations, although still at a relatively low level, are slowly rising. There is an urgent need to have a balance between the two.

VIII THE TASKS AHEAD

199. This Survey has presented an assessment of the performance of the Indian economy in 1970-71. Developments in the individual sectors of the economy have been discussed in some detail in the preceding chapters.

200. The country was able to achieve the Plan target of a rate of growth of over 5 per cent during 1970-71. For the second year in succession, therefore, the target of over-all growth has been fulfilled. It would however be impermissible to assume that no further intensification of effort is called for or that investments even at the present pace will see us through to the major goals. The average rate of growth attained during the first two years of the Plan is to a large extent a reflection of the growth in agricultural output. While good weather has no doubt played a significant part in this increased output, in particular of foodgrains, the contributions of the New Agricultural Strategy in sustaining the progress in agriculture have indeed been substantial. However, even in agriculture, much remains to be done for strengthening the infra-structure for development. As the bulk of the irrigated area sown to wheat is progressively covered by the new varieties, the scope for further improvement in productivity will dwindle with each year. The strides made in the technology of farm production have not yet been able to affect significantly the output of rice. Even where the profitability of improved seeds of paddy has been established beyond doubt, the acculturisation of these seeds to local soil and climate is taking time. Current research on the environmental conditions suited to the exotic varieties of paddy seeds and on improving the pest-resistant qualities of the new seeds need to be intensified. Besides, the controlled management of water is the crux of the matter. Even under closely similar agronomic and climatic conditions, the yield from high-yielding varieties of paddy is generally higher during the

rabi than during the *kharif* season. The explanation lies in the fact that, in the *rabi* season, the supply of water can be regulated, while under conditions of *kharif*, water management presents a difficult problem. A tempting conclusion could be that if the country is to achieve a breakthrough in the production of rice, facilities for irrigation have to be multiplied in the traditional *kharif* areas also. But it would be obviously more worthwhile to explore other avenues which require less massive capital investments for increasing per hectare yields of rice.

201. With respect to foodgrains, the search for better results must also embrace efforts to raise the productivity of pulses, including gram. The aggregate output of pulses has remained more or less stagnant in the course of the last fifteen years; the *per capita* availability has necessarily declined. Given our inability to improve the breed of livestock in the short period, and the dietary habits of a major section of the population, a direct way for raising the nutritive standards of the population may lie in the increased production of pulses, including gram, which constitute a cheaper source of protein. The terms of trade between wheat and pulses in the traditional pulse-growing areas have shifted in favour of the former in the more recent years; as a consequence, with the extension of irrigation facilities, most of the marginal lands have tended to be diverted to the cultivation of wheat. The absence of high-yielding strains of seeds has also kept back improvements in the output of pulses.

202. There has been no significant advance so far in regard to the commercial crops either. In cotton, jute and oilseeds, even the introduction of improved seeds to the cultivators has not begun on any large scale. Both the aggregate production and the productivity per acre of these important crops continue to behave erratically. While institutional factors have been partly responsible for the price increases in the case of these commodities in the recent period, the basic underlying factor is that output has not been commensurate with demand. Since cotton and oilseeds are mainly rain-fed crops, extensive use of fertilizers to raise output has not proved possible. In the immediate future, increases in the output of these commodities will largely depend upon the adequacy of rainfall and pest control. But sustained work for developing better seeds and for propagating these seeds over large tracts has to continue, and has to be shared between the Government and the private sector. In a number of arid tracts, a rapid growth of production can be accomplished only if the facilities for irrigation are expanded.

203. Understandably, the new technology in agriculture places great stress on the application of fertilizer. The organisational deficiencies which have slowed down the building of adequate domestic capacity of fertilizer is a matter of some concern. At the same time, the rate of growth of fertilizer demand in recent years has also tended to be less than anticipated. In a few cases, efforts towards greater utilisation of fertilizer have also been hampered by the lack of extension facilities, the dearth of water and, more generally, of credit for the smaller farmers.

204. The institutional problem is of considerable relevance here. Particularly in the *kharif* areas, where a large proportion of the gross acreage is covered by the smaller holdings, plans for raising production may be affected by the relative sluggishness in land reforms. If water is not evenly spread between the different size-groups of holdings and if the availability of credit stands in the way of fertilizer use in the smaller holdings, over-all productivity is bound to be affected. Without security of tenure and without facilities for credit, the small farmer would have neither the will nor the means to introduce the new technology in his land. In case the weaker sections of the farming community by and large remain outside the orbit of growth, the possibility of a certain social ten-

sion in the countryside cannot be ruled out. In several parts of the country, apart from technological innovations, land reforms are essential if rapid agricultural growth is to be ensured.

205. Whatever the nature of the technological and institutional changes in agriculture, the need for a massive induction of resources will remain. Structural reforms along appropriate lines could remove a major bottleneck in the way of raising resources. A large part of the country's fiscal problems has linked with the fact that direct taxation in agriculture, more specifically on the affluent peasantry, has not made much headway. Adjustments in institutions may render this task somewhat less onerous. An associated advantage could be the introduction of a price policy for agriculture which would reconcile the interests of the various sections of the community and at the same time promote the induction of new technology.

206. In the industrial sector, progress during the first two years of the Fourth Plan has not been upto expectations. Taking together the first two years of the Plan, the aggregate rate of growth in the organised industrial sector has scarcely exceeded 6 per cent per annum instead of around 8 to 10 per cent envisaged in the Plan. Traditional industries such as cotton and jute textiles are not showing any great improvement. In cotton textiles, the shortage of raw materials has affected output; in jute manufactures, industrial disputes have taken their toll. In both steel and coal, there has been a slight fall in output. The shortage of steel has affected the production in a large number of related industries. The growth in industrial output has been largely confined to chemicals and a few engineering industries. While the demand for consumer goods continues to be buoyant, under-utilisation of capacity persists in the heavy machine tools and heavy engineering sectors. Moreover, delays in installation as well as managerial and administrative problems have held back progress in the steel, power and petro-chemical projects. In other areas too, such as paper and non-ferrous metals, production is lagging behind targets. While specific industries have thus had their individual difficulties, overall industrial output could still have been of a higher order in case investments in the economy were of a larger magnitude.

207. The general improvement in agricultural conditions in the very recent past has been unable to induce a major stimulus to industry. A part of the hiatus could be for structural reasons; the capacity created in the past may be based on demand estimates which may not correspond to current needs or potentialities. For example, the demands emanating from agriculture currently call for only a limited draft on the existing industrial capacity, particularly the capacity of the relatively sophisticated heavy engineering and machine tools sectors. There may also be a problem of indivisibilities here: the cumulative demands are not sufficient for an intensive utilisation of the capacity built up in the past; the sub-optimal use of capacity in its turn leads to a comparatively high unit cost of output, which further inhibits demand and, therefore, production.

208. In the circumstances, if we are to raise the rate of industrial growth to the level of around 10 per cent per annum as stipulated in the Plan, we cannot rely merely on a spontaneous upsurge of demand. There has to be continued emphasis on enlarging the scale of outlays in carefully selected areas. The climate for private investment appears to be quite encouraging if one takes into account the enthusiastic reception of new capital issues, the number of new industrial licences sanctioned, the build-up of import licences, and the data with the public financial institutions regarding investment intentions. On its own, however, private investment, given its likely magnitude, will be unable to inject the degree of additional thrust that is needed in the immediate period; there is also the question of reconciling industrial growth with other objectives. What is specifically called for is an increase in the demand for products of

the heavy engineering and heavy machine tool units where excess capacity exists, and can be flexibly deployed. Equally desirable is a sufficiently wide regional dispersal of the new investments, with an added emphasis given to outlays in backward areas generally and the eastern region in particular. Given the state of expectations in the economy, private investment is likely to acquit itself well in limited sectors; but it would be difficult to direct private investments to specific areas. The lesson of our experience with controls and also with the various special schemes for the backward regions would seem to be definitive in one respect: while restraints may be made to work, stimulii often do not. There is also the other important factor, namely, that in certain instances private investments are heavily dependent upon an initial dose of investment in the public sector itself; this is specially true for those industries which in the past had been predominantly dependent upon activities in the transport sector. Even if the causal sequence between public and private investments was not decisive, there are areas where private investments, if permitted, may distort the priorities in the Plan.

209. The need for organisational efficiency and adequate advance planning cannot of course be minimised. Still, any full-scale effort for accelerating industrial growth, based as it will have to be on a large expansion of Government activities in transport, communications and industry proper, will be directly determined by the magnitude of resources that can be spared.

210. At the same time, there can be no question that industrial output can be hampered by the often intricate procedures for regulation and controls. Efforts to simplify the procedures, so that the attainment of the principal social objectives can be reconciled with the equally basic goal of fastest possible growth, are being pursued. A cost-benefit analysis of these procedures, added piecemeal over the years, should be useful; while reducing the concentration of economic power the objective, as far as possible, should be to strive for such a blending of the fiscal and the regulatory instruments as could also yield the indirect, but important, benefit of adding to the flow of resources to the exchequer.

211. The paucity of financial resources, it can be argued, should not by itself have held back public investments in recent years. For example, other things remaining the same, an assured supply of wage-goods could enlarge the safe limits of deficit financing, thus narrowing the problem of raising revenue through traditional sources. In the case of both the major wage-goods, foodgrains and textiles, however, internal supplies have not always been comfortably ahead of requirements. With improved production, the annual availability of foodgrains in the economy has gone up by nearly 25 million tonnes in the course of the last three or four years; but the increase in total procurement has been barely of the order of two million tonnes. Although the demand on the public distribution system has tended to taper off, our relative dependence on imported grains has not abated in any corresponding manner. Imported grains continue to be used to subsidise the high cost of the internally procured grains. The fact that the stocks built domestically will be inadequate for meeting the stress and strain following from a substantial injection of created money may also be counted as a factor inhibiting non-conventional forms of finance. There is also a financial burden involved in building stocks of foodgrains. Economising on the procurement and distribution costs, and attainment of larger procurement targets have an obvious bearing on investment possibilities.

212. Since the limits to deficit financing are clearly etched, the basic task for accelerating the pace of growth of the economy must centre around the mobilisation of resources, more particularly for the public sector. The rate of domestic capital formation needs to be lifted from the current level of 12 per cent of national income to

around 15 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan, and the momentum has to be maintained for a number of years. Despite efforts, it has not been possible to confine non-Plan expenditure to within suggested limits: contingencies of various kinds are also clouding the picture. Family planning measures have made an appreciable headway, but, as the returns from the 1971 Census indicate, growth of population over the past decade has been at a rate close to 2.2 per cent per annum; any marked falling off of this rate in the short run is unlikely. The added burden on resource-raising which population growth causes has therefore to be taken as a datum for the near future. Nevertheless, the success of family planning has a vital bearing on the well-being of large sections of the people even in the shortrun, and on the prospects for growth for many decades to come.

213. The reliance on additional taxation could have been less in recent years if the surplus emerging from the public enterprises were larger and the public loan programmes yielded better dividends. In 1970-71, there was a spurt in small savings, but the response to the rest of the loan schemes has been on a low key. The limitations of effective public loan programmes in Indian conditions are well recognised. The capital market is still relatively underdeveloped and narrow. Besides, while the fiscal instruments are continuously deployed to encourage the saving habits of the population and to attract a sizeable part of the savings into the public exchequer, there are certain rules of the game which cannot be ignored: a fair proportion of the savings has to be left for deployment within the private sector itself. Yet another constraint deserves mention. A large part of the public loans have, by convention, come to be subscribed by the financial institutions including the banks, and may not therefore be altogether non-inflationary. Unless the savings habit spreads deep and wide and new institutional devices are developed, it would be difficult to pin hope on public loan schemes for a substantial accretion of revenue. The nationalisation of the major commercial banks and the recently initiated drives for deposit mobilisation may achieve significant results, even if indirectly. But till a new trend is firmly established, the choices for fiscal policy would continue to be severaly restricted.

214. Public enterprises in India have come a long way during the past two decades. Their contribution to import substitution, export promotion and economic self-reliance cannot be over-emphasised. Their role is going to be increasingly more important in future, as much from the point of view of their controlling the commanding heights of the economy as their crucial significance for resource raising. The slippages in attaining the capacity and production targets on the part of some of these enterprises are therefore matters of concern not just because the current rate of economic growth is affected, but also because resources fail to reach their full potential and thus the rate of future growth too is affected. The problems here are not always amenable to a *simpliste* solution. A number of public enterprises are enjoined to supply their goods and services at subsidised rates in order to stimulate growth elsewhere; the public electricity undertakings are a case in point. There are a number of other enterprises where sizeable profits could emerge only at the end of an inevitable process of gestation. The fact that these enterprises are often expected to don the role of model employers has also sometimes led to strains on their operational economics. Despite these problems, it will be necessary to explore continuously the scope for reduction in costs and better utilisation of capacity and thereby improve the fiscal performance of public enterprises. There is a much larger awareness in the country today about the stakes involved in the task; a policy of perseverence should yield rich dividends.

215. The responsibility thrust on the tax instrument becomes all the greater in view of the need to combine its use for bringing about

distributive justice. The burden becomes still more heavy if it is demanded that fiscal incongruities carried over from the past should be evened out in the course of a few years. Even so, the question of an appropriate matching between direct and fiscal controls for furthering a given set of social objectives deserves continuous examination. If the controls could be harmonised with the fiscal instruments in the pursuit of the goal of scaling down large incomes and wealth concentrated in the hands of a few, perhaps the objectives of efficiency, distributive justice and adequate revenue could be simultaneously achieved. There will be need for much ingenuity in this area from year to year.

216. There are related issues, for example, those concerning prices and external economic viability. The influence of monetary factors and the behaviour of particular income groups in influencing the trend of prices need not be under-stated; the basic element which has tended to push up prices in 1970-71 has, however, been the lagging production of essential commodities, more particularly of steel, cotton and oilseeds. Up to a point, shortages in the domestic availability of essential goods can be met through imports, as it has been during the past year. But, given the size of our requirements and the limited foreign exchange reserves, there are limits beyond which this remedy cannot be applied, and larger internal production is the only answer. Sometimes, however, as with foodgrains, even greater output by itself would not provide a durable answer to the problem of rising prices unless a few organisational measures are followed through. For a number of industrial goods too, larger output has led not to an abatement of prices, but to a contrary consqeuence, because of the difficulty of disturbing certain existing arrangements. While a speeding up of the production plans in the various sectors would to an extent help quieten prices, the inability to persuade particular groups to sacrifice a part of the windfall benefits they have come to enjoy by virtue of their entrenched position would be an obstacle. Whether it is in the regulation of credit, or in the control of speculation, or in any other sphere, a policy aimed at price stability would mean affecting in some manner or other the interests of specific groups.

217. For the phenomenon of prices subsumes two aspects of economic life: the aspect of income distribution and that of efficiency. Once inflationary forces have set in motion, whatever the original source of the inflation, groups and individuals like to take advantage of the supply specificities to improve their own relative economic position. This attempt further pushes forward the inflationary spiral, besides on occasion giving rise to social tension. The price increase in its turn distorts the investment signals and makes project planning difficult for the individual sectors as well as for the economy as a whole. Since, in real terms, there is a falling off of resources, the Plan targets also get lowered. The fact that, in our industrial sector, protection has been offered to a large number of industries under the aegis of blanket import control and on the basis of the cost *plus* principle further vitiates the process. In the prevailing milieu, there is often little urge to economise on costs and improve upon efficiency, since with external competition ruled out and inflationary conditions fosterng high internal demand, producers have a ready market for their commodities irrespective of the level of costs and prices. The industrial community and such others as are able to organise themselves well reap the advantage of this price inflation; the others are left out in the cold. The end-product of the inflation is therefore a further distortion of the distributive pattern.

218. Both monetary and fiscal policies are under considerable handicap in tackling this kind of a situation. In the wake of the nationalisation of the leading commercial banks and the need to

channel credit to the hitherto neglected sectors, it has become difficult not to allow a certain expansion of credit. And when aggregate credit is expanding, selective credit control, unless worked out to great detail, loses much of its effectiveness. For obvious reasons, fiscal policy is under similar limitations. This is a dilemma which can be resolved without damage to the growth process only to the extent that there is an all-round increase in efficiency and a margin is created for accumulation through taxation as well as internal resources of enterrpises without pressure on prices.

219. Persistent price inflation also means that the country's external viability is nibbled at. In the first place, in the face of rising prices, there is continuous demand for large imports of the commodities in short supply; unless the foreign exchange assets are managed with imagination and circumspection, there is thus a danger of erosion of external reserves. The danger is more potent since imports may bulge once more beginning with 1971-72. The trend of licensing indicates that, while food imports are declining, non-food imports are on the rise on account of the increased pace of activity in the economy. A slowing down of the growth in the imports of complete machinery and equipment is being accompanied by an increase in the imports of metals, components and parts. Raw materials, including chemicals and fibres, are also being increasingly imported. All this underlines the need for enlarged exports and therefore for cost competitiveness.

220. It is difficult for any developing country and more so for a country of India's size and population to evolve a viable pattern of exports; in a period of inflation, the task is even more difficult, since whatever exportables are produced are apt to be sucked in by the high-priced internal market. Naturally, it also becomes increasingly hard to persuade the foreigners to accept our high-cost commodities. Despite these difficulties, there have been areas, for example, in the engineering goods sector, where India's exports have done remarkably well in recent years; the performance during 1970-71 has been full of assurance. But the tempo can be kept up only if domestic prices do not assume runaway proportions. Our ability to maintain the market for the traditional exports, such as jute goods or tea, would similarly depend upon price and supply stability.

221. The quest for internal efficiency therefore needs to be carried out relentlessly. It is a difficult quest, since it is only in part a function of the technological process. Investments in new fields call for additional resource deployment, a difficult enough task. In addition, it also calls for a proper selection of projects, better management, better inter-personal relations and an imaginative way of dealing with demands for higher wages and incomes from competing groups. Some of these objectives can be achieved only when there is a broad social harmony between the different sections of the community. In our situation, the establishment of this harmony is no easy process, given the complexities of the economic and social system and the large number of pressure groups at work at various levels. The success of the Indian economy will depend upon the tact and finesse which can be brought to bear in this sphere.

222. Finally, there is the problem which is perhaps in one sense the most urgent and crucial, namely, that of unemployment and under-employment, in the urban areas as well as in the countryside. The task of employment creation is not just a function of the size of additional investment and, through it, additional production in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Up to a point, it relates to the investment pattern and the pattern of technology that is adopted. A coordinated policy, which will harmonise the technological and investment patterns with the estimates of the unemployed in the different sectors, has to be evolved and firmly pursued. Given the

complexities of the economic system, there may be pressures to dilute this policy. There are also vast organisational problems. As a community we have yet to be adequately equipped to face problems involving the large-scale deployment of manpower to specific production programmes. The problem has to be viewed in its totality, since the creation of additional employment is an aspect of the broader goal of increased social justice and well-being.

223. The tasks enumerated in this Section add up to a formidable fare. But the Indian economy is now better poised to tackle them than at any other time in recent years.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

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1·1 : CONVENTIONAL* ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (*i.e.* NATIONAL INCOME)

Year	Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per capita net national product (Rs.)		Index number of net national product (1948-49 = 100)		Index number of per capita net national product (1948-49=100)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1948-49	8650	8650	249·6	249·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1949-50	9010	8820	256·0	250·6	104·2	102·0	102·6	100·4
1950-51	9530	8850	266·5	247·5	110·2	102·3	106·8	99·2
1951-52	9970	9100	274·2	250·3	115·3	105·2	109·9	100·3
1952-53	9820	9460	265·4	255·7	113·5	109·4	106·3	102·4
1953-54	10480	10030	278·1	266·2	121·2	116·0	111·4	106·7
1954-55	9610	10280	250·3	267·8	111·1	118·8	100·3	107·3
1955-56	9980	10480	255·0	267·8	115·4	121·2	102·2	107·3
1956-57	11310	11000	283·3	275·6	130·8	127·2	113·5	110·4
1957-58	11390	10890	279·6	267·3	131·7	125·9	112·0	107·1
1958-59	12600	11650	303·0	280·1	145·7	134·7	121·4	112·2
1959-60	12950	11860	304·8	279·2	149·7	137·1	122·1	111·9
1960-61	14150	12730	326·0	293·2	163·6	147·2	130·6	117·5
1961-62	14780	13060	332·9	294·3	170·9	151·0	133·4	117·9
1962-63	15380	13300	339·0	293·1	177·8	153·8	135·8	117·4
1963-64	17200	13950	370·7	300·6	198·8	161·3	148·5	120·4
1964-65	20400	14980	429·7	315·6	235·8	173·2	172·2	126·4
1965-66	20700	14700	426·2	302·7	239·3	169·9	170·8	121·3
1966-67 (P)	23670	14980	476·3	301·4	273·6	173·2	190·8	120·8
1967-68 (P)	27630	16460	542·3	323·3	319·4	190·3	217·3	129·5
1968-69 (P)	27930	16910	N.A.	N.A.	322·9	195·5	N.A.	N.A.
Annual Growth Rate During								
First Plan	0·9	3·5	—0·9	1·6				
Second Plan	7·3	4·0**	5·1	1·8**				
Third Plan	7·9	2·9	5·5	0·7				

(P) Provisional.

* Estimates are described as "conventional" to distinguish them from the "revised" series.

** The estimates of production of foodgrains from 1959-60 and those of sugarcane from 1960-61 are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years. Adjusted for such statistical changes, the annual increase in total national income and in per capita income during the second plan period works out to 3·8 per cent and 1·7 per cent respectively.

N.A. Not available.

1·2 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (*i.e.* NATIONAL INCOME)

(Revised Series)

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per Capita net National Product (Rs.)		Index number of net National Product (1960-61 Base)		Index number of per capita net National Product (1960-61 Base)	
	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	14029	14029	13294	13294	306·3	306·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1961-62	14860	14547	14050	13763	316·4	310·0	105·7	103·5	103·3	101·2
1962-63	15803	14930	14873	14045	327·6	309·4	111·9	105·6	107.0	101·0
1963-64	18088	15758	17094	14845	368·4	319·9	128·6	111·7	120·3	104·4
1964-65	21176	16900	20061	15917	423·2	335·8	150·9	119·7	138·2	109·6
1965-66	21839	16023	20621	15021	426·1	310·4	155·1	113·0	139·1	101·3
1966-67*	25285	16307	23903	15243	482·9	307·9	179·8	114·7	157·7	100·5
1967-68*	29889	17777	28374	16660	560·8	329·2	213·4	125·3	183·1	107·5
1968-69*	30329	18225	28678	17057	554·7	329·9	215·7	128·3	181·1	107·7
1969-70*	33019	19173	31174	17955	589·3	339·4	234·5	135·1	192·4	110·8
Annual Growth Rate During										
Third Plan	9·2	2·7	9·1	2·5	6·8	0·2				

*Provisional.

1·3: CONVENTIONAL† ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(At 1948-49 Prices)

Industry Groups	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities@	49·1	49·0	47·9	46·4	38·8	38·7	41·1	40·0
2. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17·1	16·7	16·8	16·6	18·3	18·0	16·5	16·7
3. Commerce, transport and communications	18·5	18·8	18·8	19·2	20·4	20·2	19·3	19·4
4. Other services@@	15·5	15·7	16·5	18·2	23·3	24·4	24·4	25·1
5. Net domestic product at factor cost .	100·2	100·2	100·0	100·4	100·8	101·3	101·3	101·2
6. Net factor income from abroad . .	(—)0·2	(—)0·2	0·0	(—)0·4	(—)0·8	(—)1·3	(—)1·3	(—)1·2
7. Net national product at factor cost .	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

†Estimates are described as "conventional" to distinguish them from the "revised" series. Please see Table 1·2.

*Provisional.

@Including forestry and fishery.

@@Comprising professions and liberal arts, government services (administration), domestic service and house property.

1·4 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(At 1960-61 Prices)

(Revised Series)

Industry Groups	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67†	1967-68†	1968-69†	1969-70†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing etc. . . .	51·3	43·0	42·3	45·3	44·2	44·1
2. Mining, Industry, Construction and Electricity etc.	20·2	24·1	24·1	23·0	23·1	23·2
3. Transport & Communications, Trade, Storage etc.	14·1	16·4	16·6	15·8	16·1	16·0
4. Banking & Insurance, Real Estate and Ownership of dwellings, Public Administration & Defence, other services etc.	14·9	17·5	18·0	17·0	17·6	17·6
5. Net domestic product at factor cost . .	100·5	101·0	101·0	101·1	101·0	100·9
6. Net factor income from abroad . . .	(—)0·5	(—)1·0	(—)1·0	(—)1·1	(—)1·0	(—)0·9
7. Net national product at factor cost . . .	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

†Provisional.

1·5: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS

[Base: 1949-50 to 1951-52 (average) = 100]

Year+	Index Numbers of		
	Area*	Production*	Yield per hectare@
1	2	3	4
1950-51	100·0	100·0	100·0
1951-52	101·8	100·7	98·9
1952-53	105·6	107·1	101·4
1953-54	109·1	113·7	104·2
1954-55	112·2	118·7	105·8
1955-56	113·8	122·2	107·4
1956-57	114·6	121·8	106·3
1957-58	116·1	127·5	109·8
1958-59	117·7	129·6	110·1
1959-60	119·7	138·5	115·7
1960-61	121·2	142·4	117·5
1961-62	122·4	145·5	118·9
1962-63	123·4	145·9	118·2
1963-64	123·9	150·9	121·8
1964-65	123·3	148·6	120·5
1965-66	122·7	144·7	117·9
1966-67	123·5	145·2	117·6
1967-68	124·5	154·2	123·9
1968-69	126·9	167·3	131·8

+The agricultural year is July-June.

*Three-year moving averages.

@Derived from columns 2 and 3.

1·6 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION@

(Agricultural year 1949-50 = 100)

Groups/Commodities	Weights	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. *Foodgrains*	**66·9**	**90·5**	**115·3**	**137·1**	**140·3**	**133·6**	**136·5**	**150·8**	**121·3**	**123·8**	**159·0**	**157·5**	**168·6**
(*a*) Cereals	58·3	90·3	114·9	138·3	143·1	135·9	141·4	154·5	124·4	129·5	164·2	165·7	176·0
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	137·7	142·4	132·6	147·0	156·2	121·6	121·0	149·5	157·3	159·9
Wheat	8·[illegible]	101·1	131·3	162·8	178·8	159·6	145·9	181·5	153·9	168·7	244·9	258·7	297·5
Inferior cereals	14·5	89·8	107·0	125·4	123·9	130·0	125·1	134·3	113·5	127·3	153·0	132·0	144·1
(*b*) Pulses	8·6	91·7	118·4	129·0	121·5	117·9	102·9	126·1	99·9	85·3	123·5	102·3	118·5
of which :													
Gram	3·7	98·0	138·9	160·4	148·5	137·6	115·5	148·2	108·4	93·0	153·3	106·1	142·3
B. *Non-Foodgrains*	**33·1**	**105·9**	**119·9**	**152·6**	**153·9**	**151·6**	**156·5**	**176·7**	**157·0**	**147·4**	**165·2**	**163·6**	**172·5**
(*a*) Oilseeds	9·9	98·5	108·6	134·0	140·0	142·6	134·5	166·5	126·5	125·8	161·7	134·2	149·0
of which :													
Groundnuts	5·7	101·4	112·4	142·1	147·5	149·4	156·3	181·6	129·0	133·5	173·5	140·2	155·7
Rapeseed and mustard	2·0	94·6	105·8	165·7	165·6	160·3	112·5	181·4	159·7	151·1	192·9	165·7	185·5
(*b*) Fibres	4·5	108·6	149·7	176·0	187·5	193·0	206·0	209·4	165·2	182·1	203·3	160·2	190·1
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	202·1	174·9	199·8	208·6	219·0	176·8	191·9	210·5	198·5	202·0
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	125·3	192·7	165·0	184·3	183·9	135·7	162·4	191·6	88·9	170·6
Mesta	0·3	100·0	174·7	168·8	280·8	260·7	283·7	239·1	194·6	182·6	190·3	135·4	170·5
(*c*) Plantation Crops	3·6	104·0	113·2	129·2	140·1	138·6	140·4	151·4	150·9	158·5	158·8	169·3	164·5
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	120·9	133·4	130·5	130·4	140·2	137·9	141·5	144·8	151·5	149·1*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	246·4	230·4	237·7	255·5	269·0	282·1	346·6	252·7*	324·6*	277·8*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	167·0	180·0	209·4	239·0	286·0	316·8	343·7	404·2	445·5	445·5*
(*d*) Miscellaneous	15·1	110·3	120·1	163·4	156·3	148·2	160·0	179·7	176·0	148·6	157·8	182·6	184·6
of which :													
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	119·8	183·9	173·5	152·5	172·6	201·4	206·0	153·3	157·9	206·9	216·8
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	114·3	126·2	129·3	136·4	134·9	111·1	134·0	139·8	136·9	128·2
C. *All Commodities*	**100·0**	**95·6**	**116·8**	**142·2**	**144·8**	**139·6**	**143·1**	**159·4**	**133·1**	**131·6**	**161·1**	**159·5**	**169·9**

@In the case of foodgrains, the indices for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are based on partially revised estimates, while those for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are based on final estimates. In the case of other crops, indices for 1966-67 to 1968-69 are generally based on partially revised estimates while those for 1969-70 are generally based on final estimates.

*Based on Provisional Estimates.

1·7 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

1	Unit 2	1949-50 3	1950-51 4	1955-56 5	1960-61 6	1961-62 7	1962-63 8	1963-64 9	1964-65 10	1965-66 11	1966-67 12	1967-68 13	1968-69 14	1969-70 15
A. *Foodgrains*	Million Tonnes	60·81	55·05	69·38	82·21	82·95	80·31	80·66	89·34	72·35	74·23	95·05	94·01	99·50
(*a*) Cereals	,, ,,	50·74	45·83	57·65	69·45	71·16	68·77	70·58	76·92	62·40	65·88	82·95	83·59	87·81
Rice	,, ,,	25·16	22·11	28·73	34·64	35·82	33·36	36·98	39·29	50·59	30·44	37·61	39·76	40·43
Wheat	,, ,,	6·75	6·83	8·87	11·00	12·08	10·78	9·85	12·26	10·39	11·39	16·54	18·65	20·09
Jowar	,, ,,	6·96	6·25	6·73	9·81	8·03	9·74	9·20	9·68	7·58	9·22	10·05	9·80	9·72
Bajra	,, ,,	3·20	2·68	3·46	3·29	3·65	3·96	3·88	4·52	3·75	4·47	5·19	3·80	5·33
Other cereals	,, ,,	8·68	7·96	9·86	10·71	11·59	10·93	10·67	11·17	10·09	10·36	13·56	11·58	12·24
(*b*) Pulses	,, ,,	10·07	9·22	11·73	12·75	11·79	11·54	10·08	12·41	9·94	8·35	12·10	10·42	11·69
of which : Gram	,, ,,	3·90	3·82	5·41	6·25	5·79	5·36	4·50	5·78	4·22	3·62	5·97	4·31	5·55
B. *Non-Foodgrains* :														
(*a*) Oilseeds**	,, ,,	5·09	5·02	5·54	6·87	7·17	7·27	7·00	8·56	6·40	6·43	8·30	6·85	7·61
of which Groundnut	,, ,,	3·31	3·35	3·71	4·70	4·87	4·94	5·17	6·00	4·26	4·41	5·73	4·63	5·14
Rapeseed and mustard	,, ,,	0·81	0·77	0·86	1·35	1·35	1·30	0·91	1·47	1·30	1·23	1·57	1·35	1·51
(*b*) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	,, ,,	6·20	7·05	7·43	11·40	10·75	9·45	10·70	12·48	12·77	9·50	9·79	12·83	13·44
(*c*) Cotton (lint)	Million bales@@	2·59	2·87	3·99	5·24	4·53	5·18	5·41	5·68	4·58	4·97	5·45	5·14	5·23
(*d*) Jute	,, ,,	3·30	3·51	4·48	4·13	6·36	5·44	6·08	6·07	4·48	5·36	6·32	2·93	5·61
(*e*) Mesta	,, ,,	0·67	0·67	1·17	1·13	1·88	1·74	1·90	1·60	1·30	1·22	1·27	0·91	1·14

*Figures from 1949-50 to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base, those for 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the case of foodgrains and for 1966-67 to 1968-69 in the case of other forecast crops are partially revised estimates and those for 1968-69 and 1969-70 in the case of foodgrains and for 1969-70 only in the case of other forecast crops are final estimates.

**Includes groundnuts, rapseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

@@Bale=180 Kgs.

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

1·8 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1965-66 to 1969-70

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
				Jowar, Bajra and Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1965-66	3961·1	2·2	1439·8	424·5	5827·6	270·0	6097·6
	1966-67	4852·8	2·8	2096·6	509·4	7461·6	256·0	7717·6
	1967-68	4673·8	2·7	1740·7	491·1	6908·3	277·4	7185·7
	1968-69	4340·5	3·0	1817·8	435·5	6596·8	250·1	6846·9
	1969-70	4700·0	4·0	1980·9	452·1	7173·0	262·6	7399·6
Assam	1965-66	1851·2	3·3	13·1	3·2	1870·8	38·8	1909·6
	1966-67	1756·3	3·5	12·7	3·2	1775·7	35·4	1811·1
	1967-68	1979·8	4·3	13·1	3·2	2000·4	36·9	2037·3
	1968-69	2250·8	4·7	14·0	3·0	2272·5	31·9	2304·4
	1969-70	2057·5	7·1	14·5	3·1	2082·2	36·5	2118·7
Bihar	1965-66	4262·0	477·3	775·6	391·8	5906·7	1283·0	7189·7
	1966-67	1645·2	365·0	958·5	278·2	3246·9	885·9	4132·8
	1967-68	4731·6	913·5	1145·0	552·9	7343·0	1284·0	8627·0
	1968-69	5197·4	1259·0	1029·3	378·0	7863·7	1006·2	8869·9
	1969-70	4009·0	1200·0	878·2	350·3	6437·5	1108·2	7545·7
Gujarat	1965-66	255·3	553·8	1347·3	127·4	2283·8	132·6	2416·4
	1966-67	294·3	456·9	1225·2	91·6	2068·0	117·9	2185·9
	1967-68	463·5	700·4	1859·0	154·7	3177·6	152·8	3330·4
	1968-69	230·0	620·5	1265·7	105·9	2222·1	123·8	2345·9
	1969-70	447·4	591·6	1880·1	172·3	3091·4	129·6	3221·0

Haryana	1965-66	207·9	902·1	392·5	153·9	1656·4	420·5	2076·9
	1966-67	223·0	1054·0	508·0	217·1	2002·1	570·4	2572·5
	1967-68	287·0	1466·4	640·0	287·1	2680·5	1311·5	3992·0
	1968-69	265·0	1522·0	399·0	195·0	2381·0	625·2	3006·2
	1969-70	371·0	2119·5	709·0	180·1	3379·6	1187·8	4567·4
Jammu & Kashmir	1965-66	170·0	121·6	163·0	21·4	476·0	23·4	499·4
	1966-67	256·7	112·2	226·3	22·5	617·7	34·6	652·3
	1967-68	279·6	142·2	200·1	24·0	645·9	35·9	681·8
	1968-69	487·3	210·0	332·6	35·0	1064·9	34·3	1099·2
	1969-70	482·1	250·0	370·1	18·3	1120·5	31·0	1151·5
Kerala	1965-66	997·5	..	0·4	10·2	1008·1	16·9	1025·0
	1966-67	1084·1	..	0·5	10·2	1094·8	17·2	1112·0
	1967-68	1123·9	..	0·5	10·1	1134·5	16·7	1151·2
	1968-69	1400·0	..	0·5	10·2	1410·7	16·7	1427·4
	1969-70	1214·9	..	0·6	11·1	1226·6	16·0	1242·6
Madhya Pradesh	1965-66	1700·8	1330·2	1963·5	322·3	5316·8	1506·0	6822·8
	1966-67	1910·3	1031·4	2027·2	265·1	5234·0	1076·7	6310·7
	1967-68	3192·8	1881·6	2905·3	589·5	8569·2	1662·9	10232·1
	1968-69	3004·6	2007·5	2311·1	490·3	7813·5	1646·5	9460·0
	1969-70	3201·6	2216·0	2053·0	540·9	8011·5	1757·6	9769·1
Maharashtra	1965-66	884·3	280·0	2690·8	182·1	4037·2	657·5	4694·7
	1966-67	1065·0	366·6	3659·4	217·3	5308·3	741·7	6050·0
	1967-68	1437·3	360·4	3938·4	267·1	6003·2	821·8	6825·0
	1968-69	1368·8	428·1	4198·2	288·5	6283·6	873·6	7157·2
	1969-70	1431·3	390·5	4034·6	218·1	6074·5	839·4	6913·9
Mysore	1965-66	1240·1	47·2	1442·1	463·1	3192·5	352·1	3544·6
	1966-67	1636·2	47·0	1548·0	620·7	3851·9	320·7	4172·6
	1967-68	1796·9	133·4	1680·2	699·6	4310·1	355·1	4665·2
	1968-69	2000·1	160·0	1917·4	585·3	4663·8	385·6	5049·4
	1969-70	2290·0	136·3	2131·5	931·3	5489·1	401·6	5890·7
Nagaland	1965-66	43·2	..	..	..	43·2	..	43·2
	1966-67	50·0	..	..	..	50·0	..	50·0
	1967-68	51·0	..	..	..	51·0	..	51·0
	1968-69	52·9	..	..	..	52·9	..	52·9
	1969-70	49·8	..	..	..	49·8	..	49·8

(contd.)

1·8 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1965-66 to 1969-70—concld.

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
				Jowar, Bajra and Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa	1965-66	3286·4	10·3	36·4	83·4	3416·5	314·2	3730·7
	1966-67	3691·6	14·2	56·7	158·3	3920·8	434·1	4354·9
	1967-68	3755·5	15·3	59·9	164·9	3995·6	339·0	4334·6
	1968-69	4698·6	17·4	67·9	245·5	5029·4	400·0	5429·4
	1969-70	4316·6	18·9	76·8	221·5	4633·8	399·1	5032·9
Punjab	1965-66	293·0	1916·0	723·0	69·3	3001·3	390·0	3391·3
	1966-67	338·0	2493·9	766·6	88·2	3686·7	530·1	4216·8
	1967-68	415·0	3352·0	986·0	148·1	4901·1	505·6	5406·7
	1968-69	460·0	4520·0	954·0	70·2	6004·2	247·9	6252·1
	1969-70	572·9	4800·0	1051·7	80·2	6504·8	431·9	6936·7
Rajasthan	1965-66	23·5	784·7	1873·3	466·7	3148·2	691·0	3839·2
	1966-67	21·6	872·2	2188·1	488·2	3570·1	780·5	4350·6
	1967-68	95·3	1319·1	2877·9	798·0	5090·3	1511·6	6601·9
	1968-69	57·0	1178·1	1321·9	593·2	3150·2	856·6	4006·8
	1969-70	98·9	1275·3	1739·7	531·0	3644·9	1104·6	4749·5
Tamil Nadu	1965-66	3524·2	0·4	752·2	653·1	4929·9	102·0	5031·9
	1966-67	4076·4	0·5	904·2	712·3	5693·4	96·5	5789·9
	1967-68	4115·6	0·4	861·4	686·5	5663·9	96·8	5760·7
	1968-69	3940·0	0·4	730·5	652·3	5323·2	92·1	5415·3
	1969-70	4532·2	0·4	898·9	698·0	6129·5	109·5	6239·0

Uttar Pradesh	1965-66	2342·1	3754·7	2158·0	1779·2	10034·0	3277·4	13311·4
	1966-67	2013·1	4230·3	1952·8	1671·6	9867·8	2005·9	11873·7
	1967-68	3262·1	5840·7	2094·8	2295·3	13492·9	3286·1	16779·0
	1968-69	2922·1	6086·8	2368·6	1634·5	13012·0	3284·2	16296·2
	1969-70	3532·9	6314·3	2376·3	1979·8	14203·3	3343·9	17547·2
West Bengal	1965-66	4893·1	34·0	43·6	39·2	5009·9	438·3	5448·2
	1966-67	4824·3	45·5	40·9	45·9	4956·6	420·6	5377·2
	1967-68	5208·2	71·1	47·3	48·1	5374·7	366·0	5740·7
	1968-69	6250·0	300·0	40·2	63·8	6654·0	508·3	7162·3
	1969-70	6350·0	400·0	45·9	64·9	6860·8	503·0	7363·8
All India	1965-66	30589·6	10393·6	16155·4	5263·9	62402·5	9944·1	72346·6
	1966-67	30437·9	11392·8	18585·7	5467·5	65883·9	8347·1	74231·0
	1967-68	37612·2	16540·1	21502·4	7295·0	82949·7	12102·7	95052·4
	1968-69	39761·2	18651·6	19306·5	5875·5	83594·8	10417·8	94012·6
	1969-70	40429·7	20093·3	20722·1	6565·5	87810·6	11690·7	99501·3

NOTE : Production Estimates for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Partially Revised and for 1968-69 and 1969-70 they are Final Estimates.

1·9 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (millions)	Cereals: Net Production (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net imports (million tonnes)	Cereals: Withdrawals(—) from Govt. stocks (million tonnes)	Cereals: Net availability (million tonnes)	Pulses: Net availability (million tonnes)	Per caput net availability per day (In ounces): Cereals	Pulses	Total	Per caput net availability per day (In grams): Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951	363·4	40·10	4·80	(+)0·59	44·31	8·07	11·78	2·14	13·92	334·1	60·8	394·9
1952	369·6	40·68	3·93	(+)0·62	43·99	8·01	11·47	2·09	13·56	325·2	59·2	384·4
1953	376·1	45·46	2·04	(—)0·48	47·98	8·63	12·33	2·22	14·55	349·5	62·9	412·4
1954	382·9	53·55	0·83	(+)0·20	54·18	9·76	13·68	2·46	16·14	387·7	69·8	457·5
1955	390·2	51·70	0·60	(—)0·75	53·05	10·22	13·14	2·53	15·67	372·5	71·8	444·3
1956	397·8	50·44	1·39	(—)0·60	52·43	10·27	12·70	2·49	15·19	360·1	70·5	430·6
1957	405·8	52·79	3·63	(+)0·86	55·56	10·66	13·23	2·54	15·77	375·1	72·0	447·1
1958	414·3	49·46	3·22	(—)0·27	52·95	8·87	12·35	2·07	14·42	350·2	58·7	408·9
1959	423·3	57·42	3·86	(+)0·49	60·79	11·59	13·88	2·65	16·53	393·5	75·0	468·5
1960	432·7	56·89	5·13	(+)1·40	60·62	10·38	13·50	2·31	15·81	382·8	65·5	448·3
1961	442·7	60·77	3·49	(—)0·17	64·43	11·16	14·06	2·44	16·50	398·7	69·1	467·8
1962	453·1	62·27	3·64	(—)0·36	66·27	10·32	14·13	2·20	16·33	400·7	62·4	463·1
1963	463·9	60·18	4·55	(—)0·02	64·75	10·10	13·49	2·10	15·59	382·4	59·6	442·0
1964	475·2	61·76	6·26	(—)1·24	69·26	8·82	14·05	1·79	15·84	398·2	50·7	448·9
1965	486·8	67·31	7·45	(+)1·06	73·70	10·86	14·63	2·16	16·79	414·8	61·1	475·9
1966	498·9	54·60	10·34	(+)0·14	64·80	8·70	12·55	1·69	14·24	355·9	47·8	403·7
1967*	511·3	57·65	8·67	(—)0·28	66·60	7·30	12·59	1·38	13·97	356·9	39·1	396·0
1968*	524·1	72·58	5·69	(+)2·13	76·14	10·59	14·00	1·95	15·95	396·9	55·2	452·1
1969*	537·2	73·15	3·85	(+)0·36	76·64	9·12	13·79	1·64	15·43	390·9	46·5	437·4
1970*	550·7	76·83	3·61	(+)1·18	79·26	10·23	13·91	1·80	15·71	394·3	50·9	445·2

*Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Population figures relate to mid-year revised estimates prepared by the Office of the Registrar General of India. They are subject to revision in the light of 1971 Census data.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July-June ; 1951 figures correspond to the Production of 1950-51, and so on for subsequent years. Figures upto 1965-66 are adjusted estimates of production with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base, those for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are partially Revised Estimates and those for 1968-69 to 1969-70 are Final Estimates of production.

3. Net production has been taken as 87·5% of the gross production, 12·5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers over a year are not known. The estimates of net availability given above should not therefore be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. Net Availability = Net Production + Net Imports + Change in Government Stocks.

1·10: NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Million Tonnes					Percentages		
	Net production of foodgrains	Imports	Net Availability of Foodgrains@	Procurement	Public Distribution	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	48·16	4·80	52·37	3·83	7·99	9·2	8·0	15·3
1952	48·69	3·93	52·00	3·48	6·80	7·6	7·1	13·1
1953	54·09	2·04	56·61	2·09	4·60	3·6	3·9	8·1
1954	63·32	0·84	63·95	1·43	2·15	1·3	2·3	3·4
1955	61·92	0·71	63·27	0·13*	1·64	1·1	0·2	2·6
1956	60·71	1·44	62·70	0·04	2·08	2·3	0·1	3·3
1957	63·45	3·65	66·22	0·30	3·05	5·5	0·5	4·6
1958	58·33	3·22	61·82	0·53	3·98	5·2	0·9	6·4
1959	69·01	3·87	72·38	1·81	5·16	5·3	2·6	7·1
1960	67·27	5·14	71·00	1·28	4·94	7·2	1·9	7·0
1961	71·93	3·50	75·59	0·54	3·98	4·6	0·8	5·3
1962	72·58	3·64	76·58	0·48	4·37	4·8	0·7	5·7
1963	70·27	4·56	74·84	0·75	5·18	6·1	1·1	6·9
1964	70·58	6·27	78·08	1·43	8·67	8·0	2·0	11·1
1965	78·17	7·46	84·56	4·03	10·08	8·8	5·2	11·9
1966	63·30	10·36	73·50	4·01	14·09	14·1	6·3	19·2
1967**	64·95	8·67	73·90	4·46	13·17	11·7	6·9	17·8
1968**	83·17	5·69	86·73	6·81	10·14	6·6	8·2	11·7
1969**	82·26	3·87	85·75	6·51	9·46	4·5	7·9	11·0
1970**	87·06	3·63	89·49	6·74	8·88	4·1	7·7	19·9

*Includes purchases under Price Support Scheme.
**Provisional.

@Net Availability = Net Production + Net imports + Change in Government stocks.

1·11 : PER CAPUT AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

	Edible oils@ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar Nov-Oct. (Kgs.)	Cotton cloth@@ (Meters)	Man-made fibre fabrics@@ (Meters)	Tea (Grams)	Coffee* (Grams)	Electricity (Domestic use) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	2·7	N.A.	3·0	11·00**	..	N.A.	51	1·6**
1955-56	2·5	0·7	5·0	14·4	..	257	68	2·2£
1960-61	3·2	0·8	4·7	13·8	1·2	293	82	3·5
1961-62	3·2	0·8	5·7	14·7	1·2	315	59	3·8
1962-63	3·1	0·8	5·4	14·3	1·2	300	74	4·2
1963-64	2·7	0·8	4·9	14·6	1·2	303	77	4·4
1964-65	3·6	0·8	5·0	15·1	1·6	314	79	4·7
1965-66	2·6	0·8	5·6	14·6	1·7	341	71	4·8
1966-67	2·6	0·7	5·1	13·8	1·6	369	86	5·3
1967-68	3·2	0·8	4·2‡	13·4	1·7	353	53	5·7
1968-69	2·4	0·9	4·9	14·1	1·9	355	75	6·1
1969-70†	2·6	0·9	6·1	13·5	1·8	361	59	6·5

@Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil and sesamum oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of vanaspati. (In the absence of production figure of coconuts for the year 1969-70, the figure for 1968-69 is repeated while working out availability of coconut oil for 1969-70).

@@Relate to Calendar years ; figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures relate to Coffee season.

**Relates to 1951.

†Provisional.

‡From 1967-68 the sugar season is Oct.-Sept.

£Relates to 1955.

1-12 : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrients)

	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)			Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5) (Including bonemeal)			Potassic Fertilizers K_5O
	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Imports@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52	16	29	45	11	..	11	8
1952-53	55	43	88	7	..	7	3
1953-54	62	17	79	11	1	12	7
1954-55	70	21	91	17	..	17	11
1955-56	80	54	134	12	..	12	10
1956-57	79	56	135	15	..	15	15
1957-58	78	111	189	26	..	26	11
1958-59	81	99	180	30	2	32	22
1959-60	81	164	245	49	9	58	34
1960-61	98	119	217	52	..	52	23
1961-62	145	142	287	66	..	66	32
1962-63	178	252	430	81	10	91	40
1963-64	222	226	448	107	12	119	64
1964-65	240	234	474	131	12	143	57
1965-66	233	326	559	111	14	125	85
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	117
1967-68	367	867	1234	194	349	343	270
1968-69	545	842	1387	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120

*There is no local production.

@The figures of K_2O imports upto 1964-65 are on July-June bsasis and thereafter on financial year basis.

1·13 : PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base 1960 = 100)

	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Jan.-Oct. 1970*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Mining and quarrying	**9·72**	**+5·4**	**+9·3**	**+6·9**	**—3·1**	**+10·3**	**+3·3**	**—0·2**	**+6·2**	**+2·2**	**+1·4**
of which :											
Coal	6·71	+7·0	+9·3	+9·4	—3·9	+8·9	+2·2	+1·5	+5·8	+4·8	—4·5
Iron ore	0·59	+13·0	+5·3	+4·2	+4·0	+11·6	+11·8	—3·1	+7·7	+4·8	+2·3
II. Manufacturing	**84·91**	**+9·1**	**+9·5**	**+8·0**	**+9·5**	**+8·8**	**—2·0**	**—1·7**	**+5·5**	**+7·0**	**+4·2**
(*a*) *Consumer goods*	32·61	+7·4	+1·6	+1·6	+6·9	+4·3	+4·9	—5·1	+6·4	+10·8	+7·4
of which :											
Food manufacturing industries	12·09	+8·6	+1·5	—1·5	+8·9	+3·3	+5·3	—13·2	—2·9	+26·3	+16·1
Tea **	5·12	+11·6	—3·0	+0·1	+8·9	—3·4	—0·5	+3·0	—10·3	+3·1	+18·6
Vanaspati	1·09	+0·4	+9·0	+3·8	—6·5	+19·7	—16·4	+9·6	+20·6	+1·6	+5·3
Sugar	3·58	+10·0	—1·7	—17·5	+13·7	+23·0	+4·1	—35·3	+0·6	+76·4	+14·4
Cotton cloth	9·39	+0·3	—2·1	—2·4	+5·3	—0·9	—7·1	—3·0	+6·8	+4·9	+1·7
Matches	0·50	—2·9	—6·0	—5·9	+1·4	+27·3	—14·5	—5·7	+9·5	—1·7	—6·4
Radio receivers	0·61	+21·6	+5·2	+21·8	+13·1	+23·4	+22·2	+19·8	+60·3	+26·8	+1·0
Motor cycles and scooters	0·11	+44·8	—5·1	+7·4	+36·5	+23·8	+8·8	+18·5	+23·1	+25·8	+24·0
Bicycles	0·51	—0·1	+6·4	+4·4	+18·4	+11·6	+6·0	+4·4	+12·6	+3·4	+6·1
(*b*) *Intermediate goods* of which :	35·94	+8·3	+11·0	+12·3	+6·2	+5·6	—0·3	+1·0	+6·3	+5·8	+1·8
Cotton yarn	11·79	+8·4	+0·8	+3·6	+8·0	—1·1	—3·0	—0·5	+6·3	+3·0	—0·2
Jute manufactures	3·97	—10·6	+23·9	+7·2	—3·1	+4·5	—16·5	+3·7	—7·4	—19·3	+20·6
Tyres and tubes	1·48	+14·2	+9·0	+14·1	+9·3	+11·8	+0·3	+6·5	+22·8	+12·0	—1·8
Basic industrial chemicals	2·20	+13·9	+13·4	+9·1	+18·8	+8·4	+6·8	+6·8	+10·1	+7·5	+5·3
Fertilizers	0·46	+38·9	+20·8	+33·4	+7·9	+4·5	+10·1	+23·1	+31·3	+22·1	+22·0
Petroleum refinery products	1·34	+6·0	+8·1	+16·1	+10·2	+8·2	+23·4	+19·6	+11·1	+8·0	+6·2
Electric cables and wires	0·68	+4·2	+26·0	+15·1	+13·7	+15·4	—1·2	+5·5	—7·4	+5·4	+7·1
Cement	1·17	+5·1	+4·2	+8·9	+3·5	+9·1	+4·6	+2·1	+5·8	+14·1	+2·7

Basic metals	7·38	+18·7	+20·5	+20·1	+1·6	+3·3	+5·3	—4·1	+6·5	+8·3	—3·5
Paper and paper products	1·61	+5·8	+3·4	+19·0	+5·5	+7·2	+8·7	+4·4	+10·7	+8·9	+8·6
(c) *Capital goods*	10·98	+17·3	+28·5	+10·4	+20·7	+18·0	—13·6	—6·5	+0·5	—1·2	+2·7
of which :											
Diesel engines (vehicular)	0·10	—8·9	—19·5	+13·6	—8·9	+0·7	—29·4	—54·5	—25·7	+12·6	+34·8
Diesel engines (stationary)	0·14	+9·6	—3·6	+20·9	+10·3	+119·2	+20·7	+10·6	—1·6	+2·7	—47·3
Industrial machinery	0·93	+11·0	+15·0	+15·0	+7·2	—2·4	—11·6	—7·5	+19·0	—12·6	—4·8
Power transformers	0·38	+40·2	+28·4	+13·9	+26·0	+30·3	+11·0	+9·6	—8·1	+4·6	+41·7
Electric motors	0·27	+19·3	+19·0	+20·4	+10·6	+29·3	+17·1	+4·3	—7·8	+8·7	+41·3
Railroad equipment†	3·50	+26·2	+46·0	+10·1	+19·8	+6·6	—29·8	—21·5	—8·5	—10·6	—19·4
Automobiles (motor vehicles)	2·51	+4·2	+4·8	—9·7	+27·4	+8·3	+0·1	—3·2	+13·4	—2·9	+3·7
III. Electricity generated	5·37	+16·3	+12·4	+15·5	+15·0	+10·0	+8·9	+11·0	+15·6	+12·9	+11·3
IV. All industries	100·00	+9·1	+9·7	+8·3	+8·6	+9·1	—0·8	—0·8	+6·4	+7·1	+4·7

*Provisional.

**Indices upto 1964 are based on total production figures of tea as furnished by the United Planters Association of Southern India and Indian Tea Association and the rest are based on those furnished by Tea Board.

†In respect of Railway wagons the Index upto 1964 is based on production figures relating to the private sector only. Thereafter both public and private sectors are included.

NOTE : The weight shown against each of the categories Consumer goods, Intermediate goods and Capital goods covers about 90% of the total weight which could be attributed to that category. The three categories together cover more than 90 per cent of the weight of the Manufacturing group.

1·14 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April-Dec. 1969-70	April-Dec. 1970-71*	1969-70 1st Qr.	1969-70 2nd Qr.	1969-70 3rd Qr.	1969-70 4th Qr.*	1970-71* 1st Qr.	1970-71* 2nd Qr.	1970-71* 3rd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. MINING :																	
1. Coal (including lignite) .	Million tonnes	32·8	55·5	70·3	70·9	72·0	75·4	79·6	59·9	56·2	20·4	19·8	19·7	19·7	19·5	18·2	18·5
2. Iron ore @ .	Million tonnes	3·0	11·0	18·1	19·3	19·1	21·2	21·7	16·1	16·4	5·5	5·3	5·3	5·6	5·1	5·2	6·1
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES :																	
3. Pig iron .	Million tonnes	1·69	4·31	7·09	7·00	6·89	7·29	7·39	5·43	4·80	1·78	1·76	1·89	1·96	1·62	1·57	1·61
4. Steel ingots .	Million tonnes	1·47	3·42	6·53	6·60	6·33	6·51	6·43	4·77	4·29	1·57	1·58	1·62	1·66	1·46	1·50	1·33
5. Finished steel.	Million tonnes	1·04	2·39	4·51	4·49	4·05	4·70	4·94	3·80	3·37	1·14	1·17	1·25	1·38	1·09	1·10	1·18
6. Steel castings .	'000 tonnes	n.a.	34	57	53	51	49	46	35	33	10	13	12	11	10	11	12
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) .	'000 tonnes	4·0	18·3	62·1	72·9	100·4	125·3	135·1	99·5	125·5	33·0	31·8	34·7	35·6	37·5	42·9	45·1
8. Copper (virgin metal) .	'000 tonnes	7·1	8·5	9·4	9·1	9·3	9·5	9·8	7·6	7·1	2·4	2·5	2·7	2·2	2·6	1·9	2·6

I. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																	
9. Machine tools	Million rupees	3	70	294	354	285	254	300	211	318	58	73	80	89	114	105	99
10. Cotton textile machinery .	Million rupees	n.a.	104	216	169	158	143	196	143	234	38	46	59	53	77	76	81
11. Sugar mill machinery .	Million rupees	n.a.	44	77	94	85	115	128	95	109	27	38	30	33	29	44	36
12. Cement machinery .	Million rupees	n.a.	6	49	64	79	74	95	47	26	11	24	12	48	10	9	7
13. Railway wagons†	'000 nos.	2·9	11·9	33·5	21·2	17·6	16·5	14·9	11·6	8·6	4·0	4·0	3·6	3·3	3·7	2·4	2·5
14. Automobiles (total) .	'000 nos.	16·5	55·0	70·7	75·1	69·5	79·5	79·8	57·0	62·9	19·6	20·7	16·7	22·8	19·1	21·4	22·4
(i) Commercial vehicles‡ .	'000 nos.	8·6	28·4	35·3	35·5	30·8	35·9	35·5	24·9	29·9	9·5	9·2	6·2	10·6	9·5	10·3	10·1
(ii) Cars, jeeps and land rovers .	'000 nos.	7·9	26·6	35·4	39·6	38·7	43·6	44·3	32·1	33·0	10·1	11·5	10·5	12·2	9·6	11·1	12·3
15. Motor cycles and scooters .	'000 nos.	n.a.	19·4	40·7	47·8	56·9	70·8	91·0	63·9	74·3	20·1	21·8	22·0	27·1	25·9	26·3	22·1
16. Power driven pumps .	'000 nos.	35	109	244	311	288	317	333	250	187	87	89	74	83	62	48	77
17. Diesel engines (stationary) .	'000 nos.	5·5	44·7	93·1	112·2	114·0	119·5	133·4	106·4	39·1	33·0	36·7	36·7	27·0	11·3	10·7	17·1
18. Diesel engines (vehicular) .	'000 nos.	n.a.	10·8	8·1	6·7	2·3	2·5	2·7	1·9	2·5	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·8
19. Bicycles .	'000 nos.	99	1071	1574	1719	1684	1954	1914	1418	1551	504	428	486	496	504	515	532
20. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	33	303	430	400	370	429	327	296	149	101	102	93	31	20	45	84

(Contd.)

1·14 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(contd.)

	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April-Dec. 1969-70	April-Dec. 1970-71*	1969-70 1st Qr.	1969-70 2nd Qr.	1969-70 3rd Qr.	1969-70 4th Qr.*	1970-71* 1st Qr.	1970-71* 2nd Qr.	1970-71* 3rd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																	
21. Power transformers . .	'000 k.v.a. .	179	1413	4458	4949	5329	4729	5375	3709	5436	1240	957	1512	1666	1848	1632	1956
22. Electricmotors	'000 h.p. .	99	728	1753	2095	2028	1865	2296	1615	2105	496	533	586	681	705	728	672
23. Electric fans .	'000 nos.	199	1059	1358	1364	1376	1480	1552	1188	1175	436	384	368	364	358	378	439
24. Electric lamps.	Million nos.	14·0	43·5	72·1	83·3	73·9	97·8	97·3	73·1	90·9	24·7	23·8	24·6	24·2	31·3	29·1	305
25. Radio receivers	'000 nos. .	54	282	606	761	929	1485	1749	1344	1369	437	425	482	405	404	456	509
26. *Electric cables and wires*																	
(i) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	1.7	·6	40·6	52·9	72·6	56·1	60·5	43·0	46·6	13·1	14·5	15·4	17·5	14·1	14·3	18·2
(ii) Bare copper condnctors	'000 tonnes	5·7	10·1	3·1	1·7	0·8	0·9	2·1	1·8	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2

V. CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES :																	
27. Nitrogenous fertilizers (N)	'000 tonnes	9	98	233	308	367	545	716	508	597	144	172	192	208	166	189	242
28. Phosphatic fertilizers (P_2O_5)	'000 tonnes	9	52	111	145	191	210	222	164	166	50	55	59	58	48	52	66
29. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	101	368	662	702	858	1034	1129	832	754	285	255	292	297	274	225	255
30. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	45	152	331	348	371	408	427	312	331	101	100	111	115	105	107	119
31. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	12	101	218	233	278	314	361	272	280	82	90	100	89	93	94	93
32. Paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	116	350	558	580	660	658	724	535	570	173	175	187	189	181	195	194
33. *Rubber tyres and tubes* :																	
(*i*) Automobile tyres	Million nos.	n.a.	1·44	2·31	2·43	2·47	3·41	3·60	2·72	2·78	0·88	1·00	0·84	0·88	0·84	0·97	0·97
(*ii*) Automobile tubes	Million nos.	n.a.	1·35	2·27	2·40	2·77	3·04	2·89	2·13	2·49	0·69	0·80	0·64	0·76	0·79	0·83	0·87
(*iii*) Bicycle tyres	Million nos.	n.a.	11·15	18·46	20·34	22·79	24·58	21·31	15·90	15·59	5·36	5·45	5·09	5·41	4·94	5·24	5·41
(*iv*) Bicycle tubes	Million nos.	n.a.	13·27	18·62	20·75	18·63	17·73	16·82	12·59	11·61	4·22	4·69	3·68	4·23	4·28	3·87	3·46
34. Cement	Million tonnes	2·7	8·0	10·8	11·1	11·5	12·2	13·8	10·3	10·5	3·4	3·2	3·7	3·5	3·3	3·5	3·7
35. Refractories	'000 tonnes	237	567	695	730	749	630	622	466	503	149	155	162	156	164	168	171
36. Refined petroleum products	Million tonnes	0·2	5·8	9·4	11·9	13·8	15·4	16·6	12·3	12·7	4·0	4·2	4·1	4·3	4·2	4·1	4·4

(contd.)

1·14 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*concld.*)

	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April-Dec. 1969-70	April-Dec. 1970-71*	1969-70 1st Qr.	1969-70 2nd Qr.	1969-70 3rd Qr.	1969-70 4th Qr*	1970-71* 1st Qr.	1970-71* 2nd Qr.	1970-71* 3rd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :																	
37. Jute textiles .	'000 tonnes .	837	1097	1302	1117	1156	998	944	692	703	228	213	251	252	253	262	188
38. Cotton yarn .	Million kgs.	534	801	907	902	926	972	961	715	718	235	238	242	246	241	245	232
39. Cotton cloth (total) .	Million metres	4215	6738	7440	7303	7511	7902	7753	5771	5867	1907	1920	1944	1982	1922	1970	1975
(*i*) Mill sector	Million metres	3401	4649	4401	4202	4258	4297	4192	3137	3102	1051	1049	1037	1055	1058	1050	994
(*ii*) Decentralised sector.	Million metres	814	2089	3039	3101	3253	3605	3561	2634	2765	856	871	907	927	864	920	981
40. Rayon yarn †† .	'000 tonnes .	2·1	43·8	75·6	80·6	92·2	99·2	98·6	71·7	73·7	22·9	21·1	27·7	26·9	24·5	25·2	24·0
41. Art Silk fabrics	Million metres	287@@	544+	878	862	917	1011	863	643	n.a.	230	205	208	220	223	239	n.a.
42. *Woollen manufactures* :																	
(*i*) Woollen/worsted yarn.	Million kgs.	8·7	13·0	17·0	16·9	16·8	19·0	18·8	14·2	14·9	4·6	4·7	4·9	4·6	4·7	5·0	5·2
(*ii*) Woollen/worsted fabrics (wearable)	Million metres	6·1@@	8·4	9·2	9·5	9·2	12·6	12·2	9·6	10·8	2·7	3·4	3·5	2·6	3·1	4·0	3·7

II. FOOD INDUSTRIES :																	
43. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	1134	3029	3510	2147	2249	3558	4261	1891	2135	841	103	947	2136	1074	104	957
44. Tea	Million kgs.	277	322	376	369	387	397	401	378	398	109	165	104	23	107	179	11[2]
45. Coffee	'000 tonnes	21·0	54·1	62·1	71·0	72·6	66·6	64·6	36·2	37·2	26·0	8·4	1·8	28·4	24·4	8·0	4·8
46. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	170	340	401	366	423	466	477	359	403	115	117	127	118	134	121	148
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED‡‡	Billion kwh.	5·3	17·0	33·0	36·4	39·4	45·0	51·4	37·9	41·5	12·4	12·4	13·1	13·5	13·7	13·7	14·1

*Provisional.
@Excludes output in Goa.
†Figure for 1950-51 excludes output in Railway workshops.
‡Includes passenger buses, trucks and tempo 3 and 4 wheelers.
††Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.
@@Relates to the calendar year 1951.
+Relates to calendar year.
**The annual figures relate to the sugar season, which was November to October upto 1966-67 and October to September thereafter.
‡‡Relates to public utilities only.

1·15 : RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

		1968	1969				1970*			
		IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Stock Ratio : Rising Tendency										
Power driven pumps ('000 nos.)	Production	33	31	29	30	25	28	21	16	26
	Stocks	18	22	19	11	15	18	22	39	31
	Ratio (%)	55	71	66	37	60	64	105	244	119
Steel castings (tonnes)	Production	4199	4043	3359	4256	3930	3906	3294	3599	4054
	Stocks	9800	7950	7770	9716	10230	10421	10111	8978	10178
	Ratio (%)	233	197	231	228	260	267	307	249	251
Diesel engines Stationary (nos.)	Production	10137	11038	11010	12225	12226	9029	3757	3566	5694
	Stocks	1907	2698	3688	7818	11446	9083	18136	17795	9606
	Ratio (%)	19	24	33	64	94	101	483	499	169
Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	Production	37	36	34	34	31	10	7	15	28
	Stocks	18	13	12	14	16	4	7	11	19
	Ratio (%)	49	36	35	41	52	40	100	73	68
Coal ('000 tonnes)	Production	6343	6572	6808	6585	6566	6570	6497	6057	6157
	Stocks	5985	5997	6210	6061	6392	6630	7920	8490	8720
	Ratio (%)	94	91	91	91	97	101	122	140	142
II. Stock Ratio : Fluctuations in both directions										
Diesel trucks (nos.)	Production	1840	2108	1921	1729	1002	2070	1819	1987	2128
	Stocks	1481	503	2480	1943	1176	630	1652	1831	1457
	Ratio (%)	80	24	129	112	117	30	91	92	68

Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	Production	154	159	165	178	195	227	235	243	224
	Stocks	244	240	149	188	121	127	166	240	276
	Ratio (%)	158	151	90	106	62	56	71	99	123
Razor blades (Million Nos.)	Production	73	72	76	74	55	69	72	83	79
	Stocks	137	100	123	100	144	151	150	175	137
	Ratio (%)	188	139	162	135	262	219	208	211	173
Diesel buses (Nos.)	Production	825	889	735	827	490	874	761	939	619
	Stocks	960	240	613	633	846	481	774	725	757
	Ratio (%)	116	27	33	77	173	55	102	77	122
Cement ('000 tonnes)	Production	1081	1099	1133	1067	1233	1167	1100	1167	1233
	Stocks	274	217	235	203	258	246	278	283	290
	Ratio (%)	25	20	21	19	21	21	25	24	24
Bicycle tyres ('000 Nos.)	Production	2170	1902	1788	1817	1696	1804	1650	1747	1804
	Stocks	466	399	525	639	398	425	417	352	273
	Ratio (%)	22	21	29	35	23	24	25	20	15
Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	Production	78	70	76	71	84	84	84	87	63
	Stocks	126	103	64	59	69	83	144	131	103
	Ratio (%)	162	147	84	83	82	99	171	151	164
Electric fans ('000 Nos.)	Production	124	122	145	128	123	121	119	126	146
	Stocks	112	101	77	86	96	46	74	115	131
	Ratio (%)	90	83	53	67	78	38	62	91	90

(contd.)

1.15 : RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES—*(concld.)*

		1968	1969				1970*			
		IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	II Qr.	IV. Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Automobile tubes ('000 nos.)	Production	258	251	230	267	213	253	263	276	290
	Stocks	82	115	109	93	110	136	134	118	78
	Ratio (%)	32	46	47	35	52	54	51	43	27
Automobile tyres ('000 nos.)	Production	301	305	293	333	280	293	280	322	322
	Stocks	58	72	67	72	74	106	92	90	67
	Ratio (%)	19	24	23	22	26	36	33	28	21
Cotton cloth (Mill) (Million Metres)	Production	350	344	350	350	346	352	353	350	331
	Stocks	403	179	164	198	167	155	164	173	144
	Ratio (%)	115	52	47	57	48	44	46	49	4
III. Stock Ratio : Declining Tendency										
Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	Production	91	94	95	85	97	99	92	75	85
	Stocks	49	50	50	37	42	42	44	37	37
	Ratio (%)	54	53	53	44	43	42	48	49	44
Air conditioners (nos.)	Production	354	860	1680	579	1178	1721	1588	1418	1178
	Stocks	988	1341	1296	1067	479	423	573	443	363
	Ratio (%)	279	156	77	184	41	25	36	31	31
Refrigerators (Domestic) (nos.)	Production	3699	4615	4417	3077	3938	4660	5838	5458	5633
	Stocks	12610	10323	9702	7576	4442	4715	3159	6053	6736
	Ratio (%)	341	224	220	246	113	101	54	111	120
Clocks (nos.)	Production	5572	6590	6297	6396	6611	7054	7526	8821	9526
	Stocks	2172	3229	2929	3287	3059	2496	1382	2071	2000
	Ratio (%)	39	49	47	51	46	35	18	23	21

Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	Production	35	34	34	33	37	38	35	36	40
	Stocks	12	11	3	4	4	3	2	12	12
	Ratio (%)	34	32		12	11	8	6	33	30
Power transformers ('000 kva)	Production	457	451	413	320	504	555	616	544	652
	Stocks	558	379	484	430	496	545	553	480	536
	Ratio (%)	122	84	117	134	98	98	90	88	82
Bicycles ('000 Nos.)	Production	177	160	168	143	162	165	168	172	177
	Stocks	132	112	131	113	110	81	100	109	99
	Ratio (%)	75	70	78	79	68	48	60	63	56
Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	Production	130	131	146	142	161	135	135	152	170
	Stocks	85	64	74	81	53	108	93	67	74
	Ratio (%)	65	49	51	57	33	80	69	44	44
Caustic soda ('000 tonnes)	Production	28	27	27	30	33	30	31	31	31
	Stocks	11	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	9
	Ratio (%)	39	37	33	30	27	30	26	26	29
Bicycle tubes ('000 Nos.)	Production	1544	1354	1406	1563	1227	1410	1427	1290	1153
	Stocks	716	552	677	703	589	349	357	474	312
	Ratio (%)	46	41	48	45	48	25	25	37	27
Heavy structurals (Tonnes)	Production	2365	2350	2600	2667	3500	3733	3600	5000	4633
	Stocks	2650	2500	1500	4800	2600	1300	3180	2200	2100
	Ratio (%)	112	106	58	180	74	35	88	44	45
Finished steel ('000 tonnes)	Production	417	440	380	390	416	461	364	366	393
	Stocks	237	201	194	184	225	186	159	176	184
	Ratio (%)	57	46	50	47	54	40	44	48	47
Iron ore ('000 tonnes)	Production	1859	1941	1826	1760	1775	1855	1714	1733	2032
	Stocks	2525	2254	2019	1848	1705	1682	1564	1578	1651
	Ratio (%)	136	116	111	105	96	91	91	91	81

*Provisional.

Notes :—1. Production figures are the monthly averages of the quarters.

2. Stock figures are for the end of the quarters.

3. Ratios are stocks to production.

4. The break-up of this table under the three heads is based on a broad comparison of the stock ratio in the fourth quarter of 1970 with the corresponding quarter of 1968 and on the over-all movement in the ratio over the entire period.

2·1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 (Accts.)	1968-69 (Accts.)	1969-70 (R.E.)	1970-71 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I. *Total Outlay*	**6448**	**6827**	**7674**	**7946**
(*a*) Development*	**3676**	**3937**	**4408**	**4697**
1. Plan	2090	2376	2258	2637†
2. Non-Plan	1586	1561	2150	2060
(*b*) Non-Development	**2772****	**2890**	**3266**	3249
1. Defence (net)	968	1033	1105	1151
2. Interest on public debt	571	602	679	703
3. Tax collection charges	113	136	152	160
4. Police	249	274	311	322
5. Others††	871	845	1019	913
II. Current Revenue	**4516**	**4943**	**5405**	**6023**
(*a*) Tax Revenue	**3455**	**3759**	**4075**	**4604**
1. Income & Corporation tax	636	678	720	780
2. Customs	513	446	415	465
3. Union Excise Duties	1149	1321	1526	1814
4. Sales Tax	530	598	661	724
5. Others	627	716	753	821
(*b*) Non-tax Revenue†††	**1061**	**1184**	**1330**	**1419**
(Of which contribution to Plan by public undertakings)	(165)	(226)	(276)	(308)
III. Gap (I—II)	**1932**	**1884**	**2269**	**1923**
Financed by :				
IV. Capital Receipts (net)	**1675**	**1571**	**1967**	**1512**
(*a*) Internal (net)	962	1075	1325	949
1. Market Loans (net) @	224	187	320	342
2. Small Savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	123	110	127	153
3. State Provident Fund and Compulsory Deposit / Income Tax Annuity Deposits (net)	150	105	119	129
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	465	673	759	325

(Contd.)

2. *Budgetary Transactions*

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 (Accts.)	1968-69 (Accts.)	1969-70 (R.E.)	1970-71 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
(*b*) External (net)	713	496	642	563
1. Loans (gross) (excl. PL. 480) .	508	410	580	600
Less Repayments . . .	188	176	180	200
Loans (net)	320	234	400	400
2. Grants (excl. PL. 480)@@ .	18	61	31	22
3. PL. 480 assistance@@@. .	375	201	211	141
(*a*) PL. 480 Loans of which : dollar credit . . .	281 (32)	243 (72)	134 (74)	119 (84)
(*b*) Investment of deposits of U. S. Govt. Counterpart funds (net) . . .	94	(—) 70	72	13
(*c*) PL. 480 Grants . .	..	28	5	9
V. Overall Budgetary Deficit . . .	257	313	302§	411

*Includes Plan expenditure of Railways and non-departmental undertakings out of their own resources as well as loans by the Central and State Governments to local bodies and non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and developmental loans to other parties.

**Excludes transfers to Special Development Fund.

†The Annual Plan for 1970-71 gives an outlay of Rs. 2822 crores, which includes the retained profits of Reserve Bank, borrowings by financial institutions including FCI and contribution from IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and Central Power Generation Units.

††Includes general administration, pensions and privy purses, famine relief, food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries and non-developmental loans to other parties.

†††Includes contribution of Railways, P. & T., and other non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

@Includes borrowings by the Electricity Boards.

@@Includes special food gifts from Canada, U.S.S.R. and Australia.

@@@Assitsance under PL 480 is credited in the budget as (a) loans (b) grants (c) net deposits invested in special securities.

§Actual deficit is estimated at Rs. 3 crores.

2·3 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (R.E.)	1970-71 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Final Outlays . .	**1853·6**	**3406·0**	**6701·1**	**314·8**	**421·8**	**740·4**	**1629·5**	**1712·3**	**1746·9**	**1661·5**	**1993·1**	**2175·2**
(*a*) Government consumption expenditure .	1241·3	1961·5	4256·0	234·7	269·1	433·0	1109·1	1212·1	1279·8	1385·6	1486·1	1560·4
(*b*) Gross Capital Formation	612·3	1444·5	2445·1	80·1	152·7	307·4	520·4	500·2	467·1	275·9	507·0	614·8
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	**931·9**	**1816·4**	**3483·8**	**116·9**	**251·3**	**495·2**	**885·7**	**1195·6**	**1249·2**	**1176·1**	**1367·7**	**1458·8**
(*a*) Current transfers .	809·2	1567·1	2982·9	110·9	202·8	426·5	753·8	1053·9	1112·1	1048·0†	1180·9	1267·2
(*b*) Capital transfers .	122·7	249·3	500·9	6·0	48·5	68·7	131·9	141·7	137·1	128·1	186·8	191·6
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	**965·7**	**2600·2**	**5075·9**	**72·0**	**301·4**	**570·0**	**1425·4***	**1550·5***	**1501·1**	**1688·2@**	**1750·2@**	**1659·6@**
4. **Total Expenditure**	**3751·2**	**7822·6**	**15260·8**	**503·7**	**974·5**	**1805·6**	**3940·6***	**4458·4***	**4497·2**	**4525·8**	**5111·0**	**5293·6**

*For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores and for 1966-67 excludes Rs. 207 crores as additional payments to I.M.F., I.B.R.D., I.D.A. and A.D.B. following the change in the par value of the rupee. These are nominal outlays as these are met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India securities.

†Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

@Excludes notional loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 39 crores for 1969-70 and Rs. 14 crores for 1970-71 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

2·3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (R. E.)	1970-71 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Gross Capital formation by the Central Government :												
(*a*) Fixed Assets . .	593·9	1362·3	2355·4	79·5	177·4	302·0	549·1	506·5	455·4	448·7	513·1	624·8
(*b*) Works Stores . .	9·8	8·3	99·5	9·9	5·1	(—)38·4	1·2	15·1	7·2	(—)10·1	(—)10·3	(—)3·7
(*c*) Increase in Stocks of foodgrains. . .	8·6	73·9	(—)9·8	(—)9·3	(—)29·8	43·8	(—)29·9	(—)21·4	4·5	(—)162·7 [(—)104.7]*	4·2	(—)6·3
Total . . .	**612·3**	**1444·5**	**2445·1**	**80·1**	**152·7**	**307·4**	**520·4**	**500·2**	**467·1**	**275·9** (333·9)*	**507·0**	**614·8**
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation .												
(*a*) To State Govts. .	815·7	1373·2	2837·4	41·1	275·2	319·3	739·4	725·5	693·1	708·6	696·0	722·0
(*b*) To Non-Departmental Commercial undertakings† . . .	81·1	932·4	1658·8	5·2	22·0	310·7	492·6	510·0	460·5	623·0 (433·0) **	495·0 (470·0)**	575·3
(*c*) To others†† . .	95·9	154·7	210·4	2·4	33·4	24·6	53·0	57·5	54·0	52·1	71·8	92·6
Total . . .	**992·7**	**2460·3**	**4706·6**	**48·7**	**330·6**	**554·6**	**1285·0**	**1293.0**	**1207·6**	**1383·76** (1193·7)**	**1262·8** (1237·8)**	**1389·0**
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (A+B)	**1605·0**	**3904·8**	**7151·7**	**128·8**	**483·3**	**862·0**	**1805·4**	**1793·2**	**1674·7**	**1659·6** (1527.6)	**1769·8** (1744·8)	**2004·7**

†Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporation and Companies.
††Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.
*Excludes transfer of food-grains to the Food Corporation amounting to Rs. 58 crores.
**Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock-piling of foodgrains—Rs. 190 crores for 1968-69 and Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70 (RE).

2·4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Third Plan		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Estimated Expenditure	Percentage	Outlay	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agriculture and allied sectors	1089·0	12·7	334·3	15·4	313·6	15·0	459·2*	19·3	330·1*	15·2	470·9*	16·7
Irrigation and flood control	663·7	7·7	149·4	6·9	145·1	7·0	176·5	7·4	181·5	8·3	203·5	7·2
Power	1252·3	14·6	403·7	18·7	396·2	19·0	412·6	17·4	473·0	21·7	482·4	17·1
Village and Small Industries	240·8	2·8	43·0	2·0	42·6	2·0	40·5	1·7	40·7	1·9	43·4	1·5
Industry and minerals	1726·3	20·1	514·2	23·7	470·6	22·6	525·6	22·1	444·2	20·4	622·3	22·1
Transport and Communications	2111·7	24·6	423.9	19.0	397.9	19·1	400.6	16·8	397·2	18·3	556·0	19·7
Education	588·7	6·9	89·3	4·1	101·1	4·8	116·4	4·9	84·5	3·9	123·1	4·4
Scientific research	71·4	0·8	14·5	0·7	15·8	0·8	16·8	0·7	13·2	0·6	23·6	0·8
Health	225·9	2·6	43·7	2·0	43·1	2·1	52·3	2·2	44·5	2·0	63·5	2·2
Family Planning	24·9	0·3	14·5	0·7	26·5	1·3	30·5	1·3	35·0	1·6	52·0	1·8
Water Supply and Sanitation	105·7	1·2	28·9	1·3	34·3	1·6	39·5	1·7	45·3	2·0	63·5	2·3
Housing, Urban and regional development	127·5	1·5	26·6	1·2	23·1	1·1	23·6	1·0	27·7	1·3	42·5	1·5
Welfare of backward classes	99·1	1·2	23·8	1·1	23·6	1·1	26·2	1·1	21·0	1·0	21·6	0·8
Social Welfare	19·4	0·2	3·3	0·2	3·8	0·2	4·1	0·2	3·5	0·2	5·5	0·2
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen training	55·8	0·7	10·8	0·5	12·4	0·6	11·6	0·5	3·8	0·2	6·9	0·3
Other Programmes	175·0	2·1	40·6	1·9	35·2	1·7	40·0	1·7	31·1	1·4	41·5	1·4
TOTAL	8577.2	100.0	2164.5	100.0	2084.9	100·0	2376·0	100·0	2176·3	100·0	2822·2	100·0

*Includes buffer stocks—Rs. 140 crores in 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 65 crores in 1970-71.

3·1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	At the end of										
	March 1956	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. By Branch of the Public Sector :											
1. Central Government	18·58	20·90	21·86	23·29	24·34	25·68	26·36	26·87	27·15	27·26	27·22
2. State Government	22·65	30·14	30·87	31·98	34·33	35·85	37·23	37·67	38·03	39·01	39·83
3. Quasi Government	3·68	7·73	8·79	9·95	10·97	12·06	13·18	14·02	14·84	15·75	17·77 (16·97)†
4. Local Bodies	7·43	11·73	12·65	14·31	14·90	15·98	17·01	17·78	18·00	18·25	18·57
TOTAL:	52·34	70·50	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	93·78	96·34	98·02	100·27	103·39 (102·59)†
B. *By Industrial Classification* :											
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	0·14	1·80*	1·74	1·82	2·03	2·09	2·26	2·32	2·46	2·61	2·63
2. Mining and quarrying	0·54	1·29	1·45	1·60	1·57	1·61	1·60	1·76	1·74	1·74	1·77
3. Manufacturing	2·05	3·69	4·21	5·09	5.81	6·35	6·70	6·95	7·31	7·57	7·82
4. Construction	4·16	6·03	6·41	6·62	7·15	7·40	7·66	7·63	7·55	7·88	7·97
5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0·77	2·24	2·34	2·44	2·64	2·91	3·03	3·37	3·46	3·69	4·01
6. Trade and commerce	0·43	0·94	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·43	1·55	1·66	1·77	1·84	2·77 (1·97)†
7. Transport, storage and communications	13·92	17·24	17·97	18.86	19·37	20·44	20·94	21·15	21·37	21·59	21·87
8. Services	30·33	37·27	38·96	41·90	44·64	47·34	50·04	51·50	52·36	53·34	54·55
TOTAL††	52·34	70·50	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	93·78	96·34	98·02	100·27	103·39 (102·59)†

@Provisional.
*The bulk of the increase is due to the reclassification of certain categories from " Services " division to this head.
†The figures in parentheses are those derived after making adjustments in respect of nationalisation of banks.
††The sub-totals may not add-up to the total due to rounding off.

3·2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	At the end of									
	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing*	6·7	7·4	7·4	9·1	8·9	9·0	8·7	8·5	8.1	8.1
2. Mining and quarrying	5·5	4·8	5·2	5·0	4·9	5·1	4·8	4.3	4.2	4.3
3. Manufacturing	30·2	30·5	32·7	34·2	36·1	38·6	37·5	37.1	37.7	39.0
4. Construction**	2·4	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·9	2·5	2·3	1.5	1·5	1.5
5. Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0.4
6. Trade and commerce	1·6	1·9	1·9	2·0	2·2	3·3	3·5	3.5	3·7	3.0 (3·4)***
7. Transport, storage and communications	0·8	1·2	1·4	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·0
8. Services	2·8	3·6	3·7	4·3	4·8	8·0	8·5	8·8	9·2	9.6
TOTAL†	50·4	51·6	54·5	57·8	60·4	68·1	66·8	65·2	66·0	66..96 (67·76)***

@Provisional.

*This includes all plantations, except coffee for which the coverage is incomplete.

**Coverage in construction, particularly on private account, is known to be inadequate.

***The figures in parentheses are estimated employment had there been no nationalisation of banks.

†The sub-totals may not necessarily add up to the grand total on account of rounding off.

NOTE :—From March, 1961 to March, 1965, the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers. Since March, 1966, the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also on a voluntary basis.

4·1 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during								Out-standing
	1964-65 March 31 to Mar. 31	1965-66 March 31 to Mar. 31	1966-67 March 31 to Mar. 31	1967-68 March 31 to Mar. 31	1968-69 March 31 to Mar. 31	1969-70 March 31 to Mar. 31	1969-70 March 31 to Mar. 27	1970-71 March 31 to‡ Mar. 26	as on March 26, 1971‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. *Money Supply with the Public* (1 + 2)	335	443	380	451	438	632	548	594	7065
1. Currency with Public	163	277	144	186	302	337	325	353	4375
2. Deposit Money	172	166	236	265	136	295	223	241	2690
B. *Factors Affecting Money Supply Variations* (1+2+3+4—5—6)									
1. Net Bank Credit to Govt. (*a* + *b*)	277*	512†	273**	261	359	108	79	484	5239
(*a*) Reserve Bank net credit to Govt. (i + ii)	136*	398†	189**	166	242	13	—3	295	3812
(i) To Central Govt.	123*	286†	327**	104	130	84	..	..	..
(ii) To State Govts.	13	112	—138	62	112	—71	..	..	..
(*b*) Bank's Holdings of Govt. Securities	141	114	83	96	117	96	82	189	1427
2. Net Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (*a* + *b*)	50	68	186	207	124	338	250	203	2128
(*a*) Reserve Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	16	9	5	17	2	7	4	37	118

(contd.)

4·1 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during								Out-standing as on March †26, 1971†
	1964-65 March 31 to Mar. 31	1965-66 March 31 to Mar. 31	1966-67 March 31 to Mar. 31	1967-68 March 31 to Mar. 31	1968-69 March 31 to Mar. 31	1969-70 March 31 to Mar. 31	1969-70 March 31 to Mar. 27	1970-71 March 31 to Mar. 26	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*b*) Bank's Net Credit to Commercial Sector (i—ii)	34	59	181	190	122	331	246	166	2010
(*i*) Banks advances and holdings of private securities	238	289	424	438	539	734	664	689	5468
(*ii*) Banks time deposits	204	230	243	248	418	403	418	523	3458
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (*a* + *b*)	—24*	—12†	—16**	22	81@	255	255	—49	526
(*a*) Net Foreign exchange assets of RBI	—33*	—24†	—28**	36	68@	270	269	—40	526
(*b*) Bank's net foreign exchange assets	9	12	12	—13	13	—15	—14	—9	..
4. Government's net currency liability to the public	18	13	23	7	24	20	19	18	378
5. Net non-monetary liabilities of Reserve Bank	31	32	56**	—19	101@	11	44	113	707
6. Non-identifiable net non-monetary liabilities of Banks (including some errors and omissions)	—45	106	30	65	49	78	11	—51	499

*Adjusted for sale of gold (Rs. 16·0 crores) by the Government to the Reserve Bank.
†Adjusted for purchase of gold (Rs. 17·9 crores) by the Government from the Reserve Bank.
**Adjusted for revaluation of Reserve Bank's assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.
@Adjusted for the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department of Reserve Bank.
‡Provisional.

NOTES :—1. Figures of Commercial Banks' holdings of Government securities and time deposits are adjusted for the transfer of U. S. rupee funds (Rs. 61 crores in 1964-65 and Rs. 21 crores in 1965-66) from the State Bank to the Reserve Bank.
2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4·2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1967-68 Busy Season	1968 Slack Season	1968-69 Busy Season	1969 Slack Season	1969-70 Busy Season	1970 Slack Season	1969-70 Busy Season (From Oct. 31 to March 27	1970-71 Busy Season (From Oct. 30 to (March 26)@	Outstanding as on March 26,@ 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Deposit Expansion :									
Demand Deposit	122	12	145	115	171	176	140	120	2561
Time deposit	97	227	180	233	150	275	100	162	3282
TOTAL	219	239	325	348	321	451	240	282	5843
II. Credit (Increase —) . . .	—509	43	—427	—31	—563	—224	—478	—395	4674
III. Net flow of funds (I + II) .	—290	282	—102	317	—242	227	—238	—113	..
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Increase —)	—105	82	—71	68	—203	86	—204	—218	368
V. Investments in Govt. Securities .	—182	134	—43	208	—101	156	—99	42	1364
VI. Other Sources/Avenues .	—3	66	12	41	62	—15	65	63	..
VII. Slack season variations expressed as percentages of variations in the preceeding busy season : . . .	1968		1969		1970				
1. Return flow of Credit . .	8		—7		—41				
2. Liquidation of borrowings from the RBI	78	..	96		42				

@Provisional.

4·3 SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Nature of Security	Variations (in Rs. crores) during				Outstanding as on Oct. 30, 1970@ (Rs. crores)	Variations (in percentages) during		
	1968-69 busy season (Oct. 25 to Apr. 25)	1969 Slack season (Apr. 25 to Oct. 31)	1969-70 busy season (Oct. 31 to Apr. 24)	1970 Slack season@ (Apr. 24 to Oct. 30)		1969 Slack season (Apr. 25 to Oct. 31)	1969-70 Busy season (Oct. 31 to Apr. 24)	1970 Slack season@ (April 24 to Oct. 30)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Food Articles . . .	**120·47**	**—76·00**	**83·49**	**—109·90**	**251·87**	**—21·5**	**30·7**	**—30·4**
1. Foodgrains . .	16·33	—17·69	—25·92	—47·43	92·73	—9·6	—15·6	—33·8
2. Sugar and Gur . .	102·55	—48·10	98·90	—53·66	146·20	—32·3	98·0	—26·8
3. Vegetable Oils (including vanaspati) . . .	1·59	—10·21	10·51	—8·81	12·94	—47·6	93·5	—40·5
II. Industrial Raw Materials .	**94·77**	**—123·69**	**93·94**	**—83·93**	**135·17**	**—49·7**	**75·1**	**—38·3**
1. Groundnuts . . .	11·75	—13·69	11·95	—10·17	3·08	—91·3	919·2	—76·8
2. Other Oilseeds .	13·93	—17·01	10·87	—11·31	5·86	—73·0	224·0	—65·9
3 Cotton and Kapas .	68·10	—86·94	57·94	—52·68	101·10	—47·6	60·5	—34·3
4. Raw Jute . .	0·99	—6·05	13·18	—9·77	25·13	—21·8	60·7	—28·0

III. Other Securities . . .	**122·96**	**192.68**	**291·55**	**463·15**	**3320·74**	**8·1**	**11·4**	**16·2**
Of which :								
1. Tea . . .	—8·62	7·84	—11·13	22·15	83·79	12·1	—15·3	35·9
2. Cotton Textiles .	0·50	0·96	36·02	—4·31	271·60	0·4	15·0	—1·6
3. Jute Textiles . . .	6·14	—0·77	7·22	11·05	83·24	—1·2	11·1	15·3
4. Iron and Steel and Engineering Products .	—12·74	44·92	84·48	49·57	668·96	9·2	15·8	8·0
5. Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals etc. (including fertilizers) .	48·22	7·36	5·93	—3·51	205·52	3·8	2·9	—1·7
6. Assets of Industrial concerns	4·68	10·31	33·10	7·92	250·95	5·2	15·8	3·3
7. Shares of Joint Stock Companies . . .	3·01	—1·50	4·41	—3·00	84·35	1·8	5·3	—3·4
IV. Total Secured Advances .	**338·20**	**—7·01**	**468·98**	**269·32**	**3707·78**	**—0·2**	**15·8**	**7·8**
V. Clean Advances . . .	**54.55**	**25·20**	**74·37**	**19·03**	**576·19**	**5·5**	**15·4**	**3·4**
VI. Total Bank Credit. . .	**393·95**	**18·19**	**543·35**	**288.35**	**4283·97**	**0·5**	**15·7**	**7·2**

@Estimated.

These data are based on the returns on Form 7 received directly from the branches/offices of the banks. Data in respect of certain securities which were earlier included in this Table are not available from December, 1969 onwards on account of changes introduced in Form 7. Hence, for purposes of comparability only those items for which data are available for the year 1970 are included in this Table.

4 4 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of Branches			Branches opened in rural centres as percentage of net addition
	As on		Increase between July 19, 1969 and Jan. 31, 1971	
	July 19, 1969	Jan. 31, 1971		
1	2	3	4	5
A. State Bank of India . . .	1571	2126	555	66
B. Subsidiaries of S.B.I. . . .	894	1156	262	81
C. Nationalised Banks	4168	5983	1815	66
Total Public Sector Banks (A+B+C)	**6633**	**9265**	**2632**	**67**
D. Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	1357	1738	381	50
E. Foreign Banks	130	130	..	..
F. Non-Scheduled Commercial Banks .	164	145	(—)19	..
Total of All Commercial Banks .	**8284**	**11278**	**2994**	**66**

4·5 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Amount Outstanding at the end of)

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	June, 1969			December, 1969			June, 1970			December, 1970		
	S.B.I. Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	S.B.I. Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	S.B.I. Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	S.B.I. Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I Agriculture—												
(i) Direct Finance (Excluding Plantations)	11·06	26·96	38·02	33·02	57·91	90·93	54·97	98·48	153·45	74·67	127·16	201·83
	(0·93)	(1·47)	(1·26)	(3·12)	(2·98)	(3·03)	(4·11)	(4·37)	(4·27)	(5·63)	(5·31)	(5·42)
(ii) Indirect Finance	88·85	33·48	122·33	83·74	41·24	124·98	86·40	52·68	139·08	82·48	59·74	142·22
	(7·50)	(1·83)	(4·05)	(7·92)	(2·12)	(4·16)	(6·45)	(2·34)	(3·87)	(6·22)	(2·49)	(3·82)
II Small Scale Industries	103·01	148·45	251·46	135·31	175·02	310·33	163·44	206·45	369·89	187·80	232·24	420·04
	(8·69)	(8·10)	(8·34)	(12·80)	(8·99)	(10·34)	(12·21)	(9·17)	(10·30)	(14·15)	(9·69)	(11·28)
III Road Transport Operators	..	6·69	6·69	1·31	13·36	14·67	4·55	20·19	24·74	7·75	29·34	37·09
	..	(0·37)	(0·22)	(0·12)	(0·69)	(0·49)	(0·34)	(0·89)	(0·69)	(0·58)	(1·22)	(1·00)
IV Retail Trade and Small Business	..	19·22	19·22	10·07*	29·43	39·50	22·05	42·82	64·87	23·71	50·74	74·45
	..	(1·05)	(0·64)	(0·95)	(1·51)	(1·32)	(1·65)	(1·90)	(1·81)	(1·79)	(2·12)	(2·00)
V Professional and Self-employed persons	..	0·33	0·33	..	2·69	2·69	0·58	6·17	6·75	0·78	7·79	8·57
	..	(0·02)	(0·01)	..	(0·14)	(0·09)	(0·04)	(0·27)	(0·19)	(0·06)	(0·33)	(0·23)
VI Education	..	0·46	0·46	..	1·34	1·34	0·02	2·05	2·07	0·05	3·42	3·47
	..	(0·02)	(0·02)	..	(0·07)	(0·04)	(0·01)	(0·09)	(0·06)	(0·04)	(0·14)	(0·09)
TOTAL (I TO VI)	202·92	235·58	438·50	263·45	321·00	584·45	332·01	428·82	760·83	377·24	510·43	887·67
	(17·12)	(12·86)	(14·54)	(24·92)	(16·50)	(19·47)	(24·80)	(19·04)	(21·19)	(28·43)	(21·30)	(23·84)
TOTAL : ADVANCES BY THESE BANKS	1185·16	1831·60	3016·76	1057·01	1945·37	3002·38	1338·76	2252·38	3591·14	1327·09	2395·99	3723·08

*Includes advances to Professional and Self-employed persons also.

NOTE : (1) Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to aggregate advances.
(2) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

4·6 : CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDICATORS

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Consents granted by CCI for issue of Capital *										
Non-Govt. Companies .	**181·30**	**223·37**	**205·69**	**213·28**	**212·98**	**289·77**	**215·87**	**129·47**	**147·52**	**98·54**
of which :										
(*a*) Bonus . . .	10·07	14·15	10·75	4·97	4·90	146·22	48·53	31·43	39·12	**42·94**
(*b*) Others (incl. in itial, further, debentures and loans). . . .	171·23	209·22	194·94	208·31	208·08	143·55	167·34	98·04	108·40	55·60
2. Capital raised against such consents †										
Non-Govt. Companies .	**106·59**	**149·97**	**99·86**	**97·99**	**92·94**	**182·23**	**121·84**	**80·36**	**96·65**	N.A.
of which :										
(*a*) Bonus . . .	10·03	12·82	10·40	3·01	4·89	139·38	42·13	28·39	33·63	N.A.
(*b*) Loans . . .	23·42	27·59	9·79	18·14	20·76	7·28	9·05	3·92	2·04	N.A.
(*c*) Others (incl. initial, further, debentures) .	73·14	109·56	79·67	76·84	67·29	35·57	70·66	48·05	60·98	N.A.
3. Deposits with Joint Stock Companies (Non-financial) @										
(*a*) No. of companies accepting deposits . . .	1208 (570)	1309 (624)	1395 (664)	1569 (782)	1964 (987)	1866 (922)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A

Total amoun of deposits	97·5	112·0	135·6	160·2	228·5	310·7††	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Indices of Security Prices‡‡										
(*i*) Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities . . .	100·9	100·1	99·4	99·5 (98·2)	94·6	94·3	95·5	98·3	99·0	99·0†††
(*ii*) Debentures of Joint Stock Companies .	101·1	99·2	97·6	98·3 (95·7)	93·9	91·8	91·5	92·6	93·5	93·5†††
(*iii*) Preference Shares .	83·2	81·3	81·6	81·8 (101·5)	94·4	90·0	87·1	86·1	87.6	87·5†††
(*iv*) Variable Dividend Industrial Securities .	183·7	179·5	167·1	163·9 (86·1)	76·7	80·2	76·7	81·7	92·8	102·2†††

*Refer to calendar years. Figures from 1967-68 and 1969-70 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Orders, 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies, banking and insurance companies and Government companies are completely exempted from sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and under 1969 order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their capital issues proposals provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria; consequently the 'No Objections' are substituted by 'Acknowledgement of proposals'.

**Bonus Issues include consents for Rs. 2·04 crores to 3 Govermnent Companies in 1969 and Rs. 2·37 crores to 2 Government companies in 1970.

†Refers to calendar years.

@ Figures outside brackets cover both public and private limited companies and those within brackets relate to private limited companies only.

††Figures of deposits include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directives of the RBI issued from time to time. These amounted to Rs. 100 crores at the end of March 1967. Similar data for earlier years are not available. In the case of one company a sum of about Rs. 5 crores being a loan from USAID guaranteed by the managing agents has been included under unsecured loans.

‡‡For 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65, the base is 1952-53=100. From 1964-65 to 1970-71 a revised base 1961-62=100 has been used. Figures for 1964-65 under the revised series have been given within brackets.

N.A. Not available

†††Provisional.

4·7: CAPITAL MARKET: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS@

(Rs. crores)

Name of Institution	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71††	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	26·7	8·3	21·1	16·2	35·1	20·5	24·6	20·1	45·9	27·1	21·7	31·2	20·0	23·9	22·7	19·5	21·0	17·5	19·7	13·8
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India .	15·8	7·0	19·3	10·3	23·3	11·4	23·1	17·0	29·6	25·3	18·1	22·6	15·3	20·4	37·0	16·2	22·4	19·8	36·3	21·7
3. Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·3	18·7	66·8	35·3	57·9	49·8	27·5	41·6	48·6	28·2	56·4	45·1	39·7	32·8
4. State Financial Corporations .	13·3	9·0	19·8	12·0	18·1	13·8	22·7	14·2	25·3	18·0	21·7	18·2	20·0	16·2	19·6	18·4	33·0	22·3	33·7	20·8

5. State Industrial Development Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5	1·3	1·7	1·4	2·6	2·5	4·3	2·9	4·4	2·5	17·1	9·3	N.A.	N.A.
6. National Industrial Development Corporation	4·8	2·5	2·7	3·5	..	[illegible]·3	..	1·5	..	0·8	..	0·7	..	0·4	..	0·3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Unit Trust of India .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·9	7·7	2·2	1·8	5·2	3·0	8·3	9·5	10·3	10·3	10·0	8·1	10·3	7·0
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India :																				
(a) Private Sector†		10·5*		18·8**		14·9		15·2		23·9		9·5		10·1		20·6		N.A.		N.A.
(b) Co-operative Sector .		2·9*		11·7**		9·8		10·7		12·4		15·7		18·6		8·2		N.A.		N.A.

Notes. 1. In the case of I.F.C., and I.C.I.C.I., figures from 1965-66 are on post-devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I., the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65·5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964, of which the re-finance disbursed totalled Rs. 42·2 crores. During the period July 1964, to June, 1965, the I.D.B.I., which took over the R.C.I., disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21·2 crores.

3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 6 S.I. D.Cs. for the year 1966-67 and 10 S.I.D.Cs. for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

†Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares in the Private Sector only.

*Calendar year.

**Refers to the period 1 1.196 o 31-3-1963.

@Except in the case of L.I.C., figures are on financial year basis (April—March). Data relating to LIC are for financial years only from 1963-64 onwards.

N.A. Not available,

†† Relate to April 1970 to December 1970.

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Matearils	Chemicals	Machinery	Manufactures			All Commodities
		Total	Foodgrain					Transport Equipment	Total	Intermediate products	Finished products	
Weight	33·2	41·3	14·8	2·5	6·1	12·1	0·7	7·9	29·4	5·7	23·7	100·0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last week of												
1962-63	100	105	102	122	117	97	114	106	104	104	104	104·9
1963-64	115	120	124	124	119	105	118	109	106	107	106	113·3
1964-65	131	132	146	133	122	116	120	114	112	117	111	122·3
1965-66	148	150	159	133	131	144	133	120	124	130	122	137·5
1966-67	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	158·9
1967-68	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	160·3
1968-69	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	165·1
1969-70	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	175·7
1970-71	194	200	200	185	163	191	187	152	160	185	155	180·7
Average of weeks												
1962-63	102	106	105	103	103	98	112	104	103	102	103	103·8
1963-64	108	115	115	121	118	100	114	108	105	105	105	110·2
1964-65	131	135	146	131	120	116	117	112	109	112	108	122·3
1965-66	142	145	154	133	124	133	126	118	118	125	116	131·6
1966-67	167	171	183	134	134	158	144	126	128	140	124	149·9
1967-68	188	208	228	152	142	156	157	132	131	147	127	167·3
1968-69	179	197	201	192	149	157	169	133	134	145	132	165·4
1969-70	195	197	208	195	155	180	184	136	144	160	140	171·6
1970-71	201	204	207	185	162	197	188	148	155	179	149	181·2
Last week of 1967—												
March	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	158·9
June	192	212	238	150	139	166	148	131	132	149	128	170·1
September	194	224	244	152	146	151	160	132	131	146	127	173·6
December	186	201	218	158	143	156	160	132	130	145	127	164·4

1968—												
March	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	160·3
June	174	197	202	172	147	140	164	132	131	142	128	161·6
September	191	213	215	191	149	168	170	132	135	146	132	173·3
December	178	184	192	220	149	164	172	133	137	147	134	162·5
1969—												
January	179	184	191	220	149	164	176	133	137	147	134	162·3
February	177	183	190	221	149	166	176	133	138	148	136	162·7
March	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	165·1
April	182	186	191	204	153	170	178	133	140	152	137	164·7
May	185	193	203	199	153	177	178	134	141	155	137	168·9
June	197	202	211	202	153	186	179	134	141	155	137	173·5
July	201	204	215	199	155	190	176	134	141	156	138	175·3
August	201	202	215	198	154	184	177	135	142	156	138	173·7
September	199	200	213	197	155	184	190	135	143	157	139	173·4
October	193	194	206	196	155	170	190	135	143	156	140	169·2
November	188	192	203	187	156	170	190	138	145	161	141	168·5
December	190	196	207	187	156	181	186	139	146	163	142	172·0
1970—												
January	198	197	212	185	156	183	187	139	147	170	141	173·3
February	199	196	213	185	156	187	187	140	148	173	142	173·7
March	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	175·7
April	200	200	206	187	160	188	193	143	149	175	143	176·3
May	210	205	213	186	160	201	184	143	151	175	146	180·7
June	208	204	212	184	160	201	184	146	152	175	146	180·5
July	206	206	212	184	161	197	185	146	152	175	147	181·1
August	204	210	210	184	161	203	187	147	153	175	148	183·2
September	202	207	210	183	162	194	188	148	154	176	149	181·9
October	199	209	205	179	162	189	188	149	154	176	149	181·9

(Contd.)

5·1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—*Concld.*

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Chemicals	Machinery and Transport Equipment	Manufactures			All Commodities
		Total	Food-grains						Total	Intermediate products	Finished products	
Weight	33·2	41·3	14·8	2·5	6·1	12·1	0·7	7·9	29·4	5·7	23·7	100·0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
November	198	202	202	185	162	197	188	149	155	178	149	180·4
December	198	199	201	185	163	204	189	149	159	182	153	181·2
1971—												
January	200	201	203	184	163	205	189	150	162	190	155	183·4
February	197	198	199	183	163	199	187	151	160	183	155	180·6
March	194	200	200	185	163	191	187	152	160	185	155	180·7

*Derived Series ; Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw, mesta, hemp raw, groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugar cane, rubber, logs and timber, bamboos, and coir fibre. Figures given under this head against last week of the years are for the month of March of every year, and those against last week of the months are for the respective months.

5·2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES —SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1961-62 = 100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Ground nut oil	Coal	Raw cotton	Raw Jute & Mesta	Ground-nuts	Cotton yarn	Pig-iron	Semis	Alu-minium sheets/circles	Cop-per sheets	Mill Cloth	Jute manu-fac-tures	Iron & steel manu-fac-tures	Soap	Mat-ches
Weight	6·69	3·22	2·68	5·37	2·48	1·31	2·24	1·16	2·52	1·69	0·21	1·23	0·29	0·32	5·59	2·38	3·59	0·44	0·32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Last Week of																			
1962-63 .	105	96	110	89	78	110	112	70	90	109	104	106	103	112	102	82	106	105	107
1963-64 .	117	119	150	105	97	114	115	73	103	107	119	108	98	118	104	81	110	109	107
1964-65 .	122	154	184	121	107	119	117	96	121	114	119	114	114	179	107	103	117	117	107
1965-66 .	153	150	180	170	175	125	119	160	164	111	149	116	121	244	112	134	124	131	110
1966-67 .	180	216	259	206	218	131	134	124	205	133	149	119	121	278	118	119	128	141	114
1967-68 .	196	200	265	144	129	158	146	175	130	129	158	135	121	282	123	106	139	126	114
1968-69 .	185	205	205	184	198	163	163	175	187	134	175	138	121	300	128	153	150	138	114
1969-70 .	197	234	248	220	234	168	182	129	210	159	200	152	133	406	131	157	157	137	114
1970-71 .	195	208	228	209	205	168	239	135	187	197	200	152	133	366	152	172	166	145	114
Average of Weeks																			
1962-63 .	105	98	117	97	88	105	104	69	94	107	104	100	103	107	102	91	106	103	107
1963-64 .	118	106	130	97	90	112	111	69	96	108	107	107	100	114	102	82	108	107	107
1964-65 .	127	138	192	125	114	116	117	88	122	109	119	111	104	149	106	93	112	112	107
1965-66 .	137	149	191	151	145	122	119	127	142	113	132	115	117	227	108	119	121	122	110
1966-67 .	169	178	225	196	206	128	127	141	188	123	149	118	121	252	116	124	126	144	112
1967-68 .	200	214	328	182	172	148	142	102	165	132	157	133	123	278	122	106	137	133	114

(*Contd.*)

5·2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES—*Concld.*

(1961-62=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Ground-nut oil	Coal	Raw cotton	Raw Jute & Mesta	Ground-nuts	Cotton yarn	Pig-iron	Semis	Alu-minium sheets/circles	Cop-per sheets	Mill Cloth	Jute manu-fac-tures	Iron & steel manu-fac-tures	Soap	Mat-ches
Weight	6·69	3·22	2·68	5·37	2.48	1·31	2·24	1·16	2·52	1·69	0·21	1·23	0·29	0·32	5·59	2·38	3·59	0·44	0·32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1968-69 .	196	204	223	162	156	161	155	157	149	130	170	137	119	288	126	133	145	131	114
1969-70 .	196	215	239	206	216	166	171	139	199	145	182	142	125	358	130	155	151	137	114
1970-71 .	201	209	240	232	231	168	209	141	215	173	200	152	133	379	139	171	164	142	114
Last Week of																			
1967—																			
March .	180	216	259	206	218	131	134	124	205	133	149	119	121	278	118	119	128	141	114
June . .	214	222	326	207	214	134	136	108	206	133	158	134	126	284	122	105	137	141	114
September	212	222	370	183	170	158	127	97	158	131	158	134	126	292	123	106	138	126	114
December .	184	204	331	168	143	158	160	94	140	132	158	134	121	282	123	102	138	126	114
1968—																			
March .	196	200	265	144	129	158	146	97	130	129	158	135	121	282	123	106	139	126	114
June . .	207	194	213	132	113	158	153	122	113	126	158	135	119	288	125	116	139	126	114
September .	206	211	253	187	190	163	159	155	178	130	175	138	118	284	126	132	146	126	114
December .	182	208	211	165	156	163	156	201	150	132	175	138	121	288	127	148	148	138	114
1969—																			
January .	180	214	201	168	163	163	156	192	155	131	175	138	121	292	127	144	148	138	114
February .	179	212	199	169	172	163	156	196	165	132	175	138	121	300	128	153	150	138	114

March	185	205	205	184	198	163	163	175	187	134	175	138	121	300	128	153	150	138	114
April	188	190	204	184	199	163	168	172	177	137	175	138	121	323	129	153	150	137	114
May	195	200	232	196	211	163	171	141	209	138	175	138	126	352	129	153	150	137	114
June	202	208	242	211	230	163	170	175	217	142	175	138	126	336	129	148	150	137	114
July	205	214	249	217	239	181	172	182	226	142	175	138	123	352	129	147	147	137	114
August	207	212	242	218	239	165	174	124	226	142	175	138	123	348	130	146	149	137	114
September	204	212	243	227	253	165	172	112	227	143	175	138	123	352	130	156	149	137	114
October	200	207	234	195	192	168	161	112	171	141	175	138	123	356	131	164	149	137	114
November	191	214	239	191	179	168	163	127	156	146	175	138	123	365	131	166	149	137	114
December	186	225	253	205	203	168	166	131	187	146	175	138	126	373	131	168	149	137	114
1970—																			
January	191	230	256	214	214	168	177	129	194	154	200	152	128	373	131	148	156	137	114
February	191	236	246	217	224	168	182	127	204	156	200	152	133	392	131	157	156	137	114
March	197	234	248	220	234	168	182	129	210	159	200	152	133	406	131	157	157	137	114
April	203	205	230	221	236	168	187	136	212	162	200	152	133	390	134	152	157	137	114
May	207	207	245	238	251	168	189	156	240	160	200	152	133	387	134	167	161	137	114
June	209	206	240	240	245	168	191	156	240	161	200	152	133	391	134	166	161	137	114
July	211	208	238	237	241	168	197	138	230	161	200	152	133	387	135	163	164	145	114
August	210	208	236	246	251	168	191	154	241	164	200	152	133	383	136	174	164	145	114
September	210	206	245	244	246	168	184	154	212	164	200	152	133	383	136	177	165	145	114
October	204	204	241	232	219	168	186	142	185	164	200	152	133	383	137	174	165	145	114
November	194	207	247	229	210	168	221	128	194	172	200	152	133	359	139	168	165	145	114
December	188	207	248	232	211	168	242	134	202	184	200	152	133	369	143	185	165	145	114
1971—																			
January	191	213	243	230	218	168	256	130	209	212	200	152	133	365	148	182	165	145	114
February	192	209	228	219	210	168	250	121	210	190	200	152	133	368	150	172	165	145	114
March	195	208	228	209	205	168	239	135	187	197	200	152	133	366	152	172	166	145	114

5·3 : ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Working Class (1949=100)		Urban Non-Manual Employees (1960=100)
	Food Index	General Index	General Index
1	2	3	4
Financial Years			
1955-56	94	96	
1960-61	125	124	100*
1965-66	174	169	132
1966-67	198	191	146
1967-68	228	213	159
1968-69	223+	212+	161
1969-70	223	215	167
1970-71	N.A.	226	N.A
Calendar Years			
1955	92	96	—
1960	126	124	1 00
1965	172	166	13
1966	190	184	142
1967	222	209	157
1968	228**	215**	161
1969	220	213	165
1970	233	223	173
1967—			
March	210	200	151
June	225	211	158
September	230	214	161
December	228	214	159
1968—			
March	226	213	158
June	227	214	160
September	231	218	165
December	215	208	160

(*Contd*).

	Working Class				Urban Non-Manual Employees (1960=100) General Index
	Food Index		General Index		
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)
	(1949=100)	(1960=100)‡	(1949=100)	(1960=100)‡	
1969—					
January	213	184	207	170	160
February	211	182	205	169	160
March	212	183	207	170	161
April	214	185	208	171	162
May	216	187	210	173	163
June	226	195	216	178	166
July	227	196	218	179	168
August	228	197	218	179	169
September	227	196	218	179	169
October	226	195	216	178	168
November	223	193	215	177	167
December	221	191	215	177	168
1970—					
January	221	192	215	177	168
February	222	192	215	177	168
March	225	194	218	179	170
April	227	196	220	181	170
May	230	199	222	183	171
June	235	203	225	185	174
July	235	203	226	186	175
August	236	204	227	187	175
September	240	207	228	188	176
October	240	207	230	189	177
November	238	206	230	189	177
December	238	206	226	186	175
1971—					
January	228	197	224	184	N.A
February	N.A.	N.A.	224	184	N.A.
March	N.A.	N.A.	224	184	N.A.

*Relates to the period January to March, 1961.

†Average based on four months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and eight months figures as estimated from the new series of Index on base 1960=100.

**Average based on seven months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and five months figures as estimated from the new series on base 1960=100.

‡New Series of All Ind a Index on base 1960 =100 has been introduced with effect from August 1968. The interim series on base 1949=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. Index numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 10 of the new series to 121·54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115·74 in regard to Food Index.

5.4: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES : RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(1961-62 = 100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices*	Index for Manufactures@	Index for Agricultural Commodities@@	Prices of manufactures as per cent of the prices of agricultural commodities
Weight	100·00	32·30	33·20	
1	2	3	4	5
Last month of				
1962-63	104·4	104·7	99·7	105·0
1963-64	113·3	107·1	115·0	93·1
1964-65	122·6	111·9	131·1	85·4
1965-66	136·8	121·8	147·4	82·6
1966-67	159·4	127·6	181·5	70·3
1967-68	159·7	128·9	172·4	74·8
1968-69	164·8	136·1	181·8	74·9
1969-70	175·9	142·9	200·7	71·2
1970-71	181·7	154·4	194·3	79·5
Average of Months				
1962-63	103·8	103·2	102·3	100·9
1963-64	110·2	105·9	108·4	97·7
1964-65	122·3	109·4	130·9	83·6
1965-66	131·6	117·0	141·7	82·6
1966-67	149·9	125·3	166·6	75·2
1967-68	167·3	129·1	188·2	68·6
1968-69	165·4	132·8	179·4	74·0
1969-70	171·6	139·7	194·8	71·7
1970-71	181·2	149·7	201·4	74·3

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
1969—				
January	162·7	134·9	178·9	75·4
February	161·7	135·5	176·8	76·6
March	164·8	136·1	181·8	74·9
April	165·1	136·9	181·9	75·3
May	166·6	137·3	185·2	74·1
June	171·8	137·8	196·6	70·1
July	174·3	137·2	200·7	68·4
August	174·4	137·6	200·8	68·5
September	174·1	138·8	198·7	69·9
October	171·3	139·8	192·6	72·6
November	168·7	141·4	187·9	75·3
December	170·0	141·8	190·2	74·6
1970—				
January	173·9	142·4	198·2	71·8
February	173·6	142·4	198·7	71·7
March	175·9	142·9	200·7	71·2
April	176·1	143·9	199·8	72·0
May	178·8	145·0	209·9	69·1
June	180·7	146·5	207·6	70·6
July	181·9	147·3	206·1	71·5
August	182·2	148·5	204·0	72.8
September	183·2	149·3	202·5	73·7
October	182·6	149·7	199·2	75·2
November	181·0	150·1	198·4	75·7
December	181·0	151·9	197·5	76·9
1971—				
January	183·3	154·3	200·2	77·1
February	181·4	154·8	197·4	78·4
March	181·7	154·4	194·3	79·5

*Average of weeks.

@ Includes 'Chemicals', 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' and 'Finished Products'.

@@ Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, spices & condiments, tea, coffee, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw and mesta, hemp raw, coir fibre, groundnuts, linseed, castor seed, rape seed, gingelly seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugarcane, rubber, logs and timber and bamboos.

6·1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

End of	Reserves@ (Rupees crores)				Total Reserves (In U. S. Dollars Million)	Transactions with I.M.F. (In U.S. Dollars Million)		
	Gold	SDRs	Foreign Exchange	Total (2+3+4)		Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	117·8		911·4	1029·2	2161·3	..	..	100·0
1955-56	117·8		784·6	902·4	1895·0	..	15·0	12·5
1956-57	117·8		563·3	681·1	1430·3	127·5	12·5	127·5
1957-58	117·8		303·4	421·2	884·5	72·5	..	200·0
1958-59	117·8		261·1	378·9	795·7	..	..	200·0
1959-60	117·8		245·1	362·9	762·1	..	50·0	150·0
1960-61	117·8		185·8	303·6	637·6	..	22·5	127·5
1961-62	117·8		179·5	297·3	624·3	250·0	127·5	250·0
1962-63	117·8		177·3	295·1	619·7	25·0	..	275·0
1963-64	117·8		188·0	305·8	642·2	..	50·0	225·0
1964-65	133·8		115·9	249·7	524·3	100·0	100·0	225·0
1965-66	115·9		182·1	298·0	625·8	137·5	75·0	287·5
1966-67	182·5		295·9	478·4	637·9	187·5	57·5	417·5
1967-68	182·5		356·1	538·6	718·1	90·0	57·5	450·0
1968-69	182·5		394·2	576·7	768·9	..	78·0	372·0
1969-70	182·5	92·0	546·4	820·9	1094·6	..	167·0	205·0
1970-71*	182.5	111.7	438·2	732·4	976.5	..	205.0	..

1969-70								
June	182·5		445·9	628·4	837·8	..	50·0	322·0
September	182·5		485·2	667·7	890·2	..	..	322·0
December	182·5		511·7	694·2	925·6	..	60·0	262·0
March	182·5	92·0**	546·4	820·9	1094·6	..	57·0	205·0
1970-71—								
June	182·5	58·8	595·4	836·7	1115·6	..	70·0	135·0
September	182·5	58·9	569·1	810·5	1080·6	..	..	135·0
December*	182·5	33·1	523·1	738·7	985·0	..	70·0	65·0
January*	182·5	121·6**	492·3	796.4	1061·9	..	10.0	55·0
February*	182.5	128.6	470·0	781·1	1041·4	..	..	55·0
March*	182·5	111·7	438·2	732·4	976·5	..	55·0	..

@Include (*a*) 7·1 million ounces of gold till January 7, 1965 ; 7·4 million ounces till January 21, 1965 ; 7·7 million ounces till February 18, 1965 ; 8 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7 million ounces thereafter . Gold has been valued at Rs. 53·58 per 10 grams upto May, 1966, and at Rs. 84·39 per 10 grams thereafter following the change in the par value of the rupee, (*b*) foreign assets of the RBI, (*c*) Government balances held abroad, (*d*) borrowings from the I.M.F., and (*e*) SDRs.

*Provisional.

**SDRs amounting to Rs. 94·50 crores were allocated to India by the IMF in January 1970. and Rs. 75·43 crores in January 1971.

1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966.

2. Data on transactions with IMF shown against end-months relate to the quarter ending the particular month.

6·2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1963-64 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Preliminary	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	April—September Preliminary 1969	April—September Preliminary 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Imports[1]—c.i.f.	996·3	1216·8	1387·8	1350·0	1885·6@	2042·8	1740·5	1582·3	783·5	848·9
(*a*) PL 480 Title I**	86·3	167·3	229·4	250·2	308·9	292·9	117·9	94·8	78·7	46·7
(*b*) Others	910·0	1049·5	1158·4	1099·8	1576·7	1749·9	1622·6	1487·5	704·8	802·2
2. Exports—f.o.b.	668·3	801·6	800·9	783·3	1079·3	1254·6	1367·4	1403·9	695·6	671·6
3. Trade Balance (2—1)	—328·0	—415·2	—586·9	—566·7	—806·3	—788·2	—373·1	—178·4	—87·9	—177·3
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	..	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Invisibles—										
(*i*) Receipts[2]	173·5	188·8	170·0	201·0	248·6	280·7	320·5	327·0	160·4	163·7
(*ii*) Payments	203·0	231·9	254·7	273·6	400·8	440·8	454·9	476·1	220·7	233·9
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	(46·0)	(66·6)	(76·2)	(90·6)	(148·4)	(167·7)	(184·0)	(189·6)	(87·7)	(91·2)
(*iii*) Net	—29·5	—43·1	—84·7	—72·6	—152·2	—160·1	—134·4	—149·1	—60·3	—70·2
6. Current Account (Net)	**—357·5**	**—458·3**	**—655·6**	**—639·3**	**—958·5**	**—948·3**	**—507·5**	**—327·5**	**—148·2**	**—247·5**
7. Capital transactions—										
(*a*) Private[3]—										
(*i*) Receipts	30·4	43·6	22·7	32·8	21·5	28·4	20·1	11·7	6·3	8·6
(*ii*) Payments	36·4	42·4	34·0	47·5	40·3	43·7	27·4	33·7	18·6	11·3
(*iii*) Net	—6·0	1·2	—11·3	—14·7	—18·8	—15·3	—7·3	—22·0	—12·3	—2·7

(b) Government[4]—										
(i) Receipts .	108·4	66·0	86·9	177·1	154·7	250·6	188·4	175·2	68·1	85·7
(ii) Payments .	96·7	28·8	37·7	166·1	70·5	110·3	118·5	135·7	81·7	78·1
(iii) Net . .	11·7	37·2	49·2	11·0	84·2	140·3	69·9	39·5	—13·6	7·0
(c) Amortisation payments[6] (gross) . . .	—60·3	—57·7	—77·1	—84·6	—143·7	—186·5	—184·3	—215·5	—94·4	—99·4
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF . .	—60·7	—23·8	—47·6	—35·7	—43·1	—43·2	—58·5	—125·4	—37·5	—52.6
(e) Banking capital[5] (net).	—2·5	..	—13·7	—8·5	6·0	18·3	—12·0	25·8	23·4	9·1
Errors and omissions .	7·8	—54·6	—48·8	8·9	16·0	—85·6	—113·7	—14·5	—47·3	1·6
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8) .	**—467·5**	**—556·0**	**—804·9**	**—762·9**	**—1057·9**	**—1120·3**	**—813·4**	**—639·6**	**—329·9**	**—384·5**
Total deficit financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 rupee loans) .	225·3	379·4	442·3	460·8	562·8	742·9	637·8	614·7	302·2	268·1
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I Grants) .	30·5	20·1	29·4	34·7	60·4	87·7	95·8	73·4	40·0	59·2
(c) PL 480 Title I (gross)	86·3	167·3	229·4	250·2	308·9	292·9	117·9	94·8	78·7	46·7
Total (a+b+c) .. .	**342·1**	**566·8**	**701·1**	**745·7**	**932·1**	**1123·5**	**851·5**	**782·9**	**420·9**	**374·0**

(contd.)

6. *Balance of Payments*

6·2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)* —Concld.

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1963-64 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Revised	1966-67 Preliminary	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	April—September Preliminary	
									1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross) . . .	119·1	..	47·6	65·5	89·3	67·6	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·5	..	..
13. Decline in reserves(+)/ Increase (—) . .	6·3	—10·8	56·2	—48·3	36·5	—70·8	—38·1	—237·8	—91·0	10·5
Total (10 to 13) . .	**467·5**	**556·0**	**804·9**	**762·9**	**1057·9**	**1120·3**	**813·4**	**639·6**	**329·9**	**384·5**

NOTE :—Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL 480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and Imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments tables in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

1. Exclude freight on P.L. 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities.

2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U. S. authorities, and U.S Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665; these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan, PL 480 Title, I, II and III etc.

3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private Sector under the external assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from items (7(*a*)(*i*) and 7(*a*)(*ii*) and are included under items 10(*a*) and 7(*c*) respectively.

4. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.

5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.

6. Includes those payable in Rupees as follows :—

(Rs, crores)

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	April—September	
									1969	1970
1. Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	7·8	18·6	27·6	32·6	45·9	54·0	59·7	62·1	30·6	25·3
2. Amortisation payments .	4·1	10·4	11·6	14·6	25·7	28·6	31·1	33·2	16·8	16·7

@Exclude special food assistance from Canada, Australia, U.S.S.R. and other countries.

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**P.L. 480 Title I shown under imports [Item 1(*a*)] and under external assistance [Item 10 (*c*)] represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. P.L. 480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10(*a*) and imports there against in item 1(*b*).

6·3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports[1] —c.i.f.	1206·0	2532·6	1885·6@	2694·0@	2042·8	2723·7	1740·5	2320·6	1582·3	2109·7
(*a*) P.L. 480 Title I**	170·9	358·9	308·9	447·2	292·9	390·5	117·9	157·2	94·8	126·4
(*b*) Others	1035·1	2173·7	1576·7	2246·8	1749·9	2333·2	1622·6	2163·4	1487·5	1983·3
2. Exports—f.o.b.	747·0	1568·7	1079·3	1534·8	1254·6	1672·8	1367·4	1823·2	1403·9	1871·8
3. Trade Balance (2—1)	—459·0	—963·9	—806·3	—1159·2	—788·2	—1050·9	—373·1	—497·4	—178·4	—237·9
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	3·2	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Invisibles—										
(*i*) Receipts[2]	181·4	380·9	248·6	355·5	280·7	374·3	320·5	427·3	327·0	436·0
(*ii*) Payments	237·1	497·9	400·8	569·7	440·8	587·7	454·9	606·5	476·1	634·8
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans & credits[6]	(67·6)	(142·0)	(148·4)	(211·1)	(167·7)	(223·6)	(184·0)	(245·3)	(189·6)	(252·8)
(*iii*) Net	—55·7	—117·0	—152·2	—214·2	—160·1	—213·5	—134·4	—179·2	—149·1	—198·8
6. Current Account (Net)	**—511·5**	**—1074·2**	**—958·5**	**—1373·4**	**—948·3**	**—1264·4**	**—507·5**	**—676·6**	**—327·5**	**—436·7**
7. Capital Transactions—										
(*a*) Private[3]										
(*i*) Receipts	34·0	71·4	21·5	30·3	28·4	37·9	20·1	26·8	11·7	15·6
(*ii*) Payments	41·2	86·5	40·3	58·6	43·7	58·3	27·4	36·5	33·7	44·9
(*iii*) Net	—7·2	—15·1	—18·8	—28·3	—15·3	—20·4	—7·3	—9·7	—22·0	—29·3
(*b*) *Government*[4]										
(*i*) Receipts	99·2	208·3	154·7	218·2	250·6	334·1	188·4	251·2	175·2	233·6
(*ii*) Payments	72·5	152·2	70·5	99·7	110·3	147·1	118·5	158·0	135·7	180·9
(*iii*) Net	26·7	56·1	84·2	118·5	140·3	187·0	69·9	93·2	39·5	52·7

(c) Amortisation payments [6] (Gross)	—66·5	—139·7	—143·7	—201·5	—186·5	—248·7	—184·3	—245·7	—215·5	—287·3
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—33·6	—70·5	—43·1	—57·5	—43·2	—57·6	—58·5	—78·0	—125·4	—167·2
(e) Banking capital[5] (net)	—3·0	—6·3	6·0	2·8	18·3	24·4	—12·0	—16·0	25·8	34·4
8. Errors and Omissions	—16·1	—33·8	16·0	37·0	—85·6	—114·1	—113·7	—151·7	—14·5	—19·3
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8)	**—611·2**	**—1283·5**	**—1057·9**	**—1502·4**	**—1120·3**	**—1493·7**	**—813·4**	**—1084·5**	**—639·6**	**—852·7**
Total deficit Financed by 10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding P. L. 480 loans)	362·8	761·9	562·8	792·5	742·9	990·5	637·8	850·4	614·7	819·5
(b) Grants (excluding P.L. 480 Title I grants)	27·5	57·7	60·4	87·3	87·7	116·9	95·8	127·7	73·4	97·9
(c) P.L. 480 Title I (Gross)	170·9	358·9	308·9	447·2	292·9	390·5	117·9	157·2	94·8	126·4
Total (a+b+c)	**561·2**	**1178·5**	**932·1**	**1327·0**	**1123·5**	**1498·0**	**851·5**	**1135·3**	**782·9**	**1043·8**
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	48·8	102·5	89·3	187·5	67·6	90·1	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·5	126·0
13. Decline in reserves (+)/ Increase (—)	1·2	2·5	36·5	—12·1	—70·8	—94·4	—38·1	—50·8	—237·8	317·1
Total (10 to 13)	**611·2**	**1283·5**	**1057·9**	**1502·4**	**1120·3**	**1493·7**	**813·4**	**1084·5**	639·6	**—852·7**

1. For footnotes, please refer to Table 6.2

2. The change in reserves in 1967-68 would not tally with Table 6·1 where reserves have been marked down following the devaluation of the pound Sterling in November, 1967. Similary, the variation in reserves in 1969-70 would not tally with the figure shown in table 6.1, where the increase also includes that arising from revaluation of the DM in October, 1969.

o 4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. *Foreign Travel*—										
Receipts	15·3	32·1	2·2	3·0	3·2	4·3	4·9	6·5	31·7@	42·3
Payments	11·0	23·1	14·7	21·8	15·1	20·1	14·4	19·2	15·2	20·3
Net	4·3	9·0	—12·5	—18·8	—11·9	—15·8	—9·5	—12·7	16·5	22·0
2. *Transportation*—										
Rec ipts	52·9	111·1	81·1	115·2	93·9	125·2	99·3	132·4	100·4	133·9
Payments	28·7	60·3	45·6	64·5	59·7	79·6	65·1	86·8	72·0	96·0
Net	24·2	50·8	35·5	50·7	34·2	45·6	34·2	45·6	28·4	37·9
3. *Insurance*—										
Receipts	8·4	17·6	11·3	16·1	12·2	16·3	12·7	16·9	12·9	17·2
Payments	5·4	11·3	5·3	7·5	6·8	9·1	9·1	12·1	13·4	17·9
Net	3·0	6·3	6·0	8·6	5·4	7·2	3·6	4·8	—0·5	—0·7
4 *Investment income*—										
Receipts	11·2	23·5	18·3	25·8	20·3	27·1	25·8	34·4	33·8	45·1
Paym nts	106·3	223·2	203·9	290·8	229·3	305·7	239·7	319·6	251·6	335·5
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(67·6)	(142·0)	(148·4)	(211·1)	(167·7)	(223·6)	(184·0)	(245·3)	(189·6)	(252·8)
Net	—95·1	—199·7	—185·6	—265·0	—209·0	—278·6	—213·9	—285·2	—217·8	—290·4

5. *Government not included elsewhere—*										
Receipts[1]	15·1	31·7	17·0	23·6	24·3	32·4	24·4	32·5	16·6	22·1
Payments[2]	20·8	43·7	23·0	32·2	24·7	32·9	21·0	28·0	23·5	31·3
Net	—5·7	—12·0	—6·0	—8·6	—0·4	—0·5	3·4	4·5	—6·9	—9·2
6. *Miscellaneous—*										
Receipts[3]	29·3	61·5	47·8	65·5	52·3	69·7	59·7	79·6	41·7	55·6
Payments	45·3	95·1	70·9	100·2	68·4	91·2	72·6	96·8	69·4	92·5
Net	—16·0	—33·6	—23·1	—34·7	—16·1	—21·5	—12·9	—17·2	—27·7	—36·9
7. *Transfer Payments—*										
(*a*) Official										
Receipts	0·7	1·5	0·2	0·4	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·4
Payments[4]	4·3	9·0	17·2	23·0	18·0	24·0	16·7	22·3	16·8	22·4
Net	—3·6	—7·5	—17·0	—22·6	—18·0	—24·0	—16·7	—22·3	—16·5	—22·0
(*b*) Private										
Receipts	48·5	101·8	70·7	106·3	74·5	99·3	93·6	124·8	89·8	119·7
Payments	15·2	31·9	20·2	29·6	18·8	25·1	16·3	21·7	14·2	18·9
Net	33·3	69·9	50·5	76·7	55·7	74·2	77·3	103·1	75·6	100·8
8. Total (1 to 7)										
Receipts	**181·4**	**380·9**	**248·6**	**355·5**	**280·7**	**374·3**	**320·4**	**427·3**	**327·0**	**436·0**
Payments	**237·1**	**497·9**	**400·8**	**569·7**	**440·8**	**587·7**	**454·9**	**606·5**	**476·1**	**634·8**
Net	**—55·7**	**—117·0**	**—152·2**	**—214·2**	**—160·1**	**—213·5**	**—134·4**	**—179·2**	**—149·1**	**—198·8**

1. Exclude freight on P.L. 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities. Also exclude receipts from U.S. Embassy expenditure from P.L. 480 counterpart Funds.

2. Include Rs. 8·3 crores in each of the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

3. Exclude receipts out of P.L. 665 Fund.

4. Include Rs. 8·3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66, Rs. 13·0 crores in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and Rs. 11·2 crores in 1968-69 and 1969-70 paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES :— (1) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6.3

(2) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(3) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

(@) Provisional estimates. The data for 1966-67 to 1968-69 are incomplete.

6.5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. *Private (non-banking)*										
Receipts	34·0	71·4	21·5	30·3	28·4	37·9	20·1	26·8	11·7	15·6
Payments	41·2	86·5	40·3	58·6	43·7	58·3	27·4	36·5	33·7	44·9
Net	—7·2	—15·1	18·8	—28·3	—15·3	20·4	7·3	—9·7	—22·0	—29·3
(*a*) *Long-term*—										
Receipts	28·0	58·8	14·6	20·9	19·5	26·0	13·9	18·5	8·3	11·1
Payments	34·6	72·7	31·1	43·4	28·5	38·0	24·8	33·0	31·6	42·1
Net	—6·6	—13·9	—16·5	—22·5	—9·0	—12·0	—10·9	—14·5	23·3	—31·0
(*b*) *Short term*—										
Receipts	6·0	12·6	6·9	9·5	8·9	11·9	6·2	8·3	3·4	4·5
Payments	6·6	13·9	9·2	15·2	15·2	20·3	2·6	3·5	2·1	2·8
Net	—0·6	—1·3	—2·3	—5·7	—6·3	—8·4	3·6	4·8	1·3	1·7
2. *Banking (excluding R.B.I.)*—										
Receipts	44·8	94·1	80·2	108·5	121·6	162·1	39·6	52·8	59·3	79·1
Payments	47·8	100·4	74·2	105·7	103·3	137·7	51·6	68·8	33·5	44·7
Net	—3·0	—6·3	6·0	2·8	18·3	24·4	—12·0	—16·0	25·8	34·4
3. *Government Miscellaneous*										
Receipts[1]	99·2	208·3	154·7	218·2	250·6	334·1	188·4	251·2	175·2	233·6
Payments	72·5	152·2	70·5	99·7	110·3	147·1	118·5	158·0	135·7	180·9
Net	26·7	56·1	84·2	118·5	140·3	187·0	69·9	93·2	39·5	52·7
4. *Total of above items*—										
Receipts	**178·0**	**373·8**	**256·4**	**357·1**	**400·6**	**534·1**	**248·1**	**330·8**	**246·2**	**328·3**
Payments	**161·5**	**339·2**	**185·0**	**264·0**	**257·3**	**343·1**	**197·5**	**263·3**	**202·9**	**270·5**
Net	**16·5**	**34·6**	**71·4**	**93·1**	**143·3**	**191·0**	**50·6**	**67·5**	**43·3**	**57·8**

1 Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES:— (*i*) The break-down in this table is of item 7(*a*), 7(*b*) and 7(*e*) of table 6.3.

(*ii*) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(*iii*) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

6·6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(In post-devaluation rupees)

Commodity	1960-61		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		April-October 1969-70		April-October 1970-71	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Consumer Goods . . .	**285·7**	**380·9**	**518·2**	**690·8**	**336·6**	**448·7**	**261·0**	**348·0**	**175·9**	**234·5**	**124·9**	**166·5**
Cereal and Cereal preparations .	285·7	380·9	518·2	690·8	336·6	448·7	261·0	348·0	175·9	234·5	124·9	166·5
II. Raw Materials and Intermediate Manufactures . .	**776·1**	**1034·5**	**801·5**	**1068·5**	**863·2**	**1150·9**	**746·5**	**995·3**	**441·9**	**588·4**	**516·5**	**688·5**
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed) .	15·1	20·1	25·1	33·5	31·4	41·8	27·6	36·8	15·9	21·2	20·5	27·3
(*b*) Copra	18·3	24·4	4·4	5·9	2·6	3·5	2·8	3·7	1·9	2·5	2·0	2·7
(*c*) Crude Rubber (including synthetic & reclaimed) . .	17·0	22·7	4·4	5·9	4·9	6·5	9·6	12·8	7·2	9·6	2·7	3·6
(*d*) *Fibres* of which :	**159·6**	**212·7**	**105·3**	**140·4**	**121·8**	**162·4**	**111·1**	**148·1**	**73·7**	**97·6**	**87·7**	**116·9**
(*i*) Raw wool . .	16·4	21·9	11·8	15·7	11·2	15·0	17·2	23·0	10·7	14·3	12·3	16·4
(*ii*) Raw cotton . .	128·8	171·7	83·0	110·6	90·2	120·2	82·8	110·4	54·1	72·2	70·1	93·4
(*iii*) Raw jute . .	12·0	16·0	1·8	2·4	9·3	12·4	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·5	0·1	0·1
(*e*) Petroleum oils and Lubricants	109·1	145·4	74·8	99·7	133·2	177·6	137·9	183·9	79·3	105·7	74·7	99·6

(contd.)

6·6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—(Concld.)

(In post devaluation rupees)

Commodity	1960-61		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		April-October, 1969-70		April-October, 1970-71	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*f*) Animal & vegetable oils and fats	7·2	9·6	34·4	45·9	19·3	25·7	29·6	39·5	21·7	28·9	27·2	36·3
(*g*) *Fertilizers and Chemical Products* . . . of which :	**140·9**	**187·8**	**312·1**	**416·0**	**313·8**	**418·4**	**203·9**	**271·9**	**121·1**	**161·5**	**120·1**	**160·0**
(*i*) Fertilizers and fertilizer materials . . .	23·4	31·2	209·5	279·3	198·2	264·1	107.4	143·2	65·5	87·0	50·7	67·6
(*ii*) Chemical Elements and compounds . . .	61·8	82·4	53·5	71·3	82·9	110·5	66·8	89·7	35·5	47·3	40·1	53·5
(*iii*) Dyeing, Tanning and colouring materials . .	20·3	27·1	7·8	10·4	8·9	11·9	7·1	9·4	4·0	5·3	5·0	6·7
(*iv*) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products . .	16·5	22·0	17·5	23·3	17·5	23·3	18·3	24·3	10·5	14·0	14·1	18·8
(*v*) Plastic materials Regenerated cellulose and Artificial Resins . .	9·0	12·0	13·2	17·6	14·4	19·2	8·3	11·1	4·9	6·5	5·2	6·9

(*h*) Pulp and waste paper .	10·6	14·1	10·3	13·7	10·4	13·9	12·5	16·6	8·3	11·1	7·7	10·4
(*i*) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof . .	19·1	25·5	17·7	23·6	18·3	24·4	23·7	31·6	14·2	18·9	13·3	17·7
(*j*) Non-Metallic mineral manufactures	11·7	15·6	17·8	23·7	32·3	43·1	32·2	42·9	18·7	24·9	19·3	25·7
(*k*) Iron & Steel . . .	193·0	257·3	106·3	141·7	86·2	114·9	81·1	108·2	42·6	56·8	74·8	99·7
(*l*) Non-ferrous metals . .	74·5	99·3	88·9	118·5	89·0	118·7	74·5	99·3	37·3	49·7	66·5	88·6
III. Capital Goods . . .	**560·5**	**747·6**	**517·3**	**689·5**	**527·4**	**703·3**	**400·0**	**533·3**	**234·7**	**312·9**	**222·6**	**296·8**
(*a*) Manufactures of Metals .	36·1	48·1	14·2	18·9	13·5	18·0	7·3	9·7	4·2	5·6	5·4	7·2
(*b*) Non-Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances .	320·3	427·2	336·6	448·7	365·8	487·8	279·2	372·3	168·1	224·1	151·9	202·5
(*c*) Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances .	90·1	120·2	85·6	114·1	81·7	109·0	63·6	84·8	35·3	47·1	39·2	52·3
(*d*) Transport Equipment .	114·0	152·1	80·9	107·8	66·4	88·5	49·9	66·5	27·1	36·1	26·1	34·8
IV. Others: Unclassified . .	**172·7**	**230·3**	**170·6**	**227·3**	**181·4**	**241·3**	**160·0**	**212·9**	**86·4**	**115·8**	**68·4**	**91·1**
Total . .	**1795·0**	**2393·3**	**2007·6**	**2676·1**	**1908·6**	**2544·2**	**1567·5**	**2089·5**	**938·9**	**1251·6**	**932·4**	**1242·9**

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Calcutta.

6·7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

6. Balance of Payments

(In Rs. crores—Post -devaluation)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960-61		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		April-November 1969-70		April-November 1970-71	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jute Manufactures	'000 tonnes	799	212·9 (283·8)	753	234·1 (312·1)	653	218·0 (290·6)	571	206·7 (275·5)	382	141·8 (189·1)	363	120·3 (160·4)
2. Tea	Million Kgs.	199	194·7 (259·5)	203	180·2 (240·2)	201	156·5 (208·6)	174	124·5 (166·0)	116	86·5) (115·3	127	95·7 (127·6)
3. Cotton Fabrics	Value		90·6 (120·8)		65·4 (87·1)		70·5 (94·0)		69·7 (92·9)		43·7 (58·3)		46·8 (62·4)
(*i*) Mill-Made	Million Sq. Metres	602	83·1 (110·8)	425	59·6 (79·4)	447	65·5 (87·3)	410	62·4 (83·2)	256	38·8 (51·7)	265	42·1 (56·1)
(*ii*) Handloom	Million Metres	26	7·5 (10·0)	25	5·8 (7·7)	20	5.0 (6·7)	27	7·3 (9·7)	18	4·9 (6·5)	17	4·7 (6·3)
4. Coir Yarn & Manufactures	'000 tonnes	71	13·7 (18·3)	56	12·8 (17·1)	59	13·8 (18·5)	54	13·4 (17·9)	34	8·6 (11·5)	33	8·9 (11·9)
5. Iron Ore	Million tonnes	3	26·8 (35·7)	14	74·8 (99·7)	16	88·4 (117·8)	6	94·6 (126·1)	9	54·3 (72·4)	13	74·6 (99·5)
6. Oil cakes	'000 tonnes	433	22·5 (30·0)	746	45·5 (60·7)	832	49·5 (66·0)	705	41·5 (55·3)	430	24·6 (32·8)	560	35·0 (46·7)
7. Leather and Leather manufactures	Value		39·3 (52·4)		53·5 (71·3)		72·7 (96·9)		81·5 (108·7)		56·8 (75·7)		47·2 (62·9)
8. Cashew Kernels	Million Kgs.	44	29·8 (39·7)	51	43·0 (57·3)	64	60·9 (81.2)	61	57·4 (76·5)	43	40·3 (53·7)	38	39·3 (52·4)
9. Tobacco	Million Kgs.	47	24·8 (33·1)	57	35·6 (47·5)	54	33·8 (45·1)	56	33·4 (44·5)	46	26·4 (35·2)	41	26·3 (35·1)
10. Engineering goods	Value		13·4 (17·9)		32·6 (43·5)		67.4 (89·8)		89·5 (119·3)		56·1 (74·8)		66·6 (88·8)
11. Coffee	Million Kgs.	20	11·4 (15.2)	34	18·2 (24.3)	29	18·0 (24.0)	32	19·6 (26.2)	30	17·6 (23·5)	26	20·7 (27·6)
12. Mica	Million Kgs.	28	16·0 (21·3)	23	15·0 (20·0)	21	13·5 (18·0)	24	15·2 (20·3)	15	10·6 (14·1)	17	10·4 (13·9)

13. Sugar . .	'000 tonnes	56	3·8 (5·1)	228	16·0 (21·3)	99	10·2 (13·5)	82	8·6 (11·4)	86	6·4 (8·5)	197	14·9 (19·9)
14. Pepper . .	Million Kgs.	17	13·4 (17·9)	25	13·1 (17·5)	19	9·7 (12·9)	22	16·2 (21·6)	11	6·5 (8·7)	9	7·5 (10·0)
15. Manganese Ore	'000 tonnes	1166	22·1 (29·5)	1047	11·1 (14·8)	1315	13·5 (18·0)	1160	11·1 (14·8)	749	7·4 (9·9)	10·75	9·0 (12·0)
16. Hides and Skins Raw & Fur Skins	Value .		14·9 (19·9		7·6 (10·1)		5.3 (7·1)		8·4 (11·3)		6·4 (8·5)		2·9 (3·9)
17. Raw Cotton	'000 tonnes	33	13.7 (18·3)	45	14.8 (19·7)	28	11.1 (14·8)	36	14.7 (19·6)	20	8·6 (11·5)	20	8·7 (11·6)
18. Mineral, Fuels Lubricants etc.	Value . .		11·7 (15·6)		9·2 (12·3)		12·1 (16·1)		9·5 (12·7)		7·0 (9·3)		9·9 (13·2)
19. Iron and Steel (excluding Ferro-Manganese and Ferro-Alloys)	Value		8·7 (11·6)		51·9 (69·2)		74·5 (99·3)		77·2 (102·9)		45·5 (60·7)		54·4 (72·5)
20. Chemicals and Allied Products	Value		5·4 (7·2)		11·9 (15·9)		17·5 (23·3)		22·2 (29·6)		14·0 (18·7)		17·3 (23·1)
21. Fish and Fish Preparations .	Million Kgs.	20	7.3 (9.7)	20	18.4 (24.5)	25	22.7 (30.3)	30	31.5 (41.9)	20	21·7 (28·9)	23	21·5 (28·7)
22. Art Silk Fabrics .	Million Metres	27	5.0 (6.7)	6	1.4 (1.9)	18	3.5 (4.7)	15	3.6 (4.7)	11	2·3 (3·1)	12	3·2 (4·3)
23. Footwear .	Million Pairs	5	4.9 (6.5)	11	9.2 (12.3)	13	9.2 (12.3)	13	9.2 (12.3)	5	4·1 (5·5)	6	6·3 (8·4)
24. Vegetable Oils (Essential and non-essential)	Million Kgs.	63	19.9 (26.5)	17	7.7 (10.3)	49	16.1 (21.5)	24	9.3 (12.3)	15	6·3 (8·4)	16	7·0 (9·3)
Total (including others)			1039·8 (1386·4)		1198·7 (1598·0)		1357·8 (1810·0)		1413·2 (1883·8)		923·7 (1231·6)		997·9 (1330·5)

NOTE:—Figures in brackets are in million U.S. dollars.
Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Calcutta.

6.8 : SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

(*a*) Total estimated supplies.
(*b*) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.

S. No.	Commodity	Unit of Account		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1.	Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	(a)	60·6	71·9	84·5	86·9	95·7	101·9	101·3
			(b)	(5·9)	(1·7)	(4·7)	(9·7)	(8·2)	(5·6)	(4·4)
2.	Raw cotton	(Lakh bales of 180 kgs).	(a)	39·9	49·6	58·4	64·3	67·2	69·9	68·3
			(b)	(27·8)	(12·3)	(16·4)	(10·9)	(10·0)	(10·2)	(11·9)
3.	Raw Jute	(Lakh bales of 180 kgs.)	(a)	60·7	51·8	54.8	64·0	55·8	51·6	45·7
			(b)	(35·1)	(21·6)	(8·6)	(17·5)	(12.0)	(4·0)	(6·5)
4.	Sugar mill Machinery	(Rs. Lakhs)	(a)	100	419	545	776	862	1196	1299
			(b)	(100)	(95·2)	(19·3)	(0·8)	(1·4)	(3·8)	(1·3)
5.	Textile machinery	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	N.A.	1233	3361	5002	4365	3028	3029
			(b)	(N.A)	(67·6)	(69·1)	(56·8)	(63·8)	(52·1)	(31·3)
6.	Machine Tools—metal working	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	295	528	1990	6093	5915	4750	3880
			(b)	(89·8)	(84·8)	(64·8)	(61·8)	(64·7)	(6·1)	(42·8)
7.	Iron & Steel	('000 tonnes)	(a)	1391	2162	3715	5416	4519	4775	5202
			(b)	(25·2)	(39·9)	(35·7)	(16·7)	(11·5)	(9·3)	(8·0)
8.	Aluminium	('000 tonnes)	(a)	14·7	23·5	43·7	82·4	139·2	135·1	137·6
			(b)	(72·8)	(68·5)	(58·1)	(24·6)	(27·9)	(7·2)	(1·8)
9.	Soda Ash	('000 tonnes)	(a)	75	154	251·6	366·7	375·0	399·0	427·2
			(b)	(40·0)	(46·7)	(39·6)	(9·7)	(1·1)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
10.	Caustic Soda	('000 tonnes)	(a)	34	96	139·8	292·2	286·1	313·8	360 3
			(b)	(64·7)	(62·5)	(27·7)	(25·4)	(2·8)	(0·2)	(Neg.)
11.	Bleaching Powder	('000 tonnes)	(a)	9·4	8·2	7·7	9·2	9·5	13·0	15·3
			(b)	(61·7)	(61·0)	(20·8)	(20·6)	(7·4)	(10·0)	(Neg.)

12. Bicycles	('000 Nos.)	(a)	264	661	1071	1582	1684	1954	1914
		(b)	(62·5)	(22·4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
13. Sewing Machines	('000 Nos.)	(a)	56	125	304	433	372	428	328
		(b)	(41·1)	(11·2)	(0·3)	(0·7)	(0·5)	(0·1)	(0·3)
14. Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	(a)	76	84	96	115	113	146	193
		(b)	(100)	(95·2)	(76·0)	(73·9)	(72·6)	(78·7)	(80·4)
15. Paper & Paper Boards etc.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	151	260	378	584	677	674	737
		(b)	(23·2)	(26·9)	(7·4)	(4·5)	(2·5)	(2·1)	(1·8)
16. Ammonium Sulphate	('000 tonnes)	(a)	423	607	755	1273	1459	1841	1399
		(b)	(88·9)	(34·1)	(47·3)	(67·0)	(72·1)	(68·2)	(56·5)
17. Man made fibre and yarn	('000 tonnes)	(a)	N.A.	31·9	84·2	125·5	149·3	173·6	169·3
		(b)	(N.A.)	(20·7)	(25·4)	(6·0)	(2·9)	(2·9)	(2·5)

NOTES:— (1) In case of raw cotton and raw jute the total estimated supplies relate to their respective crop/agricultural years. For foodgrains total supplies have been estimted on the basis of production for agricultural years and imports on financial years.

(2) In the case of foodgrains, raw cotton and raw jute the figures are three year moving average of a year before, the year concerned and a year after; except for 1969-70 where the average refers to two years 1968-69 and 1969-70 in respect of foodgrain & raw Jute only.

(3) Imports of Ammonium sulphate relate to those imported for Central Fertilizer Pool.

(4) Textile machinery excludes jute textile machinery.

(5) For manmade fibre and yarn, production relates to calendar years and imports to fiscal year.

(6) For Sugarmill machinery, textile machinery and machine tools (metal working) the import portion of estimated supplies in 1967-68 1968-69 and 1969-70 is in post-devaluation parity for the rupee. If the import portion is expressed in pre-devaluation parity for rupee, the position for the three years is as follows :—

	Estimated Supplies (Rs. lakhs)			Imports as Percentage of estimated supplies		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. Sugar mill machinery	858	1179	1293	0·9	2·5	0·8
2. Textile machinery	3348	2452	2683	52·8	40·9	22·4
3. Machine Tools—Metal working	4518	3674	3274	53·8	50·9	32·2

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. Crores)

	Loans and Credits repayable in		Grants	Total (2+3+4)	P.L. 480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees	P.L. 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency	Grand Total
	Foreign Currency	Rupees					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. AUTHORISATIONS :							
Upto the end of Third Plan . . .	3540·3	287·6	392·0	4219·9	1510·9	..	5730·8
1966-67 . .	1018·0	15·0	79·2	1112·2	306·8	..	1419·0
	(90·4)		(0·8)	(91·2)	(149.3)		(240.5)
1967-68 . .	397·7	..	16·7	414·4	235·9	67·6	717·9
1968-69 . .	748·6	..	68·4	817·0	71·6	53·7	942·3
1969-70 . .	421·8	..	26·0	447·8	73·6	112·9	634·3
Total Authorizations	**6126·4**	**302·6**	**582·3**	**7011·3**	**2198·8**	**234·2**	**9444·3**
B. UTILISATIONS :							
Upto the end of Third Plan	2493·1	275·5	337·0	3105·6	1403·2	..	4508·8
1966-67 . .	626·5	9·6	94·9	731·0	323·9	..	1054·9
	(65·5)	(1·7)	(3·7)	(70·9)	(62·1)		(133·0)
1967-68 . .	789·1	4·1	60·8	854·0	310·9	30·8	1195·7
1968-69 . .	672·3	7·5	65·2	745·0	84·5	73·1	902·6
1969-70 . .	669·3	2·3	25·2	696·8	107·5	62·0	866·3
Total Utilizations	**5250·3**	**299·0**	**583·1**	**6132·4**	**2230·0**	**165·9**	**8528.3**

NOTES :
1. Constituent items may not add upto total because of rounding.
2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, deobligations and cancellations etc. as on 31st March 1970. In case of PL 480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement
3. Figures are inclusive of debt relief.
4. Figures in brackets under 1966-67 represents amounts authorised/utilized in the period of the year before devaluation of the rupee i.e. from 1-4-1966 to 5-6-1966.
5. The figures of aid authorised based on commitments made may not tally with those on the basis of agreements signed.
6. Broad indicators for 1970-71 are given in Table 7·4.

7·2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. *Consortium Members*	*Total*	**5062·5**	1070·2 (240·5)	698·4	937·0	627·6
(*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		2912·6	683·0 (90·4)	386·5	747·1	421·8
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		287·6	15·0	..	..	..
(*c*) Grants		351·5	65·4 (0·8)	8·4	64·6	19·3
(*d*) PL480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1510·9	306·8 (149·3)	235·9	71·6	73·6
(*e*) PL 480 assistance—repayable in Convertible currency		..	..	67·6	53·7	112·9
Country-wise Distribution						
(*i*) Austria	Loans	8·4	3·5	2·7	0·7	0·8
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·4
	Total	8·4	3·5	2·7	1·1	1·2
(*ii*) Belgium	Loans	11·4	..	2·8	9·4	2·2
(*iii*) Canada	Loans	49·3	40·8 (1.0)	47·8	21·5	49·5
	Grants	174·4	57·7	7·1	52·8	7·0
	Total	223·8	98·4 (1·0)	54·9	74·3	56·4
(*iv*) Denmark (*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		1·3	2·0 (2·0)	3·0	4·0	..
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		1·0	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Grants		..	..	..	..	0·8
Total		2·4	2·0 (2·0)	3·0	4·0	0·8
(*v*) France	Loans	68·7	21·0	..	40·7	..
	Grants	..	..	..	..	1·4
	Total	68·7	21·0	..	40·7	1·4
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany	Loans	442·4	47·4 (1·4)	48·7	45·4	46·8
	Grants	2·8	1·7	0·6	4·0	6·5
	Total	445·2	49·1 (1·4)	49·3	49·4	53·3

(contd.)

7·2 AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE—*Concld.*

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
(*vii*) Italy	Loans	81·0	23·2		..	4·1	17·5
(*viii*) Japan	Loans	165·4	33·3		39·0	33·7	33·7
	Grants	0·5	..		..	..	..
	Total	165·9	33·3		39·0	33·7	33·7
(*ix*) Netherlands	Loans	22·8	8·3		8·3	6·8	8·3
	Grants	..	..		..	0·4	0·4
	Total	22·8	8·3		8·3	7·3	8·7
(*x*) Sweden	Loans	2·2	3·5		..	10·9	..
	Grants	3·8	2·0		..	0·8	..
	Total	6·0	5·5		..	11·7	..
(*xi*) United Kingdom	Loans	359·7	60·2	(27·3)	59·4	64·8	98·1
	Grants	1·8	0·1		0.1	5·1	2·2
	Total	361·5	60·3	(27·3)	59·5	69·9	100·3
(*xii*) U.S.A. (*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		970·7	187·8	(58·7)	144·7	400·1	35·0
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		286·6	15·0		..	..	..
(*c*) Grants		168·2	3·9	(0·8)	0·6	1·1	0·6
(*d*) PL-480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1510·9	306·8	(149·3)	235·9	71·6	73·6
(*e*) PL 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency		..	..		67·6	53·7	112·9
	Total	2936·3	513·6	(208·8)	448·8	526·5	222·2
(*xiii*) I.B.R.D.	Loans	453·4	22·5		30·0	11·3	41·6
(*xiv*) I.D.A.	Loans	275·8	229·5		..	93·7	88·1

II. *U.S.S.R. and East European Countires*	Loans	604·8	335·0		11·3	..	..
	Grants	5·3	2·5		0·7	0·7	..
	Total	610·1	337·5		12·0	0·7	..
Country-wise Distribution							
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..		11·3	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans	61·1	..		..	..	..
	Grants	0·4	..		..	..	..
	Total	61·5	..		..	..	..
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	25·0		..	..	..
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	36·1	..		..	..	..
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	Loans	489·6	250·0		..	..	..
	Grants	4·9	2·5		0·7	0·7	..
	Total	494·5	252·5		0·7	0·7	..
(*vi*) Yugoslavia	Loans	18·0	60·0		..	..	..
III. *Others*	Loans	22·8	..		..	1·5	..
	Grants	35·0	11·3		7·6	3·2	6·7
	Total	58·0	11·3		7·6	4·7	6·7
Country-wise Distribution							
(*i*) Australia	Grants	25·7	8·9		7·6	3·2	2·9
(*ii*) Newzealand	Grants	4·3	0·2		..	..	..
(*iii*) Norway	Loans	..	..		..	1·5	..
	Grants	5·1	2·2		..	..	..
	Total	5·1	2·2		..	1·5	..
(*iv*) Switzerland	Loans	22·8	..		..	..	..
(*v*) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..		..	..	3·8
IV. *GRAND TOTAL* (I+II+III)		5730·8	**1419·0**	(**240·5**)	**717·9**	**942·3**	**634·3**
(*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		3540·3	1018·0	(90·4)	397·7	748·6	421·8
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		287·6	15·0		..	..	..
(*c*) Grants		392·0	79·2	(0·8)	16·7	68·4	26·0
(*d*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1510·9	306·8	(149·3)	235·9	71·6	73·6
(*e*) PL 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency		..	..		67·6	53·7	112·9

NOTES : (1) Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
(2) Loan amounts are net of surrenders, deobligations and cancellations. They have also been adjusted for changes in par values of certain currencies.
(3) PL-480 amounts are net of lapsed agreements.
(4) Figures include debt relief.
(5) Figures in brackets under 1966-67 represent amounts authorised in the period of the year before devaluation of the rupee. i.e. from 1-4-1966 to 5-6-1966.

7·3 : UTILIZATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. *Consortium Members*	Total	**4153·3**	978·6 (124·5)	1123·9	809·6	785·8
(*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		2171·4	568·0 (57·0)	726·9	583·9	595·4
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		275·5	9·6 (1·7)	4·1	7·5	2·3
(*c*) Grants		303·2	77·1 (3·7)	51·2	60·5	18·6
(*d*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1403·2	323·9 (62·1)	310·9	84·5	107·5
(*e*) PL 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0
Country-wise Distribution :						
(*i*) Austria	Loans	4·7	3·6 (0·3)	3·2	3·2	2·3
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·4
	Total	4·7	3·6 (0·3)	3·2	3·6	2·7
(*ii*) Belgium	Loans	4·9	..	1·9	2·1	2·9
(*iii*) Canada	Loans	27·2	11·2 (1·2)	18·4	29·7	37·3
	Grants	134·4	66·5 (3·1)	45·5	48·2	10·0
	Total	161·6	77·7 (4·3)	63·9	77·9	47·4
(*iv*) Denmark (*a*) Loans repayable in foreign currency		..	2·1 (0·2)	2·9	1·5	1·2
(*b*) Loans repayable in rupees		0·6	0·5 (0·1)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
(*c*) Grants		—	—	—	—	0·8
Total		0·6	2·6 (0·3)	2·9	1·5	2·0
(*v*) France	Loans	21·0	4·3	32·3	15·6	33·2

(vi) Federal Republic of Germany	Loans	339·6	61·3 (4·1)	67·6	57·6	57·6
	Grants	2·5	1·6	0·6	4·0	6·7
	Total	342·1	62·9 (4·1)	68·2	61·6	64·3
(vii) Italy	Loans	11·6	0·1 (0·1)	1·5	54·4	25·8
(viii) Japan	Loans	112·9	26·7 (6·0)	46·7	68·0	45·3
	Grants	0·5	..	..	.	..
	Total	113·4	26·7 (6·0)	46·7	68·0	45·3
(ix) Netherlands	Loans	9·5	6·2 (0·6)	8·4	5·7	8·7
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·5
	Total	9·5	6·2 (0·6)	8·4	6·1	9·2
(x) Sweden	Loans	..	1·4	1·3	2·1	0·9
	Grants	3·5	[illegible]	0·1	0·7	..
	Total	3·5	3·[illegible]	1·4	2·8	0·9
(xi) U. K.	Loans	292·2	88·2 (4·0)	80·6	54·9	81·1
	Grants	1·3	0·1	0·5	4·9	0·2
	Total	293·5	88·3 (4·0)	81·1	59·8	81·3
(xii) U.S.A. (a) Loans repayable in foreign currency		767·2	210·0 (27·2)	265·6	201·2	183·3
(b) Loans repayable in rupees		274·9	9·1 (1·6)	4·1	7·5	2·3
(c) Grants		16[illegible]	6·7 (0·6)	4·5	1·9	..
(d) PL 480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1403·2	323·9 (62·1)	310·9	84·5	107·5
(e) PL 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0
Total		2606·3	549·7 (91·5)	615·9	368·2	355·1
(xiii) I.B.R.D.	Loans	380·0	24·5 (2·2)	34·0	30·5	32·1
(xiv) I.D.A.	Loans	200·6	128·4 (10·9)	162·5	57·5	83·7

(contd.)

7·3 UTILIZATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE—(concld.)

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third plan	1966—67	1967—68	1968—69	1969—70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries	Loans	315·8	51·4 (7·4)	59·1	86·3	71·9
	Grants	5·4	1·0	1·1	0·7	..
	Total	321·2	52·4 (7·4)	60·2	87·0	71·9
Country-wise Distribution						
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	..	0·2	0·2
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans	12·6	12·6 (0·8)	7·4	16·1	8·2
	Grants	0·4	..	..	..	..
	Total	13·0	12·6 (0·8)	7·4	16·1	8·2
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	11·3	0·9 (0·1)	1·8	1·4	4·2
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	Loans	282·1	33·6 (4·4)	46·4	56·6	49·4
	Grants	5·0	1·0	1·1	0·7	..
	Total	287·1	34·6 (4·4)	47·5	57·3	49·4
(*vi*) Yugoslavia	Loans	9·7	4·4 (2·1)	3·4	12·0	10·0
III. Others	Loans	6·0	7·0 (1·1)	3·1	2·1	2·0
	Grants	28·5	16·9	8·4	4·0	6·7
	Total	34·5	23·9 (1·1)	11·5	6·1	8·7
Country-wise Distribution						
(*i*) Australia	Grants	19·6	16·0	7·8	3·5	2·9
(*ii*) New Zealand	Grants	3·7	0·2	0·1	..	..
(*iii*) Norway	Grants	5·2	0·7	0·5	0·5	..
(*iv*) Switzerland	Loans	6·0	7·0 (1·1)	3·1	2·1	2·0
(*v*) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total (I+II+III)		**4508·8**	**1054·9 (133·0)**	**1195·7**	**902·6**	**866·3**
(*a*) Loans repayble in foreign currency		2493·1	626·5 (65·5)	789·1	672·3	669·3
(*b*) Loans repayble in rupees		275·5	9·6 (1·7)	4·1	7·5	2·3
(*c*) Grants		337·0	94·9 (3·7)	60·8	65·2	25·2
(*d*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance repayable in rupees		1403·2	323·9 (62·1)	310·9	84·5	107·5
(*e*) PL 480 assistance repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0

NOTES : (1) Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
(2) The figures include debt relief.
(3) The figures in brackets under 1966-67 show amounts utilized in the pre-devaluation period i.e., from 1-4-1966 to 5-6-1966.

7·4: EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE—1970-71

A. *Authorisations* :

(*Rs. crores*)

Country/Institution	Aid Agreements signed during 1970-71			
	Non-project aid including debt relief	Project aid	Aid for miscellaneous equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Austria	1·5	..	..	1·5
2. Belgium	2·6	..	7·5	10·1
3. Canada	21·4	5·5	..	26·9
4. France	21·7	..	20·2	41·9
5. West Germany	40·0	12·3	3·1	55·4
6. Italy	..	..	6·0	6·0
7. Japan	19·1	5·2	..	24·3
8. Netherlands	8·9	..	..	8·9
9. Sweden	5·8	7·2	5·1	18·1
10. U. K.	46·8	11·0	27·0	84·8
11. U. S. A.	269·1	10·9	11·3	291·3
12. I.B.R.D.	11·2	..	30·0	41·2
13. I.D.A.	56·1	69·7	..	125·8
Total	504·2	121·8	110·2	736·2

NOTES :

1. Of the total non-project aid of Rs. 504·2 crores only Rs. 317·5 crores is against 1970-71 aid commitments. These figures include Rs. 186·7 crores on account of previous aid commitments—U.S.A. (Rs. 120 crores), I.D.A. (Rs. 56·2 crores) and France (Rs. 10·5 crores).

2. Regarding PL 480 assistance there was no fresh authorisation during 1970-71. However, an agreement providing for the import of commodities (Rs. 112·5 crores) was signed on 1-4-1971. The amounts under convertible local currency credit terms and local currency terms are Rs. 90 crores and Rs. 22·5 crores respectively.

3. Information regarding grants is incomplete.

B. *Utilizations*

(*Rs. crores*)

Type of assistance	Disbursements during 1970-71*
Total	768·8
of which :	
(*i*) Non-project aid	390·0
(*ii*) Project aid	243·8
(*iii*) PL 480 food aid	63·0
(*iv*) PL 480 non-food aid	32·3
(*v*) Other food aid	36·0

*Estimates

7.5 : EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10·5	13·3	23·8
Second Plan	55·2	64·2	119·4
Third Plan	305·6	237·0	542·6
1966-67	159·7	114·8	274·5
1967-68	210·7	122·3	333·0
1968-69	236·2	138·8	375·0
1969-70	268·5	144·0	412·5
1970-71*	282·5	152·2	434·7

*Provisional.

NOTE : These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange for the first three Plans, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange thereafter.

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केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1971-72

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BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1971—72

(जैसा कि संसद के सम्मुख 1971 में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament 1971)

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 28 मई, 1971

(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1971

आई० जी० पटेल,

सचिव, भारत सरकार।

I. G. PATEL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

सूची

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण

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I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

I—GENERAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
करें, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	II	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	5,34,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	,,	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	20,40,54,00
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	,,	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	4,11,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	,,	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	70,22,51
मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	Estate Duty	,,	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
सम्पत्ति-कर	Taxes on Wealth	,,	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax	,,	28	83	25	25
दान-कर	Gift Tax	,,	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads	,,	49,01,95	50,62,40	54,63,79	64,95,17
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	31,53,01,88
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	31,53,01,88

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	11	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ऋण—व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	10	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,36,61,03
सामाजिक और विकास—सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,76,40,69
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over		10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,32,32,63

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–7 Budge Estimate 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	II	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	31,53,01,8
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	,,	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,61,77,8
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,2
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,7
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	3,78,29	15,48,09	15,41,24	16,02,4
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधार की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,0
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,7
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,6
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS	,,	43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	70,98,6
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.&.T.)	,,	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,
रेलों का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS	,,	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,
डाक और तार का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,11,
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	41,62,53
राजस्व में व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	41,62,5

और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
			(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	III	10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,32,72,60
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	33,05,46	2,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	,,	[illegible],72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	21,61,92
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	26,16,94	26,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,77,96,80
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	12,19,49,05
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A)	,,	9,65,63,53	10,17,84,00	10,39,89,07	10,79,23,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .	,,	32,63,37,36	35,05,62,73	35,83,32,94	40,09,70,96
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात् अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .	,,	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,52,82,35
जोड़	TOTAL . .		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	41,62,53,31

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े; प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(A) Figures shown net; the receipts have been deducted.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I. भारत की समेकित निधि :—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (As SHOWN IN PAGE 5)		1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,52,82,35
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India.	,,	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India . .		6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,66,00,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध)	Treasury Bills (net).		—12,56,17	2,26,00,00	76,00,00	2,20,00,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net) . . .		2,72,95	1,47,75	30,98,55	—1,83,36
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें . .	State and Union Territory Governments	,,	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	,,	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	,,	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over .		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,67,55,99

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपये में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाई गई है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Page 4)		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	II	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	3,05,97,27
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	58,20,36
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	1,00,45,73
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,67,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY & MINT	,,	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS		—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—13,43,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY	,,	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	,,	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	38,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE		6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
ऋण परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India		3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India		1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments		10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,66,30,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	,,	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	5,86,63,68
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	..	..	..	20,99
जोड़—1—भारत की समेकित निधि आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA Carried over		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	29,46,02,17

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,67,55,49
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध) @	Small Savings (Net)@		1,28,80,00	1,40,20,00	1,45,30,00	1,80,40,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध)	State Provident Funds (Net)		79,01,98	74,70,52	75,10,76	84,45,41
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund (Net)		1,24,83	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)		—11,69,39	—11,33,00	—13,75,00	—14,75,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)		—21,29,11	—5,00,00	—3,00,00	—1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)		85,00,10	13,27,00	—9,59,00	—13,04,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध)	Other Items (Net)		—9,19,18	1,82,11	—7,11,02	3,12,27
जोड़	TOTAL		2,51,89,23	2,18,66,63	1,89,45,74	2,42,68,68
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)		54,27,02	22,60,03	30,85,00	27,59,19
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)		2,52,83,78	76,52,99	1,99,04,06	2,05,65,15
जोड़	TOTAL		3,12,10,80	99,13,02	2,29,89,06	2,42,00,52
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)		..	..	8,41,51	..
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (शुद्ध)	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET)		..	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		5,64,00,03	3,17,79,65	4,27,76,31	4,84,69,20
जोड़—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—RECEIPTS		28,31,97,51	26,97,43,11	29,42,51,35	29,52,25,19
पूर्व-शेष	Opening Balance		1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
जोड़	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	30,02,70,54

@टिप्पणी—इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

@NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण--समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	29,46,02,17
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		1,12,47	--	..	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध) . . .	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	--	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . .	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	1,10,83,99	14,29,90	..	5,76,18
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध)	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net)		23,67,79	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध)	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)	,,	—2,06,53	..	..	..
जोड़--III--सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		1,32,45,25	14,29,90	..	5,76,18
जोड़--भुगतान . .	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		28,15,06,33	26,98,37,11	30,21,08,64	29,51,78,35
इति शेष . .	Closing Balance		1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50,92,19
जोड़	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	30,02,70,54

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I-भारत की समेकित निधि--	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	5,34,00,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	20,40,54,00
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	4,11,00,00
IV-निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	70,22,51
V—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
VI—सम्पत्ति-कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	28	83	25	25
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
IX—भू-राजस्व.	IX.—Land Revenue	16,28	14,79	18,02	16,23
X—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	4,60,80	4,57,80	4,87,17	5,19,60
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	2,31,91	2,43,50	2,75,91	3,03,67
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax	24,45,37	26,02,41	28,42,80	29,94,24
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,50,70	10,36,25	11,51,23	19,24,62
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	6,81,82	6,91,88	6,71,51	7,18,80
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	15,07	15,77	17,15	18,01
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	31,53,01,88
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघाय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	2,81,32,85	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00	3,17,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,28,28,99	1,38,30,48	1,38,39,32	1,47,80,63
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	10,02,40	11,54,07	10,96,61	12,30,00
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज	Interest from Other Commercial Departments	10,35,02	1,71,42,22	1,70,75,93	1,84,67,23
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,64,79,54			
जोड़—ऋण-व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,61,77,86
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	38,14,79,74

और भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	7,82,51	10,17,40	9,14,41	9,79,86
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	12,78,08	13,47,13	14,15,67	14,76,67
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	3,15,38	3,65,21	3,58,99	3,81,19
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,61,51	14,96,33	14,77,84	15,79,25
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	11,41	12,31	12,98	13,79
6—सम्पति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	24,83	20,93	28,27	30,02
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	5	6	5	6
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	3,29	2,86	3,74	3,95
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	12,97	16,21	17,47	18,55
10—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	5,52	6,50	6,18	6,36
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	8,82	9,79	9,39	11,34
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	44,63	45,89	49,84	52,07
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	38,73	44,57	45,45	45,85
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	3,88,40	4,67,09	4,65,09	4,86,40
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,55	2,33	2,64	2,79
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	5,59,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
आगे ले लायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	38,14,79,74
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice.	55,23	54,29	55,86	55,98
XVIII—जेल	XVIII.—Jails	4,82	4,63	3,69	3,73
XIX—पुलिस	XIX.—Police	2,27,62	1,32,75	1,84,30	1,67,54
XX—पूर्ति और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals	5,93,15	6,47,49	5,62,59	5,59,84
XXI—विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,49,71	1,94,17	2,45,69	2,53,11
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,20
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा	XXII.—Education	1,75,63	1,37,65	1,40,76	1,50,84
XXIII—चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical	1,06,59	1,06,52	1,12,90	1,19,42
XXIV—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health	1,29,20	42,61	74,23	1,57,42
XXV—कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture	1,91,54	1,99,95	1,71,88	1,66,49
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास	XXVI.—Rural Development	..	..	..	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry	25,02	52,84	28,68	54,78
XXVIII—सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation	2,58	3,10	5,83	3,44
XXIX—उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries	2,74,35	2,87,78	3,03,29	3,25,70
XXX—प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting	16,70,90	16,48,73	17,74,52	21,72,57
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	9,38	1,53	1,93	1,89
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	8,41,10	8,13,31	8,75,93	8,60,93
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,71
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	38,65,33,65

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimates, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	14,71,74	15,90,57	15,83,00	10,40,81
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration	27,46,10	29,17,36	29,96,82	47,50,82
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	20,25,31	22,49,81	23,76,07	26,96,36
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice	95,84	1,10,87	1,18,69	1,27,00
22—जेल	22.—Jails	25,20	24,54	27,56	26,85
23—पुलिस	23.—Police	86,16,19	88,84,10	98,10,07	1,00,33,79
24—वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	18,95,39	23,48,00	23,15,30	29,43,13
25—पूर्ति और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals	4,62,57	4,77,01	5,02,59	5,13,79
26—विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	11,58,47	13,67,64	13,62,50	15,28,48
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,36,61,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,35,88,05

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	38,6[illegible]
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES				
XXXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	10,67	10,74	8,59	8,80
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . .	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) . . .	5,20	5,10	5,80	6,37
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes . .	3,62,42	15,32,25	15,26,85	15,87,24
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	3,78,29	15,48,09	15,41,24	16,0[illegible],41
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,45	35,23,05,91	38,81,36,06

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I–भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,35,88,65
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग . .	27.—Scientific Departments .	59,56,09	71,30,61	69,66,21	84,19,98
28—शिक्षा . . .	28.—Education . . .	76,99,44	87,09,27	93,50,81	99,57,25
29—चिकित्सा . . .	29.—Medical	15,05,50	17,82,26	17,47,03	19,37,39
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य . . .	30.—Public Health . .	9,03,29	12,01,46	10,17,29	6,81,46
30 क–परिवार नियोजन . .	30A.—Family Planning . .	..	..	..	6,06,47
31—कृषि . . .	31.—Agriculture . . .	18,68,96	28,59,78	26,72,49	38,54,16
32—ग्राम-विकास . . .	32.—Rural Development . .	13	19	..	..
33—पशुपालन . . .	33.—Animal Husbandry . .	2,26,58	3,20,85	2,89,37	4,79,23
34—सहकारिता . . .	34.—Co-operation . . .	2,21,83	2,60,31	2,49,74	2,69,56
35—उद्योग . . .	35.—Industries . . .	31,55,02	37,89,77	35,75,77	38,74,15
36—प्रसारण . . .	36.—Broadcasting . . .	10,[illegible]3,90	11,59,78	12,16,97	13,92,42
37—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य . . .	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	43,77	71,07	57,31	66,33
38—श्रम और नियोजन . .	38.—Labour and Employment .	10,41,90	13,80,76	11,30,55	20,19,78
39—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . . .	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations .	21,70,90	33,05,04	30,94,22	40,78,46
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	50	4,30	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	4,79	19,55	2,77	2,95
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,76,40,69
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	13,12,29,34

—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INIDA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,45	35,23,05,91	38,81,36,06
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़क सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS, AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य .	XXVII.—Public Works .	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,05
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	50,10	64,75	66,97	66,97
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	XL.—Mercantile Marine .	18,45	18,55	20,67	21,11
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,36,07	1,41,20	1,26,29	1,20,43
XLII—विमानन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	5,68,88	5,97,66	6,40,01	7,34,62
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	41,75	45,83	52,94	59,00
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	5,44,62	5,50,40	5,90,00	6,55,63
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OTHER THAN ROADS	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,76
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	39,05,47,87

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	13,12,29,34
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	42.—Multipurpose River Schemes	1,48,81	2,67,90	2,19,31	2,73,05
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . .	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) . .	14,92	26,95	17,95	31,09
45—बिजली योजनाएं . .	45.—Electricity Schemes .	2,37,04	11,60,88	12,80,20	17,39,12
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण कार्य . .	50.—Public Works . .	31,81,72	41,18,56	38,26,62	41,30,40
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue . .	1,23,74	1,44,25	1,52,89	1,40,94
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS . .	33,05,46	42,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन . .	53.—Ports and Pilotage .	2,14,47	1,43,00	1,51,17	1,00,90
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	54.—Mercantile Marine . .	2,94,85	4,31,18	4,49,78	6,02,81
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,39,19	1,43,01	1,40,10	1,40,30
56—विमानन . . .	56.—Aviation	9,77,55	8,47,16	9,69,93	8,35,65
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	67,03	80,99	1,03,89	1,08,72
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,21	4,34,98	3,45,53	4,73,54
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	19,72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	21,61,92
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,98,05,86

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि-जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	39,05,47,87
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	92,84,00	94,37,81	94,36,04	1,20,70,41
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	1,27,86	1,03,39	2,53,10	79,50
XLVI—क—कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI-A.—Kolar Gold Mines	1,80,92	2,66,03	2,46,43	2,73,70
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,61
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	2,08,86	1,76,12	2,07,18	1,92,68
XLIX—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,32,37	1,11,10	1,24,72	1,19,66
L—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	7,65,58	8,30,00	9,00,00	10,00,00
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	2,72,82	2,87,59	2,98,1	3,01,33
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	29,38,07	33,99,42	63,32,13	54,85,02
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	70,98,69
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,72
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,11,74
LVII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,66
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	52,73,34	45,90,92	46,62,49	50,13,12
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37,70,20,20	41,50,83,29

भुगतानों के अनुमान–जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि— जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,98,05,86
	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage	17,06,11	16,32,36	15,89,05	16,39,21
63—टकसाल	63.—Mint	3,22,27	3,59,85	4,34,16	4,55,95
63–क–कोलार की सोने की खानें	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines	5,88,56	6,07,86	6,69,15	7,39,58
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	26,16,94	26,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता	64.—Famine Relief	27	51	6	51
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	8,10,83	9,84,69	9,62,45	10,12,34
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	18,20	28,81	28,64	28,30
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances Of Indian Rulers	4,79,11	4,79,91	4,68,53	4,68,33
68—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई	68.—Stationery and Printing	5,81,36	5,76,44	4,49,07	4,10,13
69—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	5,63,82	5,64,94	5,09,26	6,82,20
70—वन	70.—Forest	4,48,50	4,68,53	5,06,52	5,77,18
71—विविध	71.—Miscellaneous	2,19,20,15	1,90,22,02	2,05,05,82	2,46,17,81
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,77,96,80
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENT—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3,21,50,73	3,53,45,46	3,90,03,73	4,22,84,64
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अंशदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	5,88,31,76	6,36,10,11	6,29,30,35	7,83,19,83
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustment between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	35,89	40,94	40,94	55,04
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट)	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	10,30,97	10,35,99	12,65,66	12,89,54
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	12,19,49,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	29,23,86,45

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Actuals, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37,70,20,20	41,50,83,29
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX–असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
LXI–विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts		..		..
LXI–क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI.-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency .				
जोड–असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII–रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services-Effective	59,05,84	64,92,00	69,25,00	66,06,00
LXIII–रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	2,35,22	1,67,00	1,99,00	1,99,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	61,41,06	66,59,00	71,24,00	68,05,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX–डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs .	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,85,12,00
रेल—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,70,44,65
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 28 देखिए)	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS Carried Over (See page 28)	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	55,86,14,96
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit . . .	..	..	..	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान —जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों मे)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	29,23,86,45
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय .	77.—Extraordinary Charges .	5,80,90	6,55,75	6,55,75	6,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां .	78.—Pre-partition Payments	68	7,83	3,94	5,76
78-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय .	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय— स्थल—सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective Army . .	7,45,64,28	7,68,70,60	7,82,17,60	7,95,78,60
नौ-सेना	Navy	46,37,51	58,23,40	58,23,40	59,23,40
वायु-सेना	Air Force .	2,00,37,62	2,11,51,00	2,24,74,00	2,44,96,00
82—रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय .	82.—Defence Services -Non-effective	34,65,18	45,98,00	45,98,07	47,30,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	10,27,04,59	10,84,43,00	11,11,13,07	11,47,28,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
90—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses . . .	2,07,54,29	2,29,87,70	2,39,13,44	2,60,08,91
सामान्य राजस्व से लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues .	12,83,61	14,79,70	13,86,68	15,41,74
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग .	Appropriation from P.&T. Surplus	13,38,43	1,16,14	..	9,61,35
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की वापसी	Repayment of loan from General Revenues	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से किया जाने वाला व्यय	*Deduct*—Amount met from P.& T. Revenue Reserve Fund .	—12,76,52	..	—1,65,88	
	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS .	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,85,12,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget .	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,70,44,65
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 27 देखिए)	Carried Over (*See* page 29) .	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	54,33,32,61
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,52,82,35

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानो के अनुमान—जारी
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of Public Health	18,19	66,90	79,30	65,86
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	1,27,08	3,06,03	1,77,62	1,79,49
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development	3,02,76,51	3,40,96,11	3,15,82,63	2,96,84,22
97—प्रसारण	97.—Broadcasting	2,24,89	4,17,49	3,90,84	6,69,70
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	3,05,97,27
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	98.—Multi Purpose River Schemes	15,64,73	21,77,63	14,86,84	12,37,94
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	93,89	2,90,38	2,19,93	2,57,07
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes	16,97,82	46,57,51	42,33,68	43,25,35
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	58,20,36
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोकनिर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	103.—Public Works	39,85,12	66,33,64	56,84,06	77,27,61
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay	13,81,46	13,95,00	12,53,25	12,29,99
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay.	19,50	19,86	45,00	35,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes	2,94,13	3,00,00	3,40,70	2,52,96
108-क—कांडला अबोध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla	3,47	3,68	6,52	6,92
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	—8,53,92	9,12,00	6,55,52	7,93,25
जोड़—लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनायें	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	1,00,45,73
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	4,64,63,36

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	4,64,63,36
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—बन्दरगाह	110.—Ports	4,97,57	8,76,77	8,09,74	10,50,99
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1	28,57	42,78	79,84
112—विमानन	112.—Aviation	6,96,16	10,79,72	7,26,71	13,39,27
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	—33,11	4,01	6,03	3,00
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	115.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,60	1,60,64	3,11,66	1,98,95
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	2,94,80	7,21,60	4,34,67	3,95,15
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,67,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage	4,84,91	10,49,54	1,82,89,60	7,63,11
118—टकसाल	118.—Mint	14,50	50,18	33,94	28,82
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118-A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	82,46	1,02,94	1,04,16	1,12,59
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
आगे से लायी गई रकम	Carried Over	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस . .	93.—Security Printing Press .	15,79	44,46	38,92	63,08
119—वन . . .	119. Forests	7,84	8,65	8,22	10,00
119—क अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119-A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories. .	..	21,16	21,83	90,91
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी . .	120.-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions . . .	5,25,98	5,63,46	7,40,83	9,62,55
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	— 4,00,42	—4,00,51	—4,00,51	—4,04,52
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading . . .	—29,16,43	—24,14,28	77,21	—12,75,18
जोड़	TOTAL	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,53,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,53,16
125 क—आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	125-Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	..	..	15,00,00	..
126—विकास अनुदान	126.—Grants for Development	2,11,49	61,21	1,84,10	—1,34,73
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,83,03	—1,43,53	—26,59	..
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty	5,41,75	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—13,43,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	130.—Defence Capital Outlay	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है)	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
134—डाक और तार	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	38,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—Carried Over	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
I—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans	6,11,47,77	4,55,00,00	5,02,59,00	5,00,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items	21,16	15,35,00	79,53,74	20,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . . .	90,01,85,08	97,26,00,00	90,73,01,50	1,02,20,00,00
अन्य मदें . .	Other Items . .	3,48,75	3,48,75	1,17,11,25	1,17,64
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	90,05,33,83	97,29,48,75	91,90,12,75	1,02,21,17,64
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,66,37,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	1,02,50,35,19	1,09,18,83,75	1,04,53,62,49	1,13,87,74,64
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	9,04,61,68	8,25,00,00	9,30,00,00	9,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTERSTATE SETTLEMENT	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—पृष्ठ 22 से आगे लायी गयी रकम	Total—Revenue Receipts—Brought Forward (from Page 22) .	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	55,86,14,96
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,57,90,32,68	1,67,33,12,07	1,65,01,48,89	1,79,03,86,60

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India*				
I—स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . . .	3,93,37,16	2,93,30,00	2,91,30,00	3,32,09,60
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	2,88,42	2,06,42	1,74,42	1,60,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
II—अस्थायी ऋण . . .	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . .	90,14,41,25	95,00,00,00	89,97,01,50	1,00,00,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	75,80	2,01,00	86,12,70	3,01,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण . .	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT . .	90,15,17,05	95,02,01,00	90,83,14,20	1,00,03,01,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण . .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . . .	95,90,58,56	99,97,61,98	95,71,64,75	1,05,52,93,44
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—	..			
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम . .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . .	10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,66,30,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	5,86,63,68
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	14,57,62,98	13,45,44,15	15,63,70,50	15,52,94,29
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	..	..	..	20,99
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय (पृष्ठ 21 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE-BROUGHT FORWARD (FROM PAGE 21)	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	54,33,32,61
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,62,06,79,86	1,70,37,55,82	1,70,23,94,96	1,83,82,35,73

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund.	2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
जोड़–II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि–प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	2,96,05		16,12,47	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान–जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय . . .	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India .	1,12,47	..	..	..
जोड़-II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि-भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,12,47	..	..	..

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES .	6,51,30,48	6,80,80,00	7,00,25,00	7,63,25,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,74,18,91	1,69,71,13	1,78,63,22	1,91,90,69
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund . .	1,24,99	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	2,86,37	5,00,00	2,00,00	1,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . . .	85,00,10	13,27,00	..	..
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds .	1,46	1,51	1,39	1,32
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	5,82,61	5,24,29	26,27,72	46,64,46
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	5,84,07	5,25,80	26,29,11	46,65,78
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं . .	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	5,22,50,48	5,40,60,00	5,54,95,00	5,82,85,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds .	95,16,93	95,00,61	1,03,52,46	1,07,45,28
लोक भविष्य निधि . .	Public Provident Fund .	16	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	14,55,76	16,33,00	15,75,00	16,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	21,29,11	5,00,00	3,00,00	1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	..	9,59,00	13,04,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Service Funds .	2,49	1,92	2,66	2,22
अन्य खाते . . .	Other Accounts . .	15,00,76	3,41,77	33,37,47	43,51,29
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	15,03,25	3,43,69	33,40,13	43,53,51
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां — RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	15,71,34	19,36,90	20,44,11	20,14,62
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	1,11,31,71	1,11,22,48	1,33,70,37	1,34,14,31
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	18,23,59	23,15,72	21,64,24	22,24,97
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	7,50	..	..	..
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	13,39,80	10,98,46	8,95,49	3,85,44
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,64,12	2,20,70	1,83,28	2,41,64
(ख) गैर-ब्याज—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	18,31,14	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	5,72,28	4,23,06	9,88,76
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	2,35,79	1,37,61	95,99	23,53
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	29,32,59	23,68,95	48,39,28	38,07,62
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	3,68	13,00	10,60	10,60
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	2,87	2,69	2,70	2,51
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	6,00,00	..	23,60,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	3,79,35	1,80,00	1,69,40	1,67,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,56,41,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*Contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund . .	7,68,72	7,89,18	8,62,71	8,79,62
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget .	83,94,11	1,03,65,23	1,15,24,00	1,19,56,22
रेलव बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि .	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . . .	18,59,85	23,15,72	22,00,22	23,53,87
डाक और तार नवीनकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund .	1,20,00	..	..	..
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	..
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . ..	Other Reserve Funds . .	1,42,49	1,19,53	81,30	95,48
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&.T. Renewals Reserve Fund .	1,08,52	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund .	..	4,13,94	4,23,06	3,69,37
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	7,76	42,06	41,49	5,34
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,56,57,90
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,56,41,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest Bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . . .	Central Road Fund . .	4,00,00	4,75,00	4,75,00	5,50,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	32	..	6,43	1,82
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund	42,04,58	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
प्रसैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	2,55,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	3,15,03	1,47,00	60,00	21,00
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement	92,18	68,53	40,00	40,00
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	26,53,27	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL	30,60,48	2,15,53	1,00,00	61,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,10,99,82
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,56,57,90
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याज	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund .	30,71,62	23,68,95	49,29,37	40,18,88
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा .	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	16,53	15,50	15,23	411.50
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,21	..	3,55	1,82
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि .	Family Pension-Cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	..	1,00	1,02,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	4,23	5,00	11,00	10,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याज	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . .	3,98,93	15,11,12	5,00,73	5,81,94
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षण निधि . .	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry	1,62	26	..	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund .	31,79,42	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
नागर विमानन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,21,00	2,60,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,52,65 08
आगे ले जाई गई रकम	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward. . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,10,49,82
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,49,04	3,94,94	4,05,08	3,87,52
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,94	21,31	22,45	22,45
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	75,43	83,33	91,79	88,44
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,86	39,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund .	2,25,91	40,00	15,00	10,00
डाकघर सार्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबंद्ध बोनस निधि . .	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	28,58,15	38,63,30	33,90,94	37,66,58
बचत पत्र—बैंक श्रृंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificate—Bank Services Bonus Funds.	71	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds . .	1,37,54	2,60,00	1,90,00	2,10,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें . .	Deposits of Local Funds .	2,46,51	2,36,77	1,66.80	80,01
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits . . .	6,99,59,41	5,35,24,18	8,11,30,23	7,52,89,03
अन्य जमा रकम . . .	Other Deposits	1,13,52,05	1,11,57,73	1,04,46,79	1,05,29,24
आगे ले आयी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,15,16,09
आगे ले जाई गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,52,65,08
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	60,62	68,53	40,00	40,00
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	43,62	25,01	25,01	10,01
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	3,68	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	1,07,92	93,54	65,01	50,01
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund . .	4,83,81	4,66,92	4,70,69	5,04,60
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,71	20,00	20,80	24,96
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि . .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	43,18	76,91	75,31	99,33
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	52,50	53,26	47,09	52,36
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	23,87	31,30	26,04	30,25
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,60,26,59
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,0[illegible],31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,15,16,09
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	49	2,50	2,50	5,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	78,17	80,00	85,00	95,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	1,85,48	2,12,00	2,19,00	2,28,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	43,98	14,00	2,79	7,95
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—2,17	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	46,57,26	42,60,61	61,56,01	36,64,47
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	1	1	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	5,63	4,86,66	4,69,82	5,30,82
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,27,82,42	4,22,53,62	4,33,41,71	4,37,91,82
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	46,14	..	..
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,53,24	1,12,83	1,12,82	65,58
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	1,56,48,64	33,46,56	76,00,00	50,00,00
धनादेश बैंक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	25,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	9,51,15	..	..	9,08,76
विविध	Miscellaneous	29,12	9	49,04	50,44
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	17,97,39,82	14,58,24,90	18,55,15,73	17,58,64,04
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,65,95,51

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,60,26,59
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस विधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	2,00,50	3,06,77	10,53,96	16,19,96
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Fund	22,43	13,03	12,83	6,64
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	2,27,20	2,32,69	1,86,73	76,62
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	6,41,67,56	5,22,96,26	7,02,18,29	6,26,24,34
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,12,42,18	1,07,30,47	1,00,27,75	1,03,43,54
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—8,28	50	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	79	19	75	39
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	25	2,22	2,23	2,25
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	3,00,00	25,00	3,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	7,51	2,10	2,17	82
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	49,10,80	41,02,43	57,52,31	34,11,03
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	60	..	78	77
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	40	4,83,99	4,67,28	5,28,55
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,30,83,75	4,26,03,62	4,48,04,05	4,60,10,74
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	2,00,43	..	2,88,11	1,95,48
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
धनादेश (चेक) और हुंडिया (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	8,64,31	5,93,59	..	5,00,00
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	13,00,00	8,87,67	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	32,50,02	6,10	22,08,36	15,80
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	14,85,29,82	13,59,11,88	16,25,26,67	15,16,03,52
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	22,81,26,31

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,65,95,51
प्रेषणाएं—	KEMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अंतर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर . .	Inland Money Orders . .	5,91,47,72	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं . .	Other Remittances . .	..	21,08,10	24,97,32	23,00,00
II—इंगलेण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II. REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Accounts between England and India . .	2,72,89,83	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं .	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	8,64,37,55	8,48,27,72	8,57,63,29	8,61,59,62
इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,27,55,56	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा— . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक . .	Civil	..	..	..	..
रेल . . .	Railways	—30,58,27	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—52,77,38
डाक और तार . . .	Posts and Telegraphs . .	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	63,85,79
रक्षा सेवाएं . . .	Defence Services . .	—11,01,28,35	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	27,58,40,61	21,26,47,78	24,38,47,97	25,34,73,36
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III) . .	1,85,51,69,34	1,88,59,59,85	1,89,56,09,33	2,04,38,62,96
प्रारम्भिक शेष . . .	OPENING BALANCE . .	1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
कुल जोड़ . .	GRAND TOTAL .	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,04,89,083

भुगतानों के अनुमान—समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

DISBURSEMENTS

भुगतान

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	22,81,26,31
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	5,91,48,84	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	39,35,18	35,38,00	16,55,81	28,76,18
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	3,44,37,52	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	9,75,21,54	8,62,57,62	8,49,21,78	8,67,35,80
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,51,23,35	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा —	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	CIVIL	..	..	..	..
रेल	RAILWAYS	—30,58,15	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—52,77,38
डाक और तार	TELEGRAPHS	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	63,85,79
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES	—11,03,35,00	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़-III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	23,26,85,83	18,22,98,03	20,10,71,66	20,55,80,34
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I+II+III)	1,85,34,78,16	1,88,60,53,85	1,90,34,66,62	2,04,38,16,12
इति-शेष	Closing Balance	1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50 92,19
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,04,89,08,31

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
(1971-72)

(MAY, 1971)

VITTA MANTRALAYA
(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

159 M. of F.—40

This document gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Reivsed 1970-71 and Budget 1971-72. Statement I brings out the summary position. Statements II to VI broadly give details of

(i) tax revenues,

(ii) non-tax revenues,

(iii) disbursement on revenue account,

(iv) capital receipts, and

(v) disbursement on capital account.

STATEMENT I

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

(In crores of rupees)

REVENUE RECEIPTS	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Tax Revenues	3,134	3,197	3,403 +220*
Less-States' Share of Tax Revenues	744	755	850 +43*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2,390	2,442	2,553 +177*
Non-Tax Revenues	900	949	1,009
Total—Centre's Revenues	3,290	3,391	3,562 +177*

REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Civil Expenditure	1,498	1,524	1,725
Defence Expenditure	1,018	1,040	1,079
Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislatures	636	629	783
Total—Revenue Expenditure	3,152	3,193	3,587
Revenue Surplus(+) Deficit(—)	+138	+198	(—)25 (+)177

CAPITAL RECEIPTS	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Market Loans (Net)	162	136	168
External Aid (other than PL 480)	400	355	324
PL 480 Aid	132	122	113
Loan Repayments	825	930	930
Other Receipts	305	562	489
Total—Capital Receipts	1,824	2,105	2,024

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Civil Expenditure	525	684	491
Defence Expenditure	134	143	163
Railway Capital Outlay	150	126	151
P & T Capital Outlay	35	16	38
Loans and Advances :—			
(i) States and Union Territories	878	1,040	966
(ii) Others	467	524	587
Total—Capital Disbursements	2,189	2,533	2,396
Deficit on Capital Account	(—)365	(—)428	(—)372
Overall Deficit	(—)227	(—)230	(—)397 (+)177*

*Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT II

Details of Tax Revenues

(In thousands of Rs.)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS—			
TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—			
Customs	465,00,00	487,62,00	480,00,00 +54,00,00*
Union Excise Duties	1812,75,00	1805,24,00	1951,17,00 +131,94,00*
Less—Share payable to States	(—)34,97,00	—	(—)42,57,00
Corporation Tax	342,00,00	365,00,00	395,00,00 +16,00,00*
Taxes on Income Other than Corporation Tax	436,75,00	460,00,00	480,00,00 +11,00,00*
Less—Shares of States	(—)348,29,98	(—)359,09,47	(—)420,77,49
Estate Duty	7,50,00	7,00,00	7,00,00
Less—Share of States	(—)7,17,01	(—)6,29,84	(—)6,70,05
Taxes on Wealth	18,00,00	16,0000,	30,00,00
Expenditure Tax	83	25	25
Gift Tax	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
Other Heads	50,62,40	54,63,79	57,95,17 +7,00,00*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2743,69,24	2832,10,73	2975,64,88 +177,37,00*
Less—States share of Union Excise Duties provided for in the Expenditure Estimates in the Budget	353,45,86	390,03,73	422,84,64
Net Centre's Revenues—as shown in Statement I	2390,23,38	2442,07,00	2552,80,24 +177,37,00*

*Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT III
Details of Non-Tax Revenues

(In crores of rupees)

		1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
I.	Interest Receipts	611.27	630.12	661.78
II.	Administrative Services	10.33	10.52	10.40
III.	Social and Developmental Services	32.94	34.90	40.14
IV.	Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	15.48	15.41	16.02
V.	Public Works, etc.	7.11	7.57	7.54
VI.	Transport and Communications	14.18	14.97	16.58
VII.	Currency and Mint	98.07	99.36	124.23
VIII.	Miscellaneous	48.06	78.61	70.99
IX.	Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	45.91	46.63	50.13
X.	Extraordinary Items	16.40	11.27	11.70
	Total—Non-Tax Revenues	899.75	949.36	1009.51

STATEMENT IV

Details of Disbursements on Revenue Account

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
A. Civil Expenditure			
Collection of Taxes and Duties	48.55	48.08	50.88
Debt Services	597.48	603.91	648.39
Administrative Services	189.70	200.93	236.61
Social and Developmental Services	319.85	313.72	376.40
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	14.56	15.17	20.43
Public Works, etc.	42.63	39.80	42.71
Transport and Communications	20.80	21.60	22.62
Currency and Mint	26.00	26.92	28.35
Miscellaneous	221.26	234.30	277.97
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	10.77	13.07	13.45
Extraordinary Items	6.64	6.60	6.62
Total—Civil Expenditure	1498.24	1524.10	1724.43
B. Defence Expenditure (Net)	1017.84	1039.89	1079.23
X. Grants in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature	636.10	629.30	783.20
Total	3152.18	3193.29	3586.86

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	455.00	427.59*	500.00
Less—Repayments	293.30	291.30	332.10
Net Borrowing	161.70	136.29	167.90
2. External Aid (Other than P. L. 480)			
Gross Borrowings	600.00	550.00	540.00
Less—Repayments	200.25	195.46	216.23
Net Borrowing	399.75	354.54	323.77
3. P. L. 480 Aid			
Dollar Credit	84.00	81.37	114.37
Rupees Loans	35.00	50.00	12.00
P. L. 480 Deposits (net)	13.27	(—)9.59	(—)13.04
Total	132.27	121.78	113.33
4. Repayment of loans and adavances	825.00	930.00	930.00
5. Other Items (net)			
(i) Small Savings	140.20	145.30	180.40
(ii) Other Receipts	164.79	416.96	308.14
Total—Capital Receipts	1823.71	2104.87	2023.54

*Excludes Rs. 75 croses of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

STATEMENT VI

Details of Disbursements on Capital Account

(In crores of Rupees)

	1970–71 Budget	1970–71 Revised	1971–72 Budget
A. CIVIL EXPENDITURE			
1. Social and Developmental Services	348·87	322·30	305·97
2. Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	71·25	59·40	58·20
3. Public Works, etc.	92·64	79·85	100·46
4. Transport and Communications	28·71	23·32	30·67
5. Currency and Mint	12·03	184·28	9·05
6. Miscellaneous	(—)29·15	14·88	(—)13·43
Total—Civil Expenditure	524·35	684·03	490·92
B. Posts and Telegraphs	35·00	15·80	38·60
C. Railway Capital Outlay	150·00	126·10	151·00
D. Defence Capital Outlay	133·67	142·94	162·43
E. Loans and Advances—			
1. States and Union Territories	878·25	1039·49	966·30
2. Others	467·19	524·22	586·64
TOTAL—Loans and Advances	1345·44	1563·71	1552·94
Total—Capital Disbursements	2188·46	2532·58	2395·89

टिप्पणी

NOTE

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। लोक सभा की कार्य संचालन और प्रक्रिया नियमावली, 1957 के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणतः सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिए मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों के विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के अनुसार विवरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

तदनुसार अनुदानों की मांगें मंत्रालय के क्रम से रखी और प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की मांगें अलग-अलग खंडों में दी जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग के शुरू में एक विवरण दिया जाता है जिसमें हवाले की सुविधा के लिए उस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित और उसकी ओर से पेश की गई विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल कुल खर्च दिया जाता है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(1) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के अनुमान, जो लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिये पेश किये जाते हैं, सम्बद्ध मांगों में मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाये जाते हैं। अनुमानित वसूलियां जो खातों में खर्च में से घटा दी जाती हैं, अनुदान की प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखाई जाती हैं। ये वसूलियां मांगों में शामिल नहीं की जातीं और नियंत्रक अधिकारियों को व्यय के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं।

अनुदानों की प्रत्येक मांग दो भागों में विभाजित होती है। पहले भाग में सेवा का नाम और व्यय की स्वीकृति और प्रभारित मदों के लिये मांग की कुल व्यवस्था का अलग-अलग विवरण दिया जाता है। दूसरे भाग में कुल व्यवस्था को उपशीर्षकों में बांटा जाता है और उन वसूलियों का विवरण भी होता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पुस्तिका में दोनों वर्षों के अनुमानों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ की संक्षिप्त व्यवस्था, 1971-72 के बजट में शामिल की गई 5 लाख या इससे अधिक रकम के खर्च की आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं की सूची दी गई है तथा "नई सेवा" और "सेवा के नये साधनों" के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मदों का विवरण और राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न जिन पार्टियों को सहायक अनुदान के रूप में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उनका ब्यौरा, जहां, जहां आवश्यक है दिया गया है। वित्तीय निगमों, उपक्रमों और निगमों पर टिप्पणियां और 'आयोजना तथा बजट का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध 1971-72' दो अलग-अलग खंडों में परिचालित किए जाते हैं।

Under Article 113(2) of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of the Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 1957 lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance a separate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Accordingly, the Demands for grants are arranged and presented Ministry-wise and are also bound in separate volumes, one for each Ministry. At the commencement of each volume, a statement is added giving for facility of reference, the total expenditure controlled by the Ministry and included in the various Demands presented on its behalf. The estimates of expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and which in accordance with Article 113(1) of the Constitution are not submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha are indicated in italics in the respective Demands. The estimated recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure are shown in the form of a note below each Demand. These recoveries are excluded from the Demands and are not available for spending by the controlling authorities.

Each Demand for Grant is drawn up in two parts. Part I gives the names of the Service and the gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately. Part II indicates the distribution of the total provision by sub-heads and also the recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure. In addition the volumes also include brief explanations of the variations in the estimates for both the year; a list of important items of expenditure on Non-Plan schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above included in the Budget for 1971-72; details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and details of Grants-in-aid to parties other than States and Union Territory Governments costing more than Rs. 1 lakh wherever they appear. Notes on Financial Corporations, Undertakings and Corporations and 'Plan-Budget/Link' 1971-72, are circulated in two separate volumes.

1963–64 से मांगों के तीसरे और चौथे भाग को जिसमें व्यवस्थाओं और वसूलियों का विभाजन क्रमशः खाते के मण्डलों के अनुसार किया जाता है, विभाग के लिये इस्तेमाल अलग से छापा जाता है। लेकिन मांगों की उन्हीं प्रतियों को जिनमें तीसरे और चौथे भाग में मंडलवार ब्यौरा शामिल होगा, संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है, ताकि उसका अवलोकन किया जा सके।

इस खंड में अनुदानों की मांगों और "प्रभारित" विनियोगों का सारांश दिया गया है ताकि सभी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके।

Since 1963-64 Parts III and IV of the Demands giving a distribution of the provision and recoveries respective by circles of accounts are being printed separately for departmental use. Arrangements are, however, made to supply the library of Parliament with copies of Demands, including circle-wise details given in Part III and Part IV for reference.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place.

अनुदानों की मागों

का

सारांश

SUMMARY

OF

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

1971-72

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demands relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
I.-राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय :				I—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
	रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत		**Raksha Mantralaya/ Ministry of Defence**				
1.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	1.	Ministry of Defence .	Voted	1,05,68	1,06,40	1,21,79
2.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय थल-सेना	स्वीकृत	2.	Defence Services, Effective— Army . . .	Voted	7,86,89,00	8,00,10,00	8,13,76,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*8,60*	*8,60*	*8,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	7,86,97,60	8,00,18,60	8,13,84,60
3.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय जल-सेना	स्वीकृत	3.	Defence Services, Effective— Navy	Voted	58,29,00	58,29,00	59,29,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	*40*	*40*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	58,29,40	58,29,40	59,29,40
4.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय वायु-सेना	स्वीकृत	4.	Defence Services, Effective— Air Force . . .	Voted	2,11,50,00	2,24,73,00	2,44,95,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,00*	*1,00*	*1,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	2,11,51,00	2,24,74,00	2,44,96,00
5.	रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	स्वीकृत	5.	Defence Services, Non-Effective	Voted	45,98,00	45,98,00	47,30,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	..	*7*	..
		जोड़			TOTAL .	45,98,00	45,98,07	47,30,00
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	11,03,71,68	11,30,16,40	11,66,51,79
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10,00*	*10,07*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	11,03,81,68	11,30,26,49	11,66,61,79

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत	11,03,71,68	11,30,16,40	11,66,51,79
		प्रभारित	10,00	10,07	10,00
		जोड़	11,03,81,68	11,30,26,47	11,66,61,79
	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय				
6.	शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	1,16,19	1,19,10	1,00,57
7.	शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	67,06,88	67,44,72	73,12,86
8.	शिक्षा विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	2,30,45	2,18,04	2,496,59
9.	समाज कल्याण विभाग	स्वीकृत	20,20	20,89	24,16
10.	समाज कल्याण विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	9,44,45	6,84,58	6,85,68
	विदेश मंत्रालय				
11.	वैदेशिक कार्य	स्वीकृत	26,53,16	25,85,72	32,38,00
		प्रभारित	5	5	5
		जोड़	26,53,21	25,85,77	32,38,05
12.	विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	22,81,62	20,24,03	21,99,63
	वित्त मंत्रालय				
13.	वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	3,44,29	3,51,18	18,87,23
14.	सीमा शुल्क	स्वीकृत	9,99,00	8,92,86	9,54,01
		प्रभारित	50	60	50
		जोड़	9,99,50	8,93,46	9,54,51
जोड़—आग ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत	12,46,67,92	12,66,57,52	13,33,03,52
		प्रभारित	10,55	10,72	10,55
		जोड़	12,46,78,47	12,66,68,24	13,33,14,07

No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	11,03,71,68	11,30,16,40	11,66,51,79
		Charged	10,00	10,07	10,00
		TOTAL	11,03,81,68	11,30,26,47	11,66,61,79
	Siksha Aur Samaj Kalayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare				
6.	Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	Voted	1,16,19	1,19,10	1,00,57
7.	Education	Voted	67,06,88	67,44,72	73,12,86
8.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Siksha Vibhag/Department of Education	Voted	2,30,45	2,18,04	2,496,59
9.	Samaj Kalayan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	Voted	20,20	20,89	24,16
10.	Other Revenues Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	Voted	9,44,45	6,84,58	6,85,68
	Videsh Mantralaya/Ministry of External Affairs				
11.	External Affairs	Voted	26,53,16	25,85,72	32,38,00
		Charged	5	5	5
		TOTAL	26,53,21	25,85,77	32,38,05
12.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Mantralaya/Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	22,81,62	20,24,03	21,99,63
	Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance				
13.	Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	Voted	3,44,29	3,51,18	18,87,23
14.	Customs	Voted	9,99,00	8,92,86	9,54,01
		Charged	50	60	50
		TOTAL	9,99,50	8,93,46	9,54,51
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	12,46,67,92	12,66,57,52	13,33,03,52
		Charged	10,55	10,72	10,55
		TOTAL	12,46,78,47	12,66,68,24	13,33,14,07

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिस के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
जोड़—आगे लाया गया					Voted	12,46,67,92	12,66,57,52	13,33,03,52
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*10,55*	*10,72*	*10,55*
		प्रभारित			TOTAL	12,46,78,47	12,66,68,24	13,33,14,07
		जोड़						
15. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क		स्वीकृत	15	Union Excise Duties	Voted	17,39,20	18,07,75	19,08,91
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	*50*	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	17,39,70	18,08,25	19,09,41
16. निगम कर आदि सहित आय सम्बन्धी कर		स्वीकृत	16	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.	Voted	18,95,71	18,79,71	20,06,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,99*	*2,16*	*2,16*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,97,70	18,81,87	20,08,26
17. स्टाम्प		स्वीकृत	17	Stamps	Voted	4,68,62	4,66,38	4,87,65
18. लेखा—परीक्षा		स्वीकृत	18	Audit	Voted	27,90,00	29,40,00	31,80,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50,00*	*49,59*	*53,27*
		जोड़			TOTAL	28,40,00	29,89,59	32,33,27
19. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई		स्वीकृत	19	Currency and Coinage	Voted	16,52,36	16,10,05	16,60,21
20. टकसाल		स्वीकृत	20	Mint	Voted	3,60,05	4,34,26	4,56,05
21. कोलार की सोने की खानें		स्वीकृत	21	Kolar Gold Mines	Voted	6,93,13	7,53,33	8,15,67
22. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ		स्वीकृत	22	Pensioners and Other Retirement Benefits	Voted	10,01,45	9,81,76	10,31,26
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25,81*	*25,34*	*25,20*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,27,26	10,07,10	10,56,46
23. अफीम कारखाने और एलकोलायड के कारखाने		स्वीकृत	23	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	Voted	5,64,93	5,09,25	6,82,19
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1*	*1*	*1*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,64,94	5,09,26	6,82,20
24. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		स्वीकृत	24	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vitta Mantralaya/ Ministry of Finance	Voted	31,98,95	43,45,38	32,26,34
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	1
		जोड़			TOTAL	31,98,95	43,45,38	32,26,35
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	13,90,32,32	14,23,85,39	14,87,57,90
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*88,86*	*88,32*	*91,70*
		जोड़			TOTAL	13,91,21,48	14,24,73,71	14,88,49,60

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़--आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted .	13,90,32,32	14,23,85,39	14,87,57,90
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*88,86*	*88,32*	*91,70*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	13,91,21,18	14,24,73,71	14,88,49,60
25. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान			25	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments				
		स्वीकृत			Voted .	4,95,13,12	4,82,72,08	6,44,84,83
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*1,48,72,00*	*1,51,61,00*	*1,46,85,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	6,43,85,12	6,34,33,08	7,91,69,83
26. केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकार के बीच विविध समायोजन		स्वीकृत	26	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments				
					Voted .	40,94	40,94	55,04
27. विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां			27	Pre-partition Payments				
		स्वीकृत			Voted .	1,01	95	54
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*6,82*	*2,99*	*5,22*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	7,83	3,94	5,76
ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज तथा ऋणों में कमी या उससे बचाव				*Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.*				
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*5,97,53,70*	*6,03,96,52*	*6,48,43,86*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी				*Payments of States, Share of Umon Excise Duties*				
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*3,53,45,46*	*3,90,03,73*	*4,22,84,64*
जोड़--आगे ले जाया गया				TOTAL—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted .	18,85,87,39	19,06,99,36	21,32,98,31
		प्रभारित			*Charged* .	*11,00,66,84*	*11,46,52,56*	*12,19,10,42*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	29,86,54,23	30,53,51,92	33,52,08,73

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount In thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1971-72 (5)
जोड़ – आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	18,85,87,39	19,06,99,36	21,32,98,31
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**11,00,66,84**	**11,46,52,56**	**12,19,10,42**
	जोड़			TOTAL	29,86,54,23	30,53,51,92	33,52,08,73
			Krishi Mantralaya/ Ministry of Agriculture				
कृषि मंत्रालय							
28. कृषि मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	28	Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture . .	Voted	2,05,22	2,05,59	2,10,55
29. कृषि . . .	स्वीकृत	29	Agriculture . . .	Voted	14,63,03	12,06,22	19,91,04
30. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगियां	स्वीकृत	30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Voted	18,37,00	18,37,00	23,78,75
31. वन . . .	स्वीकृत	31	Forest	Voted	2,00,64	2,02,61	2,12,01
32. कृषि मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय . . .	राजस्व स्वीकृत	32	Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/ Ministry of Agriculture	Voted	50,35,02	51,99,42	66,93,76
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*10*	*10*
	जोड़			TOTAL	50,35,02	51,99,52	66,93,86
			Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Foreign Trade				
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय							
33. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय . .	स्वीकृत	33	Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Foreign Trade	Voted	53,01	57,20	56,61
34. विदेश व्यापार	स्वीकृत	34	Foreign Trade . . .	Voted	84,78,66	89,24,85	1,06,19,09
35. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय . . .	राजस्व स्वीकृत	35	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Foreign Trade	Voted	7,67,64	6,72,69	7,75,98
			Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Health and Family Planning				
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय							
36. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय . .	स्वीकृत	36	Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	1,51,71	1,53,44	1,49,81
जोड़–आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	20,67,79,32	20,91,58,38	23,63,85,91
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**11,00,66,84**	**11,46,52,66**	**12,19,10,52**
	जोड़			TOTAL	31,68,46,16	32,38,11,04	35,82,96,43

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र संख्या जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimate, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	20,67,79,32	20,91,58,38	23,63,85,91
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**11,00,66,84**	**11,46,52,66**	**12,19,10,52**
		जोड़			TOTAL	31,68,46,16	32,38,11,04	35,82,96,43
37.	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत	37	Medical and Public Health	Voted	25,98,06	23,71,42	27,63,10
	गृह मंत्रालय			**Grih Mantralaya/ Ministry of Home Affairs**				
38.	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	38	Girh Mantralaya/ Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	1,79,53	1,75,04	1,46,31
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	1
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,79,53	1,75,04	1,46,32
39.	मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	39	Mantrimandal Cabinet	Voted	73,66	83,19	84,66
40.	कार्मिक विभाग		40	Karmik Vibhag Department of Personnel	Voted	3,23,55	3,59,71	4,08,44
41.	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	41	Police	Voted	67,15,18	75,27,39	77,67,37
42.	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	42	Census	Voted	6,27,81	6,18,32	10,90,98
43.	सांख्यिकी	स्वीकत	43	Statistics	Voted	4,17,39	4,05,76	4,75,67
44.	भारतीय राजाओं को निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	स्वीकृत	44	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	Voted	1,51	1,75	1,75
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4,78,40*	*4,66,78*	*4,66,58*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,79,91	4,68,53	4,68,33
45.	प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशने	स्वीकृत	45	Territorial and Political Pensions	Voted	28,81	28,64	28,30
46.	दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	46	Delhi	Voted	51,23,61	58,40,05	59,57,27
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*24,25*	*34,52*	*34,98*
		जोड़			TOTAL	51,47,86	58,74,57	59,92,25
47.	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	47	Chandigarh	Voted	7,22,80	7,61,23	8,08,77
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*26,68*	*30,97*	*31,25*
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,49,48	7,92,20	8,40,02
जोड़-आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	22,35,91,23	22,73,20,88	25,59,18,53
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**11,05,96,17**	**11,51,84,93**	**12,24,43,34**
		जोड़			TOTAL	33,41,87,40	34,25,15,81	37,83,61,87

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)		बजट अनुमान	संशोधित अनुमान	बजट अनुमान
			Budget Estimates, 1970-71	Revised Estimates, 1970-71	Budget Estimates, 1971-72
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत	22,35,91,23	22,73,30,88	25,59,18,53
		प्रभारित	*11,05,96,17*	*11,51,84,93*	*12,24,43,34*
		जोड़	33,41,87,40	34,25,15,81	37,83,61,87
48.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	9,31,38	11,78,21	11,08,57
		प्रभारित	*4*	*4*	*4*
		जोड़	9,31,42	11,78,25	11,08,61
49.	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	27,75,65	28,65,30	28,14,53
50.	दादरा और नागर हवेली क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	68,46	81,23	87,57
51.	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	1,33,20	1,57,25	1,82,46
52.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	12,34,52	11,82,91	12,96,30
	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय				
53.	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	69,49	72,56	77,43
54.	उद्योग	स्वीकृत	5,55,33	5,39,99	7,08,39
		प्रभारित	*1,86,00*	*2,08,80*	*7,50*
		जोड़	7,41,33	7,48,79	7,15,89
55.	नमक	स्वीकृत	74,22	74,50	90,36
56.	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	15,13,97	15,30,10	15,74,46
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय				
57.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	26,16	29,05	32,36
58.	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	12,68,88	13,47,13	16,44,92
59.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	8,09,63	7,68,42	9,63,33
	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय				
60.	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	44,87	42,89	46,14
61.	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	स्वीकृत	3,18,67	2,68,84	3,37,21
62.	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	10,19,86	10,19,86	11,42,67
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत	23,44,35,52	23,84,88,92	26,80,25,23
		प्रभारित	*11,07,82,21*	*11,53,93,77*	*12,24,50,88*
		जोड़	34,52,17,73	35,38,82,69	39,04,76,11

No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	22,35,91,23	22,73,30,88	25,59,18,53
		Charged	*11,05,96,17*	*11,51,84,93*	*12,24,43,34*
		TOTAL	33,41,87,40	34,25,15,81	37,83,61,87
48	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	9,31,38	11,78,21	11,08,57
		Charged	*4*	*4*	*4*
		TOTAL	9,31,42	11,78,25	11,08,61
49	Tribal Areas	Voted	27,75,65	28,65,30	28,14,53
50	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	Voted	68,46	81,23	87,57
51	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Voted	1,33,20	1,57,25	1,82,46
52	Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya (Ministry of Home Affairs)	Voted	12,34,52	11,82,91	12,96,30
	Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Industrial Development				
53	Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Industrial Development	Voted	69,49	72,56	77,43
54	Industries	Voted	5,55,33	5,39,99	7,08,39
		Charged	*1,86,00*	*2,08,80*	*7,50*
		TOTAL	7,41,33	7,48,79	7,15,89
55	Salt	Voted	74,22	74,50	90,36
56	Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	Voted	15,13,97	15,30,10	15,74,46
	Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/ Ministry of information and Broadcasting				
57	Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/ Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	26,16	29,05	32,36
58	Broadcasting	Voted	12,68,88	13,47,13	16,44,92
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/ Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	8,09,63	7,68,42	9,63,33
	Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/ Ministry of Irrigation and Power				
60	Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/ Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	44,87	42,89	46,14
61	Multi-purpose River Schemes	Voted	3,18,67	2,68,84	3,37,21
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	10,19,86	10,19,86	11,42,67
	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	23,44,35,52	23,84,88,92	26,80,25,23
		Charged	*11,07,82,21*	*11,53,93,77*	*12,24,50,88*
		TOTAL	34,52,17,73	35,38,82,69	39,04,76,11

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग, संख्या (1)	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया				TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	23,44,35,52	23,84,88,92	26,80,25,23
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,07,82,21*	*11,53,93,77*	*12,24,50,88*
		जोड़			TOTAL	34,52,17,73	35,38,82,69	39,04,76,11
श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय				**Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation**				
				Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/				
63.	श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	63	Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Voted	89,42	88,90	1,13,64
64.	खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक	स्वीकृत	64	Director General, Mines Safety . . .	Voted	61,11	60,62	62,83
65.	श्रम और नियोजन .	स्वीकृत	65	Labour and Employment .	Voted	18,66,83	16,13,76	25,52,60
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*5*	*5*
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,66,88	16,13,81	25,52,65
66.	विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय	स्वीकृत	66	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	Voted	7,86,31	13,89,26	41,57,45
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*37*	*37*	*42*
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,86,68	13,89,63	41,57,87
67.	श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय .	स्वीकृत	67	Other Revenue Expenditure of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Voted	10,57	19,03	9,67
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय				**Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/ Ministry of Law and Justice**				
68.	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	68	Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/ Ministry of Law and Justice	Voted	95,87	91,48	1,02,90
69.	न्याय प्रशासन .	स्वीकृत	69	Administration of Justice	Voted	2,55	2,29	2,47
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*30,07*	*31,08*	*36,85*
		जोड़			TOTAL	32,62	33,37	39,32
70.	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय .	स्वीकृत	70	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/ Ministry of Law and Justice	Voted	2,04,74	2,03,15	6,54,18
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय				**Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**				
				Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/				
71.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय . .	स्वीकृत	71	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	81,11	1,10,00	78,01
योजना मंत्रालय . .				**Yojna Mantralaya/ Ministry of Planning**				
72.	योजना मंत्रालय .	स्वीकृत	72	Yojana Mantralaya/ Ministry of Planning	Voted	..	..	4,00
72क.	—योजना आयोग .	स्वीकृत	72-A	Yojana Ayog/ Planning Commission	Voted	1,51,69	1,42,65	1,63,12
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	.	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	23,77,85,72	24,22,10,06	27,59,26,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,12,70*	*11,54,25,27*	*12,24,88,20*
		जोड़			TOTAL	34,85,98,42	35,76,35,33	39,84,14,30

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया .	स्वीकृत	23,77,85,72	24,22,10,06	27,59,26,10
		प्रभारित	*11,08,12,70*	*11,54,25,27*	*12,24,88,20*
		जोड़	34,85,98,42	35,76,35,33	39,84,14,30
	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय/ Nauvahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Shipping and Transport				
73	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	1,45,42	1,51,34	1,58,87
		प्रभारित	..	*11,53*	..
		जोड़	1,45,42	1,62,87	1,58,87
74	सड़कें . .	स्वीकृत	22,79,82	22,62,86	24,40,15
		प्रभारित	*4,10*	*2,60*	*10*
		जोड़	22,83,92	22,65,46	24,40,25
75	व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	स्वीकृत	4,32,94	4,51,80	6,04,98
		प्रभारित	..	*5*	*5*
		जोड़	4,32,94	4,51,85	6,05,03
76	प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	स्वीकृत	1,43,01	1,40,10	1,40,30
77	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	5,05,34	4,86,07	6,13,52
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Steel and Mines				
78	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	49,37	55,40	56,16
79	भू-गर्भ सर्वेक्षण .	स्वीकृत	11,25,10	10,53,69	14,48,99
80	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय .	स्वीकृत	17,56,60	16,44,26	17,07,61
		प्रभारित	*1,84*	*1,84*	*30*
		जोड़	17,58,44	16,46,10	17,07,91
	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation				
81	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	25,21	24,64	25,95
82	ऋतु विज्ञान . .	स्वीकृत	5,01,21	4,60,57	5,17,64
83	उड्डयन . .	स्वीकृत	14,20,05	14,19,23	17,88,18
84	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	4,52,22	2,65,96	2,92,06
	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Works and Housing				
85	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	2,14,34	2,17,45	2,61,15
86	लोक निर्माण .. .	स्वीकृत	42,71,61	43,69,83	45,59,06
		प्रभारित	*37,78*	*37,04*	*37,25*
		जोड़	43,09,39	44,06,87	45,96,31
87	लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	प्रभारित	15,17,30	14,01,52	16,19,60
		जोड़	*2*	*4*	*3*
		जोड़	15,17,32	14,01,56	16,19,63
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया .	स्वीकृत	25,26,25,26	25,66,14,78	29,21,60,32
		प्रभारित	*11,08,56,44*	*11,54,78,37*	*12,25,25,93*
		जोड़	36,34,81,70	37,20,93,15	41,46,86,25

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		Demand No.	Service, Administraion or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	25,26,25,26	25,66,14,78	29,21,60,32
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,44*	*11,54,78,37*	*12,25,25,93*
		जोड़			TOTAL	36,34,81,70	37,20,93,15	41,46,86,25
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग			**Parmanu Urja Vibhag/ Department of Atomic Energy**				
88.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	स्वीकृत	88	Parmanu Urja Vibhag/ Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	32,16	33,39	35,99
89.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	89	Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu-Urja Vibhag/ Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	38,24,16	43,24,16	54,01,09
	संचार मंत्रालय			**Sanchar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Communications**				
90.	संचार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	90	Sanchar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Communications	Voted	16,49	17,61	19,13
91.	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	91	Overseas Communica ions Service	Voted	4,35,44	3,45,93	4,74,34
92.	डाक और तार विभाग (कार्य संचालन व्यय)	स्वीकृत	92	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	2,48,67,36	2,63,17,71	2,82,97,17
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	*10*
		जोड़			TOTAL	2,48,67,46	2,63,17,81	2,82,97,27
93.	डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा सामान्य राजस्व से दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वापसी	स्वीकृत	93	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	Voted	37,92,76	31,38,32	25,03,09
94.	संचार मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	94	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanchar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Communications	Voted	45,00	42,44	47,42
	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग			**Company Karya Vibhag/ Department of Company Affairs**				
95.	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	95	Company Karya Vibhag/ Department of Company Affairs.	Voted	27,19	26,85	34,48
96.	समवाय विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	96	Other Revenue Expenditure of Company Karya Vibhag/ Department of Company Affairs.	Voted	73,15	71,96	84,23
	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग			**Electronics Vibhag/ Department of Electronics**				
97.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग		97	Electronics Vibhag/ Department of Electronics.		80,00	1,26,47	1,29,42
	संस्कृति विभाग			**Sanskrit Vibhag/ Department of Culture**				
98.	संस्कृति विभाग		98	Sanskrit Vibhag/ Department of Culture	Voted	..	..	21,42
99.	पुरातत्व		99	Archaeology	Voted	1,63,76	1,63,26	2,11,86
100.	संस्कृति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	100	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskirt Vibhag/Department of Culture.	Voted	2,90,01	2,48,40	3,36,44
	संसदीय कार्य विभाग			**Sansadiya Karya Vibhag/ Department of Parliamentary Affairs**				
101.	संसदीय कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	101	Sansadiya Karya Vibhag/ Department of Parliamentry Affairs.	Voted	12,86	10,89	11,18
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	28,62,85,60	29,14,82,31	32,97,67,65
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,54*	*11,54,78,47*	*12,25,26,03*
		जोड़			TOTAL	39,71,42,14	40,69,60,78	45,22,93,68

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates. (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
जोड़--आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted ·	28,62,85,60	29,14,82,31	32,97,67,65
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,08,56,54*	*11,54,78,47*	*12,25,26,03*
		जोड़			TOTAL	39,71,42,14	40,69,60,78	45,22,93,68
विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग				**Vigyan Aur Pradyogiki Vibha/ Department of Science and Technology**				
102. विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग		स्वीकृत	102	Vigyan aur Pradyogiki Vibhag/ Department of Science and Technology	Voted ·	1,00,17	93,25	1,16,87
103. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण		स्वीकृत	103	Survey of India. ·	Voted ·	6,04,47	6,02,27	6,26,51
104. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान		स्वीकृत	104	Grants to Councils of Scientific and Industrial Research	Voted ·	20,53,25	20,14,30	23,21,21
				Poorti Vibhag Department of Supply				
105. पूर्ति विभाग		स्वीकृत	105	Poorti Vibhag/ Department of Supply	Voted	1,01,06	1,13,74	1,18,37
106. पूर्ति तथा निपटान		स्वीकृत	106	Supplies and Disposals	Voted ·	4,38,47	4,59,86	4,72,13
					Charged	..	*4,36*	
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,38,47	4,64,22	4,72,13
107. पूर्ति विभाग का अन्य राजस्व व्यय		स्वीकृत	107	Other Revenue Expenditure of Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	Voted ·	44,29	43,22	46,51
संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग				**Sansad, Rashtrapati Aur Up-Rashtrapati Sachivalya Aur Sanghlok Seva Ayog/Parliament, Secretariats of the President & Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission**				
108. लोक-सभा		स्वीकृत	108	Lok Sabha.	Voted ·	2,74,83	2,69,75	2,76,27
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*83*	*93*	*93*
		जोड़			TOTAL	2,75,66	2,70,68	2,77,20
109. राज्य सभा		स्वीकृत	109	Rajya Sabha.	Voted ·	1,09,07	1,09,67	1,13,45
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*74*	*74*	*84*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,09,81	1,10,41	1,14,29
राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी परिजन और भत्ते		प्रभारित		*Staff Household and Allowances of the President*	*Charged*	*41,87*	*44,11*	*47,92*
110. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय		स्वीकृत	110	Up-Rashtrapati Sachivalaya Secretariat of the Vice-President	Voted ·	3,30	3,30	3,46
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		प्रभारित		*Sanghlok Seva Ayog/ Union Public Service Commission*	*Charged*	*1,04,51*	*1,04,00*	*1,13,28*
जोड़--आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted ·	29,00,14,51	29,51,91,67	33,38,62,43
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,10,04,49*	*11,56,32,61*	*12,26,89,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	45,65,51,43

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration of Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	29,00,14,51	2951,91,67	33,38,62,43
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*11,10,,0449*	*11,56,32,61*	*12,26,89,00*
				TOTAL	40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	45,65,51,43
जोड़—1 राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाल व्यय			TOTAL—I. Expenditure met from Revenue		40,10,19,00	41,08,24,29	45,65,51,43
(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय			(*a*) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	54,33,32,61
वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure.		1,18,15,27	1,92,74,34	2,02,63,47
	जोड़			TOTAL	50 32,62,88	51,12,46,46	56,35,96,08
घटाइये—रेल व्यय			*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure		—10,22,43,	—10,04,22,1	—10,70,44,6
				TOTAL	40,10,19,00	41,08,24,28	45,65,51,43
II पूंजी खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय और ऋणों तथा अग्रिमों का भुगतान :			**II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**				
रक्षा मंत्रालय			**Raksha Mantralaya/ Ministry of Defence**				
111. रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	111	Defence Capital Outlay	Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,63,28,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,63,38,00
112. रक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	112	Other Capital Outlay of Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence	Voted	..	..	4,60,00
जोड़—आग ले जाया गया	स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,67,88,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,67,98,00

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amout in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।		No.of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
	जोड़--आगे लाया गया			TOTAL.—BROUGHT FORWARD				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	1,39,00,00	1,43,94,00	1,67,88,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20,00*	*20,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,39,20,00	1,44,14,00	1,67,98,00
	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय			**Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya**				
				Ministry of Education and Social Welfare				
113.	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	113	Capital Outlay of Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Education and Social Welfare:	Voted	4,50,51	4,03,50	1,44,55
	वित्त मंत्रालय			**Vitta Mantralaya/ Ministry of Finance**				
114.	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	114	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press .	Voted	44,46	38,92	63,08
115.	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	115	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage . .	Voted	14,61,68	1,87,28,92	10,66,27
116.	टकसालों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	116	Capital Outlay on Mints .	Voted	50,18	33,54	28,82
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*40*	..
		जोड़			TOTAL	50,18	33,94	28,82
117.	कोलार की सोने की खानों का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	117	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines . . .	Voted	1,42,60	1,18,43	1,36,64
118.	पैंशनों का राशीकृत मूल्य	स्वीकृत	118	Commuted Value of Pensions	Voted	7,13,24	8,90,13	11,51,20
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,50*	*5,47*	*2,50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,15,74	8,9,60	11,53,70
119.	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	119	Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	Voted	41,98,16	84,33,50	2,98,58
120.	विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	120	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	Voted	30,71,96	31,76,03	29,52,02
	जोड़--आगे ले जाया गया			TOTAL.—CARRIED OVER				
		स्वीकृत			Voted	2,40,32,79	4,62,16,97	2,26,29,16
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*22,50*	*25,87*	*12,50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	20,40,55,29	4,62,42,84	2,26,41,66

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है। (2)	No. of Demand	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates (1) (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधन अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	2,40,32,79	4,62,16,97	2,26,29,16
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*22,50*	*25,87*	*12,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	2,40,55,29	4,62,42,84	2,26,41,66
121.	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम स्वीकृत	121	Loans and Advances by the Central Government . .	Voted	4,98,41,87	5,51,74,32	6,06,60,70
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*8,47,03,54*	*10,12,03,54*	*9,46,50,05*
	जोड़			TOTAL	13,45,45,41	12,63,77,86	5,53,01,75
	परिशोधन		*Repayment of Debt*				
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*99,97,61,98*	*95,71,64,75*	*1,05,53,14,43*
	कृषि मंत्रालय		**Krishi Mantralaya/ Ministry of Agriculture**				
122.	अन्न और रसायनिक खाद की खरीद स्वीकृति	122	*Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers* . . .	Voted	89,87,50	1,51,88,04	1,23,36,62
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,01*	*2,01*	*1,01*
	जोड़			TOTAL	89,88,71	1,51,90,05	1,23,37,63
123.	कृषि मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	123	Other Capital Otlay of Krishi Mantralaya/ Ministry of Agriculture	Voted	67,27,16	54,09,87	62,69,75
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,01*	*17,83*	*1,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	67,28,26	54,27,70	62,70,75
	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय		**Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/ Ministry of ForreignTradc**				
124.	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	124	Capital Outlay of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade . . .	Voted	26,36	78,92	3,88,80
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय		**Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Health and Family Planning.**				
125.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	125	Other Capital Outlay of Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	18,78,02	17,14,83	21,87,54
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	9,14,93,90	12,37,82,95	10,44,72,57
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,44,90,13*	*1,05,84,14,00*	*1,14,99,78,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,17,59,84,03	1,18,21,96,95	1,25,44,51,56

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है (2)	No. of Demands (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़—आगे लाया गया	TOTAL.—BROUGHT FORWARD					
	स्वीकृत			Voted	9,14,93,90	12,37,82,95	
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,44,90,13*	*1,05,84,14,00*	*1,14,99,78,99*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,17,59,84,03	1,18,21,96,95	1,25,44,51 56
	गृह मंत्रालय		**Grih Mantralaya/ Ministry of Home Affairs**				
126.	संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय	126	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	Voted	26,50,79	24,71,90	25,79,28
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*2,06,50*	*4,91,84*	*2,09 00*
	प्रभारित			TOTAL	28,57,29	29,63,74	27,88,28
	जोड़						
127.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	127	Other Capital Outlay of Grih Mantralaya/ Minisrty of Home Affairs	Voted	2,13,00	2,00,50	2,05,00
	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय		**Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Industrial Development**				
128.	औद्योगिक, विकास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	128	Capital Outlay of Audyogi Vikas Mantralay Ministry of Industrial Development	Voted	6,42,20	4,26,85	6,57,27
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		**Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/ Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**				
129.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	129	Capital Outlay of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralay/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	5,31,81	5,30,65	10,88,44
	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय		**Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/ Ministry of Irrigation and Power**				
130.	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	130	Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	Voted	20,05,72	14,39,67	10,78,64
131.	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	131	Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	25,52,70	22,10,40	21,23,86
	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		**Sharam Aur Punarwas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Labour, and Rehabilitation**				
132.	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	132	Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarwas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation	Voted	5,55,47	7,55,33	7,57 60
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	5	5	..
	प्रभारित			TOTAL	5,55,52	7,55,38	7,57,60
	जोड़						
	जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER		Voted	10,06,45,59	13,18,18,25	11,29,72,66
	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*1,08,46,96,68*	*1,05,89,05,89*	*1,15 01,87,99*
	प्रभारित			TOTAL	1,18,53,42,27	1,19,07,24,14	1,26,31,60,65
	जोड़						

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71	बजट अनूमान Budget, Estimates 1971-72
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
जोड़—आगे लाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—BUDGET FORWARD	Voted	10,06,45,59	13,18,18,25	11,29,72,66
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,46,96,68*	*1,05,89,05,89*	*1,15,01,87,99*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,18,53,42,27	1,19,07,24,14	1,26,31,60,65
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय				**Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**				
133. पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	133	Capital Outlay of Petroleum Aur Rasayana Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	43,96,02	35,85,44	34,96,51
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय				**Nauwahan Aur Pariavahan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Shipping and Transport**				
134. सड़कों पर पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	134	Capital Outlay on Roads	Voted	54,63,41	46,34,39	65,67,17
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,50*	*3,00*	*2,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	54,64,91	46,37,39	65,69,17
135. बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	135	Capital Outlay on Ports	Voted	8,51,40	8,46,36	10,96,20
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*5,00*	*5,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	8,51,40	8,51,36	11,01,20
136. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	136	Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Voted	16,52,87	9,76,47	15,04,91
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय				**Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Steel and Mines**				
137. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय का पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	137	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Voted	1,49,66,65	1,06,16,96	1,50,00,52
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय				**Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**				
138. उड्डयन पर पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	138	Capital Outlay on Aviation	Voted	10,89,72	7,33,71	13,37,27
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*8,00*	*2,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,94,72	7,41,71	13,39,27
139. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	139	Other Capital Outlay of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	13,51,00	18,95,85	14,54,80
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय				**Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Works and Housing**				
140. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	140	Capital Outlay on Public Works	Voted	10,66,00	9,47,22	10,55,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*12,78*	*14,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,71,00	9,60,00	10,70,00
141. दिल्ली पर पूंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	141	Delhi Capital Outlay	Voted	6,47,50	5,97,50	6,70,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*17,50*	*17,50*	*20,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	6,65,00	6,15,00	6,90,00
142. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का अन्य पंजी परिव्यय		स्वीकृत	142	Other Capital Outlay of Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	Voted	2,57,31	2,57,36	2,01,51
जोड़—आगे ले जाया गया		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—CARRIED OVER	Voted	13,23,87,47	15,69,09,51	14,53,56,55
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,68*	*1,05,89,52,17*	*1,15,02,31,99*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,21,71,13,15	1,21,58,61,68	1,29,55,88,54

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amounts in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1970-71 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1970-71 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1971-72 (5)
	जोड़--आगे लाया गया			TOTAL—BROUGHT FORWARD	Voted	13,23,87,47	15,69,09,51	14,53,56,55
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,68*	*1,05,89,52,17*	*1,15,02,31,99*
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,21,71,13,15	1,21,58,61,68	1,29,55,88,54
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग			**Parmanu Urja Vibhag/ Department of Atomic Energy**				
	143. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	143	Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	54,32,89	45,55,28	51,35,14
	संचार मंत्रालय			**Sanchar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Communications**				
	144. डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)	स्वीकृत	144	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Voted	88,27,00	71,14,00	99,05,00
	145. संचार मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	145	Other Capital Outlay of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	Voted	1,83,80	3,35,19	2,19,80
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20*	*20*	*20*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,84,00	3,35,39	2,20,00
	जोड़ II--पंजी खाते आदि से व्यय			TOTAL—II—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.	Voted	14,68,31,16	16,89,13,98	16,06,16,49
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*1,08,47,25,88*	*1,05,89,52,37*	*1,15,02,32,19*
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,23,15,57,04	1,22,78,66,35	1,31,08,48,68
	बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय			Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		1,21,86,08,21	1,21,04,22,84	1,29,49,03,17
	व्यय से घटाई गई वसूलियों की राशि			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure		2,79,48,83	3,15,53,85	3,10,45,51
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,24,65,57,04	1,24,19,76,69	1,32,59,48,68
	घटाइये--रेलवे विभाग का व्यय			*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure		—1,50,00,00	—1,26,10,34	—1,51,00,00
	घटाइये--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1970 के अधीन]			*Deduct*—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund of India [under Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1970]		..	—15,00,00	..
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,23,15,57,04	1,22,78,66,35	1,31,08,48,68
	कुल जोड़ I और II			GRAND TOTAL I AND II	Voted	43,68,45,67	46,41,05,65	49,44,78,92
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*1,19,57,30,37*	*1,17,45,84,98*	*1,27,29,21,19*
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,63,25,76,04	1,63,86,90,63	1,76,74,00,11

THE FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1971

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

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PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

INCOME-TAX

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4. Amendment of section 10.
5. Amendment of section 11.
6. Amendment of section 13.
7. Amendment of section 16.
8. Amendment of section 36.
9. Amendment of section 40.
10. Amendment of section 40A.
11. Omission of section 54A.
12. Amendment of section 58.
13. Amendment of section 67.
14. Amendment of section 80A.
15. Amendment of section 80C.
16. Amendment of section 80I.
17. Amendment of section 80L.
18. Amendment of section 80M.
19. Amendment of section 80MM.
20. Amendment of section 80N.
21. Substitution of new section for section 80O.
22. Amendment of section 80P.
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24. Amendment of section 86.
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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA ON 28TH MAY, 1971.

Bill No. 66 of 1971.

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1971

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of fereign travel tax.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Finance (No.2) Act, 1971.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 38 and sections 53 and 54 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1971.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. **Income-Tax.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and in the cases to which Paragraph C applies, also by a special surcharge for purposes of the Union, calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, [31 of 1956] includes any profits and gains from Life Insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(3) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act [43 of 1961.] applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from

income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance-tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(6) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act ;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter **VIA** of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income ;

(*d*) "tax free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*e*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

INCOME-TAX

3. **Amendment of Section 2.**—In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) for clause (17) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(17) "company" means—

(*i*) any Indian company, or

(*ii*) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India, or

(*iii*) any institution, association or body which is or was assessable or was assessed as a company for any assessment year under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 or which is or was assessable or was assessed under this Act as a company for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1970, or

(*iv*) any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian, which is declared by general or special order of the Board to be a company:

Provided that such institution, association or body shall be deemed to be a company only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration;'

(*b*) in clause (18), after sub-clause (*a*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*aa*) if it is a company which is registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956; or

(*ab*) if it is a company having no share capital and if, having regard to its objects, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations, it is declared by order of the Board to be a company in which the public are substantially interested ;

Provided that such company shall be deemed to be a company in which the public are substantially interested only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration; or ";

(*c*) in clause (26),—

(*i*) after sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ia*) a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act;

(*ib*) any institution, association or body which is declared by the Board to be a company under clause (17);";

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words "registered office of the company", the words "registered or, as the case may be, principal office of the company, corporation, institution, association or body" shall be substituted;

(*d*) after clause (43A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972, namely :—

(43B) " Tax Recovery Commissioner" means a Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who may be authorised by the Central Government, by general or special notification in the Official Gazette, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Commissioner ;'.

4. Amendment of section 10.—In section 10 of the Income tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (20), for the words "which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service within its own jurisdictional area;", the words "which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service (not being water or electricity) within its own jurisdictional area or from the supply of water or electricity within or outside its own jurisdictional area;" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(*b*) in clause (26A),—

(*i*) the brackets and words "(not being an individual who is in the service of Government)" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, omitted ;

(*ii*) for the expression "1st day of April, 1970" the expression "1st day of April, 1975" shall be substituted and shall be dlemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970.

5. Amendment of section 11.—In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely :—

(1A) For the purposes of sub-section (1),—

(*a*) where a capital asset, being property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held. then, the capi al gain arising from the transfer shall be deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes to the extent specified hereunder, namely :—

(*i*) where the whole of the net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the whole of such capital gain ;

(*ii*) where only a part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring the new capital asset, so much of such capital gain as is equal to the amount, if any, by which the amount so utilised exceeds the cost of the transferred asset;

(*b*) where a capital asset, being property held under trust in part only for such purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held, then, the appropriate fraction of the capital gain arising from the transfer shall be deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes to the extent specified hereunder, namely :—

(*i*) where the whole of the net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the whole of the appropriate fraction of such capital gain ;

(*ii*) in any other case, so much of the appropriate fraction of the capital gain as is equal to the amount,if any, by which the appropriate fraction of the amount utilised for acquiring the new assest exceeds the appropriate fraction of the cost of the transferred asset.

Explanation.—In this sub-section,—

(*i*) "appropriate fraction" means the fraction which represents the extent to which the income derived from the capital asset transferred was immediately before such transfer applicable to charitable or religious purposes;

(*ii*) "cost of the transferred asset" means the aggregate of the cost of acquisition (as ascertained the purposes of sections 48 and 49) of the capital asset which is the subject of the transfer and the cost of any improvement there to within the meaning assigned to that expression in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (8) of section 55;

(*iii*) "net consideration, means the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset as reduced by any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer.'.

6. **Amendment of section 13.**—In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (4), for the word "moneys of the trust or the institution", the words "funds of the trust or the institution" shall be substituted.

7. **Amendment of section 16.**—In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*iv*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*b*), for the entry "Rs. 60", the entry "Rs. 75" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*c*), for the entry "Rs. 35", the entry "Rs. 50" shall be substituted.

8. **Amendment of section 36.**— In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*viii*) of sub-section (1) for the words "industrial development", the words "industrial or agricultural development" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

9. **Amendment of section 40.**—In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), sub-clause (*v*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) in clause (*c*), for the words "benefit derived by or accruing to it therefrom", the following shall be substituted :—

"benefit derived by or accruing to it therefrom, so, however, that the deduction in respect of the aggregate of such expenditure and allowance in respect of any person referred to in sub-clause (*i*) shall in no case exceed seventy-two thousand rupees.".

10. **Amendment of section 40A.**—In section 40A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day f April, 1972.—

(*a*) in sub-section (2), in the proviso to clause (*a*), for the words "provisions of this section", the words "provisions of this sub-section" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) after sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

'5 (*a*) Where the assessee—

(*i*) incurs any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the payment of any salary to an employee or a former employee, or

(*ii*) incurs any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any perquisite (whether convertible into money or not) to an employee or incurs directly or indirectly any expenditure or is entitled to any allowance in respect of any assets of the assessee used by an employee either wholly or partly for his own purposes or benefit,

Then, subject to the provisions of clause (*b*), so much of such expenditure or allowance as is in excess of the limit specified in respect thereof in clause (*c*) shall not be allowed as a deduction :

Provided that in computing the aforesaid expenditure or allowance, the following shall not be taken into account, namely :—

(*i*) the value of any travel concession or assistance referred to in clause (5) of section 10;

(*ii*) passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage referred to in sub-clause of clause (6) of section 10;

(*iii*) any payment referred to in clause (*iv*) or clause (*v*) of sub-section (1) of section 36;

(*iv*) any expenditure referred to in clause (*i.*) of sub-section (1) of section 36.

(*b*) Nothing in clause (*a*) shall apply to any expenditure or allowance in relation to—

(*i*) any employee in respect of any period of his employment outside India;

(*ii*) any employee being an individual referred to in sub-clause (*vi*) or sub-clause (*viia*) of clause (6) of section 10 in respect of any period during which he is entitled to the exemption under sub-clause (*vii*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*viia*) aforesaid ;

(*iii*) any employee whose income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is seven thousand and five hundred rupees or less.

(*c*) The limits referred to in clause (*a*) are the following, namely :—

(*i*) in respect of the expenditure referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*), in the case of an employee, an amount calculated at the rate of five thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the previous year, and in the case of a former employee being an individual who ceases or ceased to be the employee of the assessee during the previous year or any earlier previous year, sixty thousand rupees;

(*ii*) in respect of the aggregate of the expenditure and the allowance referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*), one-fifth of the amount of the salary payable to the employee or an amount calculated at the rate of one thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment in India of the employee during the previous year, whichever is less.

Explanation 1.—The provisions of this sub-section shall apply notwithstanding that any amount not to be allowed under this sub-section is included in the total income of the employee or as the case may be the former employee.

Explanation 2.—In this sub-section,—

(*a*) "salary" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (1) read with clause (3) of section 17 subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) in the said clause (1), the word "perquisites" occurring in sub-clause (*iv*) and the whole of sub-clause (*vii*) shall be omitted ;

(2) in the said clause (3), the references to "assessee" shall be construed as references to "employee or former employee" and the reference to "his employer or former employer" and "an employer or a former employer" shall be construed as references to "the assessee" ;

(*b*) "perquisite" means—

(*i*) the value of rent-free accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee;

(*ii*) the value of any concession in the matter of rent respecting any accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee;

(*iii*) the value of any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate to the employee by the assessee;

(*iv*) any sum paid by the assessee in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the employee; and

(*v*) any sum paid by the assessee, whether directly or through fund, other than a recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund, to effect an assurance on the life of the employee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

(6) Where the assessee incurs any expenditure by way of fees for services rendered by a person who at any time during the twenty-four months immediately preceding the previous year was an employee of the assessee,—

(*a*) such expenditure by way of fees, or

(*b*) where the assessee has also incurred in relation to such person any expenditure by way of salary referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (5) the aggregate of such expenditure by way of fees and by way of salary,

shall not be allowed as a deduction to the extent such expenditure by way of fees or, as the case may be, the aggregate of such expenditure by way of fees and by way of salary exceeds sixty thousand rupees.

11. **Omission of section 54A.**—Section 54A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

12. **Amendment of section 58.**—In clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Income-tax Act, sub-clause (*iv*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

13. **Amendment of section 67.**—In section 67 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), for the words "registered firm", the words, brackets, letter and figures "registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-section (4), for the words "a firm treated as registered in accordance with the provisions of" the words "an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under" shall be substituted.

14. **Amendment of section 80 A.**—In section 80A of the Income-tax, in sub-section (3), for the words, figures and letter "Section 80L", the words, figures and letters "Section 80MM or section 80N or section 80O" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

15. **Amendment of Section 80 C.**—In section 80 C of the Income-tax, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 —

(*a*) for sub-section (1), the follwing sub-section shall be substituted , namely :—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted , in accordance with subject to the provisions of this section, and amount calculated , with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2), at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The whole of such aggregate ;
(*b*) where such aggregate exceed Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000;	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 50 % of the amount by which such aggregate exceed Rs. 1,000;
(*c*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000.	Rs, 3,000 *plus* 40 % of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000.

(*b*) in sub-section (4), in clauses (*ii*) and (*iv*), for the words "fifteen thousands rupees", the words "twenty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

16. **Amendment of section 80I.**— In section 80I of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "eight per cent" the words "five per cent", shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

17. **Amendment of section 80 L.**—In section 80L of the Income-tax, in sub-section (1), with effe.t fr m the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) for the words "where the gross total income of an assessee" the words "where the gross total income of an assessee, being and individual or a Hindu undivided family" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in clause (*vi*), the word "or" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(*c*) in clause (*vii*), for the word and figures "section 36" the words and figures "section 36; or' shall be substituted;

(*d*) after clause (*vii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*viii*) interest on deposits with a co-operative society, not being a co-operative society referred to in clause (*vi*), made by a member of the society.

18. **Amendment of section 80M.**—In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) for clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the following clauses shall be substituted namely:—

"(*a*) sixty per cent. of such income, where the assessee is a domestic company;

(*b*) sixty-five per c nt. of such income, where the assessee is a foreign company;"

(*ii*) Explanation shall be omitted;

(*b*) for sub-section (2) and the Explanation appearing below that sub-section, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in respect of income by way of dividends referred to therein as reduced by the amount of the deduction under section 80K, ".

19. **Amendment of section 80MM.**— In section 80 MM of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) for the words "assessee being an Indian company" the words and brackets "assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India", shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words "received by it" the words "received by the assessee" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) for the words "Central Government" in both the places where they occur, the word "Board" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) for the words "there shall be allowed a deduction," the words "there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction" shall be substituted;

(*v*) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this sub-section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediately before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal."

(*b*) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2*A*) Where the assessee is a person other that a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the assessee for the previous year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed. "

20. **Amendment of section 80N.**— In section 80N of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 ,—

(*a*) for the words "assessee being an Indian company" the words and brackets "assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the words, figure and letters "Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year", the words "Board in this behalf " shall be substituted;

(*c*) the following provisos shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the application for such approval is made to the Board before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year:

Provided further that the approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediately before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal."

21. **Substitution of new section for section 80O.**—For section 80O of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"**80O. Deduction in respect of royalties, etc. from certain foreign enterprises.**—(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India, includes any income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment received by the assessee from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise or in consideration for the use outside India of any patent invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar poverty right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed or to be made available or provided to such Government or enterprise by the assessee, or in consideration of tchnical services rendered or agreed to be rendered outside India to such Government or enterprise by the assessee, under an agreement approved by the Board in this behalf, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of section a deduction of the whole of such income, in computing the total income of the assessee:

Provided that the application for the approval of the agreement referred to in this sub-section is made to the Board before the 1st day of October of assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought :

Provided further that approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the 1st day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediately before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal.

(2) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the assessee for the previous year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.".

22. **Amendment of section 80P.**—In section 80P of the Income-tax Act in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*v*), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(*b*) after sub-clause (*v*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*vi*) the collective disposal of the labour of its members, or

(*vii*) fishing or allied activities, that is to say, the catching, curing, processing, preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to its members"

(*c*) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'Provided that in the case of a co-operative society falling under sub-clause (*vi*) or sub-clause (*vii*,) the rules and bye-laws of the society restrict the voting rights to the following classes of its members namely :—

(1) The individuals who contribute their labour or, as the case may be, carry on the fishing or allied activities;

(2) the co-operative credit societies which provide financial assistance to the society;

(3) the State Government ;".

23. Amendment of section 80T. In section 80T of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*b*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*i*), for the words "forty-five per cent", the words "thirty-five per cent" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*ii*) and in the proviso, for the words "sixty-five per cent.", wherever they occur the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted.

24. Amendment of section 86.—In section 86 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*iii*) after the words "unregistered firm", the brackets, words, letter and figures " not being an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183" shall be inserted.

25. Substitution of new section for section 115.— For section 115 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

Tax on capital gains in case of companies. '115. Where the total income of a company includes any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets (such income being hereinafter referred to as long-term capital gains), the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of —

(*i*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of long-term capital gains included in the total income —

(*a*) at the rate of forty-five per cent. on so much of the amount of such long-term capital gains as relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands; and

(*b*) at the rate of thirty per cent. on the balance of such long-term capital gains, if any; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax with which it would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains referred to in clause (*i*)'.

26. Amendment of section 194A. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*v*) of sub-section (3), after the words "by a co-operative society", the words " to a member thereof or" shall be inserted.

27. Amendment of section 230A.—In section 230A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of October, 1971.—

(*a*) in sub-section (1).—

(*i*) the brackets and words "(other than agricultural land)" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in clause (*a*), for the words and figures "and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the words, figures and brackets" the Gift-tax Act, 1958 the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963, and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964]." shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in a case where the person referred to in that sub-section in any such institution, association or body, or belongs to any such class of institutions, associations or bodies , as the Board may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.".

28. Omission of section 235.—Section 235 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

29. Amendment of Second Schedule.—In the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972,—

(*a*) in rules 82 and 83, for the words "Tax Recovery Officer", the words Tax Recovery Commissioner Tax Recovery Officer" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in rule 86,—

(*i*) for sub-rule (1), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1)An appeal from any orignal order passed by the Tax Recovery Officer under this Schedule not being an order which is conclusive, shall lie—

(*a*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being a Collector or an Additional Collector, to the revenue authority to which appeals ordinarily lie against the orders of a Collector under the law relating to land revenue of the State concerned;

(*b*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being an officer referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (44) of section 2, to the revenue authority to which an appeal or an application for revision would ordinarily lie, if the order passed by him were the order under the law relating to land revenue or other public demand for the time being in force in the State concerned; and

(*c*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being an officer referred to in sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (44) of section 2, to the Tax Recovery Commissioner.';

(*ii*) after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), where a Tax Recovery Commissioner is authorised to exercise powers as such in respect of any area, then,

(*a*) all appeals against the orders passed before the date of such authorisation by any Tax Recovery Officer authorised to exercise powers as such in respect of that area or an area which is included in that area, shall lie to such Tax Recovery Commissioner; and

(*b*) any proceeding by way of appeal against any orders referred to in clause (*a*) pending on the date mentioned in that clause before an appellate authority referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) shall stand transferred to such Tax Recovery Commissioner for disposal.";

(*c*) in rule 87, for the word "officer", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner, Tax Recovery Officer or other officer" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in rule 92.—

(*i*) in sub-rule (1), for the words "Tax Recovery Officers", the word "Tax Recovery Commissioners, Tax Recovery Officers" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in sub-rule (2), in clause (*a*), for the words "Tax Recovery Officers", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioners or Tax Recovery Officers" shall be substituted.

30. Amendment of Sixth Schedule.— In the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) for the brackets, words, figures and letters "*See* sections 80B(7), 801 and 80M", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" *See* sections 80B (7) and 80I";

(*b*) in item (2), the word "Aluminium"' shall be omitted;

(*c*) items (10), (12), (14), (18) and (20) shall be omitted.

CHAPTER IV

WEALTH-TAX

31. Amendment of section 4.—In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in the proviso to clause (*a*), for the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964" the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964, but before the 1st day of April, 1972" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (*b*), for the words "member of an association of persons," the words and brackets "member of an association of persons (not being a co-operative housing society)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1*A*) Where, in the case of an individual being a member of a Hindu undivided family, any property having been the separate property of the individual has, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1969 been converted by the individual into property belonging to the family through the act of impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property), then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, for the purpose of computing the net wealth of the individual under this Act for any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) the individual shall be deemed to have transferred the converted property, through the family, to the members of the family for being held by them jointly;

(*b*) the converted property or any part thereof, in so far as it is attributable to the interest of the individual in the property of the family, shall be deemed to be assets belonging to the individual and not to the family;

(*c*) any part of the converted property in so far as it is attributable to the interests of the spouse or any minor child of the individual in the property of the family and where there is a partition (partial or total) amongst the members of the family, the converted property or any part thereof which is received by the spouse or minor child on such partition shall be deemed to be assets transferred indirectly by the individual to the spouse or minor child and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly;

Provided that the property referred to in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) shall, on being included in the net wealth of the individual, be excluded from the net wealth of the family, or as the case may be, the spouse or minor child of the individual;

(c) after sub-section (6) and before the *Explanation*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons, being a co-operative housing society and a building or part thereof is allotted to leased to him under a house building scheme of the society, the assessees shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act or any other law for the time being in force, be deemed to be the owner of such building or part and the value of such building or part shall be included in computing the net wealth of the assessee; and, in determining the value of such building or part, the value of any outstanding instalments of the amount payable under such scheme by the assessee to the society towards the cost of such building or part and the land appurtenant thereto shall, whether the amount so payable is described as such or in any other manner in such scheme, be deducted as a debt owed by him in relation to such building or part.";

(d) in the *Explanation*,—

(i) in clause (*a*), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (*b*), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*c*) the expression "property" includes any interest in property, movable or immovable, the proceeds of sale thereof and any money or investment for the time being representing the proceeds of sale thereof and where the property is converted into any other property by any method, such other property; and

(*d*) the expressions "interest of the individual in the property of the family" and "interest of the spouse or any minor child of the individual in the property of the family" mean, respectively, the proportion in which the individual or, as the case may be, the spouse or minor child would be entitled to share the property of the family if there had been a total partition in the family as on the valuation date of the family relevant to the assessment year for which the individual is to be assessed under sub-section (A1)."

32. Amendment of section 5.—In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (*viii*), after the words "articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee" the words "but not including jewellery" shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1963;

(ii) in clause (*viii*) as so amended, the following provisos and *Explanations* shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

'Provided that the furniture, utensils or other articles are neither made wholly or partly of, nor contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals:

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee any conveyance or conveyances to the extent the value of the aggregate value thereof exceeds the sum of twenty-five thousand rupees.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause and clause (*xiii*), "jewellery" includes—

(*a*) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(*b*) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, "conveyance means" any motor car or other mechanically propelled vehicle, aircraft or boat;'

(iii) in clause (*xx*), for the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964" the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964, but before the 1st day of June 1971" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(iv) after clause (*xxvii*), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"(*xxviii*) any share held by the assessee in any co-operative society;

(*xxix*) any deposits with a co-operative society, not being deposits referred to in clause (*xxvi*) or clause (*xxx*), made by a member of the society;

(*xxx*) any deposits with a co-operative housing society made by a member of the society to whom building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, where such deposits have been made under such scheme.";

(b) in sub-sections (1A) and (3), for the brackets, figures and word "(*xxvi*) and (*xxvii*)", the brackets, figures and word "(*xxvi*), (*xxvii*), (*xxviii*) and (*xxix*)" shall be substitute with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

33. Amendment of section 18.—In section 18 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1972,—

(*a*) in clause (i) of sub-section (1), for sub-clauses (*A*) and (*B*), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*A*) the net wealth assessed under section 16 as reduced by the amount specified in sub-section (1*A*), or

(*B*) the net wealth assessed under section 17, where assessment has been made under that section, as reduced by—

(1) the net wealth, if any, assessed previously under section 16 or section 17, or

(2) the amount specified in sub-section (1*A*), whichever is greater,";

(*b*) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1*A*) The amount referred to in sub-clause (*A*) and sub-clause (*B*)(2) of clause (i) of sub-section (1) shall be,—

(*a*) in the case of an individual, Rs. 1,00,000;

(*b*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, Rs. 2,00,000; and

(*c*) in the case of a company Rs. 5,00,000,".

34. Amendment of section 21.—In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (4), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) and in the proviso, the words, "in the case of an individual" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 5, in computing the net wealth for the purposes of this sub-section in any case, not being a case referred to in the proviso, any assets referred to in clauses (*iv*), (*xvi*), (*xxii*), (*xxiii*), (*xxiv*), (*xxv*), (*xxvi*), (*xxvii*), (*xxviii*) and (*xxix*) of sub-section (1) of that section shall not be excluded.".

35. Amendment of section 32.—In section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, in *Explanation II*, for the words "Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner referred to in the Income-tax Act or the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner" the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer referred to in the Income-tax Act shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972.

36. Amendment of Schedule.—In the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, in Part I—

(*a*) in Paragraph A,—

(i) for items (1) and (2), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

	Rate of tax
"(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family—	
(*a*) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000.	1 per cent of the net wealth;
(*b*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,000 *plus* 2 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 15,000 *plus* 3 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;
(*d*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 30,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(*i*) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit namely:—

(*A*) Rs. 1,00,000, in the case of an individual;

(*B*) Rs. 2,00,000, in the case of a Hindu undivided family;

(*ii*) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (A) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (B) of clause (i) of this proviso"

(*iii*) item (3) shall be re-numbered as item (2),

(*b*) in Paragraph B, for the word, brackets and figure "item (3)" wherever they occur, the word, brackets and figure "Item (2)" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER V

OTHER DIRECT TAXES

37. **Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.**—In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(*a*) in section 2, in clause (*xii*), for the words and figure "includes the transfer of any property deemed to be a gift under section 4", the words and figure "includes the transfer or conversion of any property referred to in section 4, deemed to be a gift under that section" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(*b*) section 4 shall, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from that day, namely:—

"(2) Where in the case of an individual being a member of a Hindu undivided family, any property having been the separate property of the individual has been converted by the individual into property belonging to the family through the act of impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family such property being hereafter in this sub-section referred to as the converted property, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force, for the purpose of computation of the taxable gifts made by the individual, the individual shall be deemed to have made a gift of so much of the converted property as the members of the Hindu undivided family other than such individual would be entitled to, if a partition of the converted property had taken place immediately after such conversion";

(*c*) in section 5, in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in clause (*v*), for the word and figures "section 88", the word, figures and letter "section 80G" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

(*ii*) in clause (*va*), in sub-clause (i) for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (6) of section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961", the words, brackets, letters and figures "clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

(*d*) In section 33, in *Explanation* II, for the words "Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner referred to in the Income-Tax Act or the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner" the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer referred to in the Income-tax Act shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Commissioner Tax Recovery Officer" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972;

(*e*) in section 45, after *Explanation* 2, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the exemption admissible under clause (*e*) in relation to gifts made by an institution or fund referred to in that clause shall not be denied merely on either or both of the following grounds, namely :—

(*i*) that, subsequent to the gift, any part of the income of the institution or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act;

(*ii*) that, under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, the exemption under section 11 of that Act is denied to the institution or fund in relation to any income arising to it from any investment referred to in clause (*h*) of sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act where the aggregate of the funds invested by it in a concern referred to in the said clause (*h*) does not exceed five per cent. of the capital of that concern".

38. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—

(*a*) in section 18, for the figures and brackets "2(44)", the figures, brackets, letter and word "2(43*B*) and (44)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972 ;

(*b*) for the Third Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* section 4]

Rates of surtax

Surtax shall be charged on the amount (hereinafter referred to as the chargeable amount) by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates, namely :—

(*i*) on so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed five per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule . 25 per cent;.

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the chargeable amount . . . 30 per cent.".

CHAPTER VI

INDIRECT TAXES

39. **Amendment of Act 32 of 1934**. The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as t Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule)

40. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, in the First Schedule,—

(*i*) for Item No. 1E, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"1E GLUCOSE AND DEXTROSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(1) Glucose in whatever form, including liquid glucose dextrose monohydrate and anhydrous dextrose

(2) Preparations of glucose and dextrose in which the reducing sugars expressed as anhydrous dextrose amount to more than eighty per cent. by weight.

(*ii*) after Item No. 1E, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"1F MAIDA— Ten paise per kilogram";

"Maida" means the product of wheat known commercially as maida obtained by milling cleaned, hard or soft wheat or blends thereof in a roller flour mill.

(*iii*) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Nine hundred and twenty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) for Item No. 11A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"11A. ALL PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM REFINING OF CRUDE PETROLEUM OR SHALE (WHETHER GASEOUS LIQUID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOLID IN FORM), NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED INCLUDING REFINERY GASES, LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASES, WAXES AND COKE—

(1) Mineral turpentine oil	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus one hundred rupees per metric tonne.
(2) Liquefied petroleum gas	Two hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.
(3) Others	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(*v*) after Item No. 11A as so amended, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

'11B. COMPOUNDED LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES, THAT IS TO SAY, LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES OBTAINED BY COMPOUNDING OF MINERAL OILS WITH ANY OTHER INGREDIENTS. — Twenty per cent *ad valorem.*

Explanation.—The expression "mineral oil" has the meaning assigned to it in *Explanation* 1 to Item No. 6.

11C. CALCINED PETROLEUM COKE — Twenty per cent *ad valorem.*

(*vi*) for Item No. 14AA, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"14AA. CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY;— — Ten per cent *ad valorem.*

(1) Calcium carbide.

(2) Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.

(3) Sodium hydrosulphite.

(4) Bicarbonate of soda.

(5) Bichromates of potassium or sodium.

(6) Hydrogen peroxide.

(7) Potassium permanganate.

(*vii*) for Item No. 14F, the following Item shall be subsituted namely:—

"14F. COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL OR OPIUM INDIAN, HEMP OR OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS OR NARCOTICS, NAMELY:— — Twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*;

(*i*) Preparations for the care of the skin including beauty creams, vanishing creams, cold creams, make up creams, cleansing creams, skin foods and tonics, face powders, baby powders, toilet powders, talcum powders and lipsticks.

(*ii*) Preparations for the care of the hair :—

(*a*) Hair lotions, creams and pomades.

(*b*) Perfumed hair oils.

(*c*) Shampoos whether or not contaning soap or detergent.

Explanation :— "Alcohol", "opium", "Indian hemp, narcotic drugs" and "narcotics" have the meanings, respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(*viii*) in Item No. 15, for the entry in the third column against sub-item 1 (2), the entry " Twelve and a half per cent *ad valorem* shall be substituted;

(*ix*) for Item No. 15A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

'15A. ARTIFICIAL OR SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS, AND ARTICLES THEREOF—

(1) Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials in any form, whether solid, liquid or pasty, or as powder, granules or flakes, or in the form of moulding powders, the following namely :— — Thirty per cent *ad valorem.*

(*i*) Condensation, Poly-condensation and Poly-addition prodcuts, whether or not modified or polymerised, including Phenoplasts, Aminoplasts, Alkyds, Polymides, Polyurethan, Polyallyl Esters and other Unsaturated Polyesters;

(*ii*) Polymerisation and Copolymerisation products including Polythylene and Polytetrahaloethylene, Polyisobutylene, Polystyrene, Polyvinyl chloride, Polyvinyl acetate, Polyvinyl Chloronacetate and other Polyvinyl derivatives, Polyacrylic and Polymethacrylic derivatives and Coumarone-Indene resins; and

(*iii*) Cellulose acetate (including di-or triacetate, Cellulose acetate butyrate and Cellulose propionate, Cellulose acetate-propionate, Ethyl cellulose and Benzyl cellulose whether plasticised or not, and plasticised Cellulose nitrate.

(2) Articles made of plastics, all sorts, including tubes rods, sheets, foils, sticks, other rectangular or profile shapes, whether laminated or not, and whether rigid or flexible, including layflat tubings and polyvinyl chloride sheets, not otherwise specified. — Thirty percent *ad valorem.*

(3) Polyurethane foam. . . . . Forty percent *ad valorem.*

(4) Articles made of polyurethane foam . . . . . Forty per cent *ad valorem.*

Explanation.—For the purpose of sub item (2), " plastics", means the various artificial or synthetic resins or plastic material included in sub-item (i).

(x) in Item No. 16A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Forty percent *ad valorem*" and "Twenty-five percent *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

(xi) after Item No. 22B, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

"22C LINOLEUM, THAT IS TO SAY, COVERING MATERIAL PREPARED. — Twenty percent *ad valorem.*

ON A BASE OF PAPER OR PAPER BOARD (INCLUDING FELT PAPER OR FELT PAPERBOARD) OR TEXTILE FABRICS BY IMPREGNATION OR COATING WITH LINOLEUM CEMENT.

22D ARTICLES OF READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL (KNOWN COMMERCIALLY AS READY-MADE GARMENTS), INCLUDING UNDER GARMENTS AND BODY-SUPPORTING GARMENTS BUT EXCLUDING ARTICLES OF HOSIERY, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER. — Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

22E TYPEWRITER AND SIMILAR RIBBONS, WHETHER OR NOT ON SPOOLS. — Ten per cent *ad valorem.*";

(xii) in Item No 23A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items(1) and (4), the entries "Fifteen per cent *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty per cent *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xiii) in Item No. 23B, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "Twenty per cent *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(xiv) after Item No.23C , the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

'23D MOSAIC TILES, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER. — Ten per cent. *ad valorem*';

Explanation.—For the purposes of this item, "mosaic tiles" means tiles known commercially as mosaic tiles.

(xv) in Item No. 27, after sub-item(*e*), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

(*f*) Containers made of aluminium. — Twenty- five per cent *ad valorem.*';

Explanation.—"Containers" means containers ordinarily intended for packaging of goods for sale, including casks, drums, cans, boxes, gas cylinders and pressure containers, whether in assembled or unassembled condition, and containers known commecrially as flattened or folded containers.

(xvi) after Item No 30A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely-:—

"30 B MOTOR STARTERS — Ten per cent *ad valorem.*";

(*xvii*) in Item No. 32, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Thirty per cent *ad valorem.*","Ten per cent *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty-five per cent *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xviii*) for Item No. 33, the following Item shall be substituted namely:—

"33 ELECTRIC FANS, ALL SORTS—	
(1) Table, cabin, carriage, pedestal and air circulator fans, of a diameter not exceeding 40·6 centimeters.	Six per cent. *ad volarem.*
(2) Those designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
(3) Not otherwise specified.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(*xix*) after Item No. 33D, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

"33E ELECTRICITY SUPPLY METERS—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

"Electricity supply meters" means meters for measuring and registering the amount of electricity consumed in ampere hours or multiples thereof, or the amount of electric energy consumed in watt hours or multiples thereof.

(*xx*) after Item No. 34, the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

'34 A PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF MOTOR VEHICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.	Ten per cent *ad valorem.*

Explanation.—The experssion "Motor vehilces" has the meaning assigned to it in Item No. 34

34 B WORKS TRUCKS, MECHANICALLY PROPELLED, USED FOR SHORT DISTANCE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS ,THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*';
(1) Forklift trucks.	
(2) Platform trucks.	

(*xxi*) after Item No. 37A, the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

"37B CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTORS.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
37C PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(*xxii*) in each of the Items Nos. 41 and 42, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two paise. each" shall be substituted;

(*xxiii*) Item No. 44 shall be omitted;

(*xxiv*) for Item No. 46, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

'46 METAL CONTAINERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*';

Explanation.—The expression "'containers" has the meaning assigned to it in the *Explanation* to Item No. 27.

(*xxv*) after Item No. 48, the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

'49 ROLLING BEARINGS, THAT IS TO SAY, BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS, ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
50 WELDING ELECTRODES, ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
51 COATED ABBRASIVES AND GRINDING WHEELS, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER ,THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
(1) Natural or artificial abbrasive powder or grain on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paper board or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up.	

(2) Grinding wheels and the like (including grinding, sharpening, polishing trueing and cutting wheels, heads, discs and points), of natural stone (agglomerated or not), of agglomerated natural of artificial abrasives, or of pottery, with or without cores, shanks, sockets, axles and the like of other materials, but not mounted on frame-works, segments and other finished parts of such wheels, of natural stone (agglomerated or not), of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of pottery.

Explanation.—The expression "grinding wheels and the like" and "segments and other finished parts of such wheels" shall mean those used on machine tools, electro-mechanical or pneumatic hand tools, for the trimming, polishing, sharpening, trueing or cutting of metals, stone, glass, plastics, ceramics, rubber, leather, mother of peral, ivory and the like.

52	BOLTS AND NUTS, THREADED OR TAPPED, AND SCREWS OF BASE METAL OR ALLOYS THEREOF, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

Explanation.—The expression "bolts and nuts, threaded or tapped, and screws" used in this item shall include bolt-ends, screw studs, screw studing, self-tapped screws, screw hooks and screw rings.,

53	ZIP OR SLIDE FASTENERS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
(1)	Zip or Slide Fasteners.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2)	Parts of Zip or Slide Fasteners.	Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
54	PRESSURE COOKERS—	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*

"Pressure Cookers" means enclosed cooking vessels for use with an external heat source, capable of maintaining working steam pressure, known commercially as pressure cookers.

55	VACUUM FLASKS AND OTHER VACUUM VESSELS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
(1)	Vacuum Flasks and other vacuum vessels.	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2)	Parts of vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels. . .	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
56	PLAYING CARDS	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
57	CAMPHOR	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
58	MENTHOL	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
59	ELECTRIC INSULATING TAPES, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
60	ADHESIVE TAPES, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, INCLUDING CELLULOSE ADHESIVE TAPES AND PAPERBACKED ADHESIVE TAPES IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

41. **Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.** In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Ex ise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957:—

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", for the entry in the third column against sub-tem (2), the entry "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 19, for sub-item I(2), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Others—

(a)	Cotton fabrics, superfine.	25 paise per square metre.
(b)	Cotton fabrics, fine.	15 paise per square metre.
(c)	Cotton fabrics, medium-A	6 paise per square metre.
(d)	Cotton fabrics, medium-B	6 paise per square metre.
(e)	Cotton fabrics coarse.	4 paise per square metre.
(f)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified.	25 paise per square metre."

42. Amendment of Act 27 of 1958. In section 3 of the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, in sub-section (1) in the Table, for the entry in the second column against item 3, the entry "Five hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted.

CHAPTER VII

FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX

43. Extent and commencement. (1) The provisions of this Chapter extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

44. Definitions. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "aircraft" means any aircraft as defined in section 2 of the Aircraft Act, 1934, which s used (whether exclusively or not) for the carriage of passengers;

(b) "carrier" means the person or authority undertaking the carriage of a passenger on an internationa journey and includes any agent, representative or other person acting on behalf of such person or authority;

(c) "customs port" and "customs airport" means, respectively, a port or airport appointed as such under clause (a) of section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962;

(d) "fare" means the total amount of all charges of whatever nature (including charges, if any, for provision of food or accommodation) payable to the carrier by or on behalf of a passenger in respect of his international journey;

(e) "International journey", in relation to a passenger, means—

(i) his journey from the last customs port or customs airport of departure of the ship or aircraft in the territories to which this Chapter extends to a place outside India, and includes further journeys by such passenger outside India by the same or different carriers;

(ii) his journey from a place out side India to the first customs port or customs airport of arrival of the ship or aircraft in the said territories,

irrespective of wheather the journey commences or terminates at such customs port or customs airport.

(f) "passenger" means any person travelling on board a ship or an aircraft on an international journey except—

(i) a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship or aircraft on the business thereof;

(ii) a person on board the ship or aircraft either in pursuance of obligations laid upon the master, captain or other person in charge of the ship or aircraft to carry shipwrecked or distressed or other persons or by reason of any circumstances which neither the master or captain or other person in charge of the ship or aircraft nor the charter, if any, could have prevented or forestalled.

(g) "ship" means a ship used (whether exclusively or not) for the carriage of passengers.

45. Foreign travel tax.—(1) With effect from the date of commencement of this Chapter, there shall be levied and paid to the Central Government in respect of every international journey by a passenger, where the fare for such journey is paid or is payable in Indian currency, a tax (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the foreign travel tax) at the rate of twenty per cent. of the fare paid or payable by such passenger for such journey.

Explanation.—When a passenger performs an internatioal journey at a concessional rate or without being charged any fare, the fare ordinarily payable for the journey shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the fare payable by such Passenger.

(2) In accordance with rules made under this Chapter, the foreign travel tax shall be collected by the carries undertaking the carriage of the passengers as an additional to the fares payable by such passengers and shall be paid to the Central Government.

46. Power to exempt. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the Central Government may,—

(a) by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt, wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the notification, any class or classes of passengers or any category or categories of passengers under any such class from the payment of foreign travel tax if that Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the public interest :

(b) by order in writing, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt, wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the order, any passenger from the payment of

the said tax if that Government is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in the order, that it is necessary or expedient so to do, having regard to the special circumstances of his case and the purpose of his journey.

47. **Penalty.**—Any carrier contravening the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 45 and any person committing a breach of any rule or regulation made under this Chapter shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand rupees and such penalty may be adjudged by such authority and in such manner as may be specified in the rules made under this Chapter.

48. **Protection of action taken in good faith.**—No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government and no suit, Prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or authority of that Government for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Chapter or the rules and regulations made thereunder.

49. **Power to make rules.**—(1) The Central Government, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the assessment and collection of the foreign travel tax including the charges for collection payable to carriers, the authorities by whom adjudication of penalty & other functions under this Chapter are to be discharged the issue of notices requiring payment of such tax, the manner in which such tax shall be payable, the recovery of any such tax due to the Central Government in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue or in any other manner, and the procedure for claiming refund of any amount paid under this Chapter;

(b) the powers of authorities referred to in clause (a) to enter, inspect and search any ship or aircraft or any premises of a carrier and to examine any tickets, books of account, returns or other documents for the purpose of carrying out any duty imposed on any such authority by or under this Chapter :

Provided that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches shall, so far as they are applicable, apply in relation to searches under rules made under this clause ;

(c) the procedure for adjudication of penalty;

(d) appeal and revision in the case of any order made under this chapter, the manner in which and the time within which appeal may be preferred or application for revision may be made and the fees payable therefor;

(e) any other matter which is to be, or may be, provided for by rules under this Chapter.

50. **Power to make regulations.**—(1) The Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under section (3) of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consisten with this Chapter and the rules made thereunder, generally to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the returns and other particulars and information which carriers shall furnish, the authorities to whom and the intervals at which, such returns, particulars and information shall be furnished;

(b) supplemental matters arising out of any rule made by the Central Government under this Chapter.

51. **Rules and notifications to be laid before Parliament.**—Every rule made under this Chapter and ever notification issued under section 46 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or bothHouses agree that the rule should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

52. **Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.**—In the First schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substiuted, namely:—

"*Parcels*

For a weight not exceeding four hundred grams	One rupee.
For every four hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding four hundred grams	One rupee.".

53. Amendment of Act 47 of 1961.—In the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, in section 30, for the words "nine accounting years", the words "fourteen accounting years" shall be substituted.

54. Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Ltd. to be exempt for a certain period from liability to pay income-tax and surtax.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private, Ltd. (a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956) shall not be liable to pay any tax, under either of the two Acts first mentioned, on its income, profits or gains for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971 and for the nine previous years next following that previous year.

55. Repeal.—Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1971 is hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 39, 40, 41 and 42 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragaph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or un-registered firm or other association of person or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridicial person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living members of the family,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of incometax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income excees Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*,
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*), or, as the case may be, clause (*b*) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of Income-Tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52·5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of Income-Tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent.;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income.

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for its purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company —		
(a) where the person is resident—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securtities"	10 per cent.	Nil.
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free secutity)	20 per cent.	3 per cent.
(b) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	Income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 4·5 per cent. of the amount of the income *or* Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	15 per cent.	2·25 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "interest on securities"	20 per cent.	Nil.
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	22 per cent.	Nil.
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24·5 per cent.	Nil.
(*ii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	Nil.
(*iii*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	Nil.
(*iv*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free secutity	44 per cent.	Nil.
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	Nil.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing advance tax"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates :—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies—

Rates of Income tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent of the amount by which th total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972 satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 — 10 per cent. ;

(*b*) in any other case — 15 per cent. ;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which thc total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts namely: —

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a), or, as the case may be, cluase (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph 'registered firm' includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax. Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinfore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

	(i) on the that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52·5 per cent.;
7	(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 — 45 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 — 55 per cent of the total income;

(2) where the compnay is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,00 — 55 per cent.;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income- 60 per cent.;

(ii) in any other case — 65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the otal income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company of its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement hain eiher case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent. ;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 70 per cent.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 39)

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(i) In Items Nos. 1(1), 39(2), 46(6), 58(1), 73(15) (*a*), 73, (15) (*b*), 75(4), 75(9), 75(10), 75(11), 75(12), 75(12A), 75(14), and 75(15), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "100 per cent. *ad valorem.* "shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 5(2), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entries "100 per cent. *ad valorem.*" "and "90 per cent . *ad valorem.* "shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 9 (3), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns against sub-item (a), the entries "Rs. 60 per kilogram." and 'Rs. 60 per kilogram less 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.* "shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iv) in Items Nos. 75(2), 75(3) and75(13), for the entries against each of them in the fourth and fifth columns, the entries "100 per cent. *ad valorem.* "and "92½ per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(i) in Item No. 75(18), for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (b) (ii), the entry "100 per cent *ad valorem.* shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 87C, for the entry in the fourth column agianst sub-item (i), the entry "30 per cent. *ad-valorem.*" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

Y.B. CHAVAN.

NEW DELHI;

The 28th May, 1971.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 3(20)-B/71, dated the 28th May, 1971 from Shri Y.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.)

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117 (1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 28th May, 1971.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2 read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax, including surcharges where applicable, is to be levied on incomes chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72. Further it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1971-72 from income subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be computed and tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1971-72.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1971-72.—The rates of income-tax (including surcharges) in the case of non-corporate tax-payers on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72 are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act., 1970 for the purpose of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1970-71. Similarly, in the case of corporate tax-payers, the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72 are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970 for the purposes of computing "advance tax' payable by companies during the financial year 1970-71. These rates have benen specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Rates for the deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1971-72 from incomes other than "Salaries" Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharges where applicable is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1971-72 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act. These rates vary in certain respects from the rate specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970 for deduction of tax at source from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities during the financial year 1970-71. In the case of income by way of interest on security (not being interest on a tax free security) or dividends payable to a resident other than a company during the financial year 1971-72, tax will be deductible at the rate of 23 per cent, (which is made up of basic income-tax of per cent. and surcharge of 3 per cent.), 20 as against 22 per cent during 1970-71. In the case of incomes (other than interest on a tax-free secutity) payable to a non-resident other than a company during the financial year1971-72, tax will be deductible at the minimum rate of 34.5 per cent made up of income-tax of 30 per cent. and surcharge of 4.5 per cent.), as against 33 per cent. formerly. However in the case of interest on a tax free security payable to a non-corporate non-resident, the rate for deduction will be 17.25 per cent. made up of income-tax of 15 per cent. and surcharges of 2.25 per cent.), as against 16.5 per cent. formerly. In respect of dividends payable by any domestic company on shares in that company held by a foreign company, tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1971-72 at the uniform rate of 24.5 per cent. The concessional rate of 14 per cent. formerly applicable in respect of dividends paid to a foreign company by a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority Industry has been discontinued.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1971-72.—Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act and also the rates at which advance tax is to be computed and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financialy ear 1971-72. These rates are the same as those specified in the Bill for the assessment of income liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72 except in regard to the rate of surcharge on the income-tax in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and other categories of non-corporate taxpayers including co-operative societies and local authorities, as also the rate of special surcharge in the case of registered firms. The rate of surcharge in these cases and the special surcharge in the case of registered firms is proposed to be increased from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. except in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and associations of persons, etc., having a total income not exceeding Rs. 15,000. In the latter type of cases the rate of surcharge will continue at 10 per cent.

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and companies, the rates of tax specified in Part III of the First Schedule for the computation of "advance tax" are the same as those specified in Part I for the purpose of levy tax on income assessable for the assessment year 1971-72.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 2 of the income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute a new clause for existing clause (17) of section 2, relating to the definition of "company". Under clause (17) as substituted, the term "comapny" will include, besides any Indian company, anybody corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India. The term will also include any institution, association or body which is or was assessable or was assessed under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or the Income-tax Act, 1961 as a company for any assessment year up to and including the assessment year 1970-71. Further as under the existing definition, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to declare, by general or special order, that any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian shall be treated as a company for the purposes of the Income-tax Act. This power of the Board is now being specifically made exercisable even in relation to a past assessment year and the declatation will have effect for any assessment year or years specified therein.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (18) of section 2, relating to the definition of the term "company in which the public are substantially interested". Under one of these amendments, a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, will be regarded as a company in which the public are substantially interested. Under the other amendment, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to direct that a company having

to shares capital shall be treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested. Such direction will be made by the Board having regard to the objects of the company, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations. Any such direction may be made by the Board even in respect of past year, and it will have effect for the assessment year or years specified therin.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (26) of section 2, relating to the definition of the term "Indian company". Under the proposed amendment, the term "Indian company' will include a corporation established by or under Central, State or Provincial Act and having its registered or principal office in India, and also any institution, association or body which is declared by the Board to be a company under clause (17) of section 2, where the principal office of the institution, association or body is in India.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert a new clause (43B) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act, defining "Tax Recovery. Commissioner", with effect from 1st January, 1972. Under the new clause, a Tax Recovery Commissioner is being defined as a Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who may be authorised by the Central Government, by general or special notification in the Official Gazette, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Commissioner.

Clause 4 seeks to make certain amendments in section 10 of the Income-tax Act, relating to exemption from tax of certain incomes.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend section 10(20) relating to exemption from tax of certain incomes of a local authority. Under the amendment, income derived by a local authority from the supply of water or electricity outside its own jurisdictional area will also be exempt from income-tax. The amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1972 and will be applicable for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend section 10(26A) so as to revive the exemption from tax which was available in the case of persons resident in the district of Ladakh (other than Government servants) up to and including the assessment year 1969-70, for a further period of 5 years, *i.e.*, for the assessment years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The exemption is being made available with retrospective effect even in the case of Government servants resident in Ladakh who were not within the or purview of the old provision.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 11 of the Inconme-tax Act relating to exemption from income-tax of income from property held under trust for charitable of religious purposes. Under the amendment, a new sub-section is sought to be inserted retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, *i.e.*, the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The new sub-section seeks to provide that where a capital asset being property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious prurposes is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration for the transfer (that is the full value of the consideration as reduced by the expenditure incurred wholly & exclusively in connection with the transfer) is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held, the capital gain arising from the transfer shall be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes. Where the whole of such net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the entire amount of the capital gain shall be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes, while in a case where only a part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring the new capital asset, the amount, if any, by which the cost of acquisition of the new asset exceeds the aggregate of the cost of acquisition of the capital asset transferred and the cost of any improvement to such asset, will be regarded as having been applied to such purposes.

In a case where the asset forms part of property held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes, a proportionate amount of the capital gain will be regarded as having been applied to such purposes.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 13 of the Income-tax Act, relating to forfeiture of the exemption from income-tax by charitable and religious trusts in certain cases. The amendment is of a clarifying nature.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 16 of the Income-tax Act, relating to deductions in computing income under the head "Salaries ". Under the amendment the standard deduction for expenditure on travelling in computing income under the head "Salaries" in the case of a tax-payer owning a motor cycle, scooter or other moped and using it for the purposes of his employment is proposed to be increased from Rs. 60 per month to Rs. 75 per month; and in the case of salaried tax-payers who do not own a motor car or a motor cycle, scooter or other moped it is proposed to be increased from Rs. 35 per month to Rs. 50 per month. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will be applicable for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act, relating to the special deduction in computing the taxable profits of a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India. Under the amendment, the special deduction will be available also to a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for agricultural development in India. The deduction will be in an amount up to 25 per cent. of the profits carried to a special reserve account in the case of a financial corporation having a paid-up share capital up to Rs. 3 crores, and 10 per cent. of the profits in the case of any other financial corporation. As under the existing provision, the benefit of the deduction will be available only where the corporation, is, for the time being, approved by the Central Government for this purpose. The aggregate amount of the deduction over a period of years will not, however exceed the amonut of the paid-up capital, as under the existing provision. The extensive of the provision in section 36(1J(viii) to financial corporations engaged in

providing long-term finance for agricultural development in India will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly be applicable for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 9 seeks to amend section 40 of the Income tax Act under which certain amounts are not deductible in computing the profits and gains of business or professions

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), sub-clause (v) of clause (a) of section 40 is being omitted with effect from Ist April, 1972. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new sub-section (5) in section 40 A of the Income-tax Act under clause 10 of the Bill.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend section 40(c) under which expenditure incurred by a company on the provision of any remuneration or benefit or amenity to directors, persons who have a substantial interest in the company and their relatives and the expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the company which are used by such persons for their own purposes or benefit is not allowed as a deduction to the extent such expenditure or allowance is, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, excessive or unreasonable. Under the amendment the deduction on account of such expenditure of allowance will be further subject to an overall ceiling limit of Rs. 72,000 in respect of any one director' or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of a director or of such person.

These amendments will come into force with effect from Ist April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 10 seeks to make certain amendments to section 40 A of the Income-tax Act under which expenses or payments are not deductible in certain circumstances.

The amendment under sub-clause (a) is of a drafting nature and is consequential to the insertion of new sub-sections (5) and (6) in section 40 A under sub-clause (b).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert two new sub-sections (5) and (6) in section 40 A. Under the new sub-section (5), expenditure incurred by an assessee on payment of salary to an employee will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits to the extent it exceeds an amount claculated at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment of the employee in India. Similarly, expenditure incurred by the assessee on payment of salary to a former employee, *i.e.*, an individual who ceases or ceased to be the employee of the assessee during the previous year or any earlier previous year, will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits to the extent it exceeds Rs. 60,000 for the year. For this purpose, "Salary" is being defined broadly on the lines of the provision in section 17 of the Income-tax Act subject to certain modifications. The expression "salary" will include wages; any annuity or pension; any gratuity, any fees, commissions or profits in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages; any advance of salary and the annual accretion to the balance to the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund in the extent it is chargeable tax. It will, however,not include perquisites and the sums transferred from the account of the employee in an unrecognised provident fund to a recognised provident fund.

The new sub-section (5) further imposes certain restrictions on the deductible amount of expenditure which, is incurred for providing any perquisities, whether convertible into money or not, to an employee or the amount of expenditure or allowance (such as depreciation allowance) in respect of assets used by an employee for his own purposes or benefit. The aggregate of the expenditure or allowance under these heads that can be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits will be limited to 20 per cent. of the amount of salary payable or an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 1000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment of the employee in India during the relevant previous years, whichever is less. For this purpose the expression "perquisite" is being defined to mean :—

(i) the value of rent-free accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee ;

(ii) the value of any concession in the matter of rent respecting any accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee ;

(iii) the value of any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate to the employee by the assessee ;

(iv) any sum paid by the assessee in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the employee; and

(v) any sum paid by the assessee whether directly or through fund, other than a recognised provident fund or any approved superannuation fund, to effect an assurance on the life of an employee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

It is being specifically provided that the following items will not be taken into account in computing the expenditure or allowance that would not be deductible under the new provision :—

(i) the value of home leave travel concession to Indian citizens or passage moneys or other assistance for proceeding to the home country on leave in the case of foreign nationals, which is exempt from tax as the income of the employee under the existing provisions in sections 10(5) and 10(6)(i) of the Income-tax Act ;

(ii) employers contribution to the employee's account in any recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund or for the employee's benefit to an approved gratuity fund;

(iii) expenditure incurred by a company for the purpose of promoting family planning amongst its employees.

It is being further provided that the limitation under the new sub-section (5) will not apply in the following cases :—

(i) payments to an employee in respect of any period of his employment outside India;

(ii) payments to foreign technicians who are entitled to exemption from tax on their remuneration under section 10(6)(vii) or section 10(6) (viia) of the Income-tax Act;

(iii) payments to any employee whose income chargeable under the head "Salaries" does not exceed Rs. 7,500.

Under the new sub-section (6) expenditure incurred by an assessee on payment of fees for services rendered by a person who at any time during the twenty-four months immediately preceeding the relevant previous year was his employee will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits of the assessee to the extent it exceeds Rs. 60,000. In a case where the assessee also incurs in relation to such person, any expenditure on payment of a salary referred to in sub-section (5)(a)(i), the deduction in respect of the expenditure on payment of fees and that on payment of salary will be limited to Rs. 60,000 in the aggregate.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 11 seeks to omit, with effect from the 1st April, 1972, section 54A of the Income-tax Act, relating to relief of tax on capital gains in the case of individuals of foreign nationality and foreign companies which hold investments in the shares of an Indian company. The relief will not, therefore, be available for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to omit sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of section 58(1). This amendment is consequential to the omination of sub-clause (v) of clause (a) of section 40 of the Income-tax Act under clause 9 of the Bill.

Clause 13 seeks to amend sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act, relating to computation of partner's share in the income of a firm. Under the amendment to sub-section (1), the tax payable by an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act will be allowed as deduction in computing the partner's share in the Income of the firm. The amendment to sub-section (4) is of a verbal nature and is for harmonising the wording of the sub-section with the wording of the amendments to sub-section (1). These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1971 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years.

Caluse 14 seeks to amend section 80 A of the Income-tax A ct, relating to certain deductions to be made in computing the total income. The amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 80 L, 80 MM, 80 N and the substitution of a new section for the existing section 80 O under clauses 17,19, 20 and 21 of the Bill.

Clause 15 seeks to amend section 80 C of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.

Under the amendment proposed in sub-clause (a), the quantum of deduction from taxable income in respect of long-term savings through life insurance, provident fund, etc., in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will be varied so as to allow a deduction of the whole of the first Rs. 1,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50 percent of the next Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the remainder of the qualifying savings. This amendment will apply also in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli , Goa, Daman and Diu.

Under the amendment proposed in sub-clause (b), the monetary limit of the savings qualifying for tax relief in the case of individuals will be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. This revised monetary ceiling limit over the savings qualifying for tax relief will apply also in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals referred to in the preceding paragraph.

These amendments will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend seetion 801 of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from priority industries in the case of certain companies.

Under the amendment, the special deduction available to certain domestic companies of an amount equal to 8 per cent. of their profits from priority industries will stand reduced to 5 per cent. of such profits. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 80L of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc., in computing the total income of an assessee.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), the deduction under this section will be available only in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families. Under the amendments in sub-clauses (b) and (c), deposits made with co-operative societies by their members will also qualify for inclusion in the categories of financial assets income from which qualifies for deduction up to Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate under this section. The amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 80M of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), the deduction presently available to a foreign company with reference to dividends received by it from a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority industry will stand reduced from 80 per cent. to 65 per cent. of such dividends. Accordingly, foreign companies will hereafter be entitled to a deduction of 65 per cent. of the dividends received by them from all domestic companies.

The amendment in sub-clause (b) is consequential to the amendment of section 80L of the Income-tax Act under clause 17 of the Bill.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 19 seeks to make certain amendments to section 80MM of the Income-tax Act, relating to the deduction in the case of an Indian cmpany in respect of royalties, etc., received from Indian concerns.

Under the amended provision, the deduction of 40 percent. of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees etc., will be available not only to Indian companies but also to other resident assessees. However, in the case o an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction will be admissible only if the accoun of the assessee for the relevant previous year have been audited by a chartered accountant or other accountan who is qualified to audit the accounts of companies and the report of such audit in a form to be prescribed for the purpose duly signed and verified by such accountant is furnished along with the return of income. The deduction under this section, will be admissible only where the technical know-how or technical services are provided to the Indian concern under an agreement approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for the purpose. At present such approval has to be obtained from the Central Government.

The amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 1972 and will apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 20 seeks to make certain amendments to section 80N of the Income-tax Act, relating to exemption from income-tax of dividends received by an Indian company on shares allotted to it in a foreign company in consideration for the provision of technical know-how or technical services to the foreign company.

Under the amended provision, the deduction in respect of the whole of such dividends will be available not only to Indian companies but also to other resident assessees. The deduction will be admissible under this section only where the technical know-how or technical services are provided to the foreign company under an agrreement approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for this purpose and the application for such approval is made to the Board before the 1st October of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought.

The amendments will take effect from the 1st April, 1972 and will apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to substitute, with effect from 1st April, 1972, a new section for section 80O of the Income-ta Act, relating to deduction in respect of royalities, etc., received by an Indian company from a foreign company i consideration for providing technical know-how or technical services. Under section 80O as substituted, the deduc

tion of the whole of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees or similar payment will be available not only to Indian companies but also to resident assessees other than companies. However, in the case of an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction will be admissible only if the accounts of the assessee for the relevant previous year have been audited by a Chartered Accountant or other accountant who is qualified to audit the accounts of companies and report of such audit in a form to be prescribed for the purpose duly signed and verified by such accountant is furnished along with the return of income. Further, under the section as substituted, the deduction will be available in all cases where the technical know-how or technical services are provided outside India to a foreign Government or to a foreign enterprise, whether or not such foreign enterprise is organised as company. The deduction will be admissible under this section only where the technical know-how or technical services are provided to the foreign Government or enterprise under an agreement approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for this purpose and the application for such approval is made to the Board before the 1st October, of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 80P of the Income tax act, relating to the certain deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies. The object of the amendment is to secure that labour co-operative societies and fisheries co-operative societies engaged in the catching, curing, processing preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to their members will be eligible for exemption from income-tax in respect of the whole of their business income from such activities. This exemption will be available subject to the condition that the rules and bye-laws of the society restrict the voting rights to its members who contribute their labour or carry on the fishing or allied activities, any co-operative credit society which provides financial assistance it to and the State Government. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will, accordingly, be operative for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to amend section 80T of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies. Under the amendment, the deduction in respect of long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands will, in such cases, be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 5,000 *plus* 35 per cent. (as against 45 per cent. under the existing provision) ofthe amount by which such capital gain exceeds Rs. 5,000. In regard to long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets, the deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 5,000 *plus* 50 per cent. (as against 65 per cent. under the existing provision) of the amount by which the capital gain exceeds Rs. 5,000. These amendments will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to amend clause (iii) of section 86 of the Income-tax Act. Under the amendment, it is being made clear that the rebate of tax to which a partner of an unregistered firm is entitled under that provision in respect of his share in the income of the unregistered firm will not be available where the unregistered firm is assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183. This amendment is designed to bring the provision in section 86(iii) in line with the provisions of section 183(b) and the provisions of section 67 as proposed to be amended under clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 25 seeks to substitute a new section for section 115 of the Income-tax Act, relating to tax on capital gains in the case of companies. Under the section as substituted long term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands will, in such cases, be charged to tax at the rate of 45 per cent. (as against the existing rate of 40 per cent.) while capital gains relating to other assets will be taxed at the rate of 35 per cent. (as against the existing rate of 30 per cent.) The substitution will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and the new section will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 194 A of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax from interest other than 'Interest on securities.' Under the amendment, no income-tax will be deductible at source from interest paid by co-operative societies on deposits made with them by their members.

Clause 27 seeks to make certain amendments to section 230A of the Income-tax Act which prohibits the registration of transfer of any immovable property (not being agricultural land valued at more than Rs. 50,000 unless a certificate by the Income-tax Officer has been produced before the registering authority to the effect that the transferor of such property has paid or made satisfactory provision for payment of all existing liabilities under certain direct taxes enactments or that the registration of the document will not prejudicially affect the recovery of such liabilities. Under sub-clause (a), the section is being amended to cover transfers of agricultural land and also liabilities under the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

Under sub-clause (b) a new sub-section (3) is proposed to be inserted in the section to confer power on the Central Board of Direct Taxes to exempt, by notification in the Official Gazettee and for reasons to be recorded in writing, any institution, association or body or any class of institutions, associations or bodies from the requirement of obtaining a tax clearance certificate under the section.

The amendments will take effect from 1st October, 1971.

Clause 28 seeks to omit section 235 of the Income-tax Act, relating to relief to share-holders in respect of dividend paid by a company which has paid agricultural income-tax to a State Government on the income out of which the dividends are distributed. The omission will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and accordingly, the relief will cease to be available to shareholders from the assessment year 1972-73.

Clause 29 seeks to make certain amendments to the rules contained in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), a Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who is authorised to perform the functions of a Tax Recovery Commissioner will, in the discharge of his functions as such Tax Recovery Commissioner, be deemed to be acting judicially within the meaning of the Judicial Officers, Protection Act, 1850. Further, every Tax Recovery Commissioner shall have the powers of a Civil Court while trying a suit for the purpose of receiving evidence, administering oaths, enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (b), an appeal from any original order passed by a Tax Recovery Officer, being any gazetted officer of the Central Government or State Government who has been authorised by the Central Government under section 2(44) (iii) of the Income-tax Act to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, will, hereafter, lie to the Tax Recovery Commissioner instead of the revenue authority to which appeals, ordinarily, lie against the order of a Collector under the law relating to land revenue of the State concerned. Appeals against orders passed, before the date of appointment of a Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of any area, by any Tax Recovery Officer (including State Revenue Officers) for that area or any area included in that area will also lie to the Tax Recovery Commissioner, and not to the appellate authority of the State Government. Further, the appeals pending on that date with the State Government authorities in respect of any area wherein the work of recovery of taxes has been taken over by Tax Recovery Officers of the Central Government, will stand transferred to the Tax Recovery Commissioners exercising jurisdiction over that area.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (c), the Tax Recovery Commissioners are being empowered to review orders passed by them under the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act for the purpose of rectifying any mistake apparent from the record.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (d), the power of the Board to make rules regulating the procedure to be followed by Tax Recovery Officers, etc., is being enlarged in order to enable the Board to define the areas within which the Tax Recovery Commissioners may exercise jurisdiction.

All these amendments will take effect from 1st January, 1972.

Clause 30 seeks to make certain amendments in the "List of articles and things" in the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

The amendment in sub-clause (a) is consequential to the amendment of section 80M of the Income-tax Act under clause 18 of the Bill.

Under the amendments in sub-clauses (b) and (c), the following items will be omitted from the list :—

(1) Aluminium (metal)—which is presently included in item (2) of the list.

(2) Motor trucks and buses, presently listed as item (10).

(3) Cement and refractories, presently listed as item (12).

(4) Soda ash, presently listed as item (14).

(5) Petro-chemicals, presently listed as item (18).

(6) Automobile ancillaries, presently listed as item (20).

Omission of these items will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 31 seeks to make certain amendments to section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 under which certain assets are included in the net wealth.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a) (i), the value of the assets transferred by an individual to his spouse or minor children after the end of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1971-72 for purposes of gift-tax Act will be included in the net wealth of such individual for the assessment year 1972-73 or any subsequent assessment year.

Under the amendments in sub-clauses (b) and (d), in a case where an individual converts his separate property into joint family property of the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member by impressing such property with the character of joint family property or by throwing such property into the common stock of the undivided family, he will be deemed to have transferred the converted property, through the family, to the members of the family for being held by them jointly. The share in the converted property, in so far as it is attributable to the interest of the individual, his spouse or minor children (other than married daughters) will be included in the net wealth of the individual himself. Further, in the event of a partial or total partition in the Hindu undivided family the share allotted to the spouse or minor children in the converted property will also be similarly included in the net wealth of the individual. This amendment will apply only in relation to conversions made after 31st December, 1969 and will be applicable for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (c), a new sub-section (7) is proposed to be inserted in section 4 under which a member of a co-operative housing society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society will be regarded as the owner of that building or part. It is also being provided that in determining the value of such building or part for purposes of inclusion in the net wealth, the value of any outstanding instalments of the amount payable by the assessee to the society towards the cost of such building or part (including the land appurtenant thereto) under the house building scheme of the society will be deducted.

The amendment in sub-clause (a) (ii) seeks to make a consequential change in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4.

These amendments will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 32 seeks to make certain amendments to section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, relating to exemption in respect of certain assets.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a) (i), jewellery will be excluded from the purview of the exemption in clause (viii) of section 5(1) retrospectively from 1st April, 1963. The amendment in sub-clause (a) (ii) seeks to add two provisos and two Explanations to the said clause (viii) with effect from 1st April, 1972. The first proviso seeks to exclude from the purview of clause (viii) furniture, utensils and other articles which though held for personal or household use of the assessee, are made of, or contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals. By virtue of the second proviso the exemption in respect of conveyances, *i.e.*, motor cars or other mechanically propelled vehicles, aircraft or boats, will be available only to the extent their value does not exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of twenty-five thousand rupees. Under the first Explanation, it is being made clear that for the purposes of the said clause (viii) and also clause (xiii) of section 5(1) (relating to exemption from wealth-tax of heirlooms other than jewellery), the term "jewellery" will include—

(a) ornaments made of goold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ; and

(b) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

The second Explanation defines the expression "conveyance".

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a) (iii), the exemption from wealth-tax presently available under clause (xx) of section 5(1) in respect of shares in new industrial companies for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production will not be available in respect of shares forming part of an initial issue of equity share capital made after 31st May, 1971.

Under the amendments in sub-clause (a)(iv) and sub-clause (b), shares in a co-operative society and the deposits made with the society by its members will be included in the categories or financial assets, investments wherein qualify for exemption from wealth-tax up to an aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000. Further, deposits made by a member of a co-operative housing society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house, building scheme of the society will be completely exempt from wealth-tax without being subject to any ceiling limit to the extent such deposits have been made under the house-building scheme of the society.

The amendments in sub-clause (a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and sub-clause (b) will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 18 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, relating to penalties for failure to furnish returns, to comply with notices and concealment of assets, etc.

This amendment is consequential to the prescription under clause 36 of the Bill of a unified schedule of rates of wealth-tax applicable to individuals and Hindu undivided families, which does not contain any slab of net wealth on which the rate of wealth-tax chargeable is nil.

Clause 34 seeks to amend sub- section (4) of section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, relating to assessment of discretionary trusts.

The amendment in sub-clause (a) is consequential to the prescription under clause 36 of the Bill of a unified schedule of rates of wealth-tax applicable to individuals and Hindu undivided families.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (b), in computing the net wealth of a discretionary trust, the exemption in respect of investments in the following categories of financial assets specified in section 5 (1) will not be allowed :—

(a) deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified for purposes of section 5(1)(xv):

(b) investments in small savings securities of the Central Government, referred to in section 5(1)(xvi) including deposits in post office savings bank accounts and under the cumulative time deposit schemes ;

(c) securities of the Central or State Governments generally, referred to in section 5(1)(xxii) ;

(d) shares in Indian companies referred to in section 5(1)(xxiii) ;

(e) approved debentures of co-operative societies etc., referred to in section 5(1)(xxiv)

(f) units in the Unit Trust of India referred to in section 5(1)(xxv) ;

(g) deposits with banking companies, co-operative banks, co-operative land mortgage banks and land development banks, referred to in section 5(1)(xxvi) ;

(h) deposits with approved financial corporations referred to in section 5(1)(xxvii) ;

(i) shares in co-operative societies referred to in section 5(1)(xxviii) ; and

(j) deposits with co-operative societies, by their members, referred to in section 5(1)(xxix).

This amendment will, however, not be appli cable in cases referred to in the proviso to section 21(4).

These amendments will come into force from 1st April, 1972 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 35 seeks to amend, with effect from 1st January, 1972, section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, relating to the mode of recovery.

The amendment is consequential to the amendment made in the Income-tax Act, 1961 under clause 3(d) of the Bill.

Clause 36 seeks to make certain amendments to the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, relating to rates of wealth tax.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), the Rate Schedule of ordinary wealth-tax applicable in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will be as follows :—

on the first Rs. 5,00,0 00 of net wealth	1 per cent.
on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2 per cent.
on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	3 per cent.
on the balance of the net wealth, *i.e.* net wealth in excess of Rs. 15,00,000 .	8 per cent.

However, no wealth-tax will be payable in a case where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit :—

(i) in the case of an individual	1,00,000
(ii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family	2,00,000

Further, it is being provided, by way of marginal relief, that the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the abovementioned exemption limit.

The amendment in sub-clause (b) seeks to make certain consequential changes in the Schedule.

The above amendments will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause, 37 seeks to make certain amendments in the Gift-tax Act, 1558. Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend the definition of "gift" in clause (xii) of section 2. This amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 4 of the Gift-tax Act under sub-clause (b).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend section 4 of the Gift-tax Act under which certain transfers are deemed to be gifts for the purposes of that Act. Under the amendment, in a case where a member of a Hindu undivided family converts his self-acquired property into joint family property, he shall be deemed to have made in favour of the family a gift of so much of that property as the other members of the family would be entitled to, if a partition of that property had taken place immediately after such conversion of the property. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to make certain amendments to section 5 of the Gift-tax Act. relating to exemption in respect of certain gifts. These amendments are of a clarifying nature and will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1968.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend, with effect from 1st January, 1972 section 33 of the Gift-tax Act, relating to the mode of recovery. The amendment is consequential to the amendment made in the Income-tax Act, 1961 under clause 3(d) of the Bill.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to amend section 45 of the Gift-tax Act which, *inter alia*, excludes from the purview of the Gift-tax any gifts made by an institution or fund the income whereof is exempt from income-tax under section 11 of the Income-tax Act. Under the amendment, a charitable institution or fund will not forfeit exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because (a) subsequent to the gift, any income of the institution or fund becomes chargeable to income-tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act, relating to the application of income during the accounting year itself; or (b) the institution or fund forfeits exemption in respect of a part of its income which arises from investments made in a concern in which the founder of the institution or fund or his relatives have a substantial interest, where the aggregate of the funds invested by the institu ion or fund in such a concern does not exceed 5 per cent. of the capital of that concern. The amendment shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from 1st April, 1971 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to make certain amendments to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend section 18 of that Act relating to the application of certain provisions of the Income-tax Act for purposes of surtax. The amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new clause (43B) in section 2 of the Income-tax Act under clause 3(d) of the Bill. This amendment will come into force on 1st January, 1972.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute a new Schedule for the existing Third Schedule to the Companies (Profits), Surtax Act, which sets out the rates of surtax. Under the Schedule as substituted, surtax will be charged on the amount by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates:—

(i) on the amount of such excess up to 5 per cent. of the amount of the capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule . . . . . 25 per cent.

(ii) on the balance of the excess . . . . . 30 per cent.

This amendment will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 39 read with the Second Schedule, seeks to raise the rates of basic import duty on—

(i) Horses of a value exceeding Rs. 2,000 each;

(ii) Ivory unmanufactured;

(iii) Cloves;

(iv) Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles;

(v) Staple fibre;

(vi) Asbestos manufacturers, not otherwise specified;

(vii) Batteries for motor vehicles and parts thereof;

(viii) Motor cycles and motor scooters and parts and accessories thereof;

(ix) Motor omnibuses imported completely assembled;

(x) Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and parts and accessories thereof;

(xi) Articles and parts thereof adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor vehicles other than motor cycles and motor scooters;

(xii) Certain articles of stores on board a vessel or aircraft.

Clause 40—

Sub-clause (i) seeks to levy excise duty on glucose and dextrose preparations.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to levy excise duty on maida.

Sub-clause (iii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on motor spirit.

Sub-clause (iv) seeks to raise the duty on mineral turpentine oil and to change the basis of assessment of liquefied petroleum gas from value to weight.

Sub-clause (v) seeks to levy excise duty on compounded lubricating oils and greases and on calcined coke.

Sub-clause (vi) seeks to levy excise duty on hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, potassium and sodium bichromates and bicarbonate of soda.

Sub-clause (vii) seeks to levy excise duty on lipsticks, perfumed hair oils and shampoos.

Sub-clause (viii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on soap manufactured with the aid of power, other than household and laundry soap.

Sub-clause (ix) seeks to amend the item relating to artificial and synthetic resins and plastics with a view towards clarification and to raise the rate of duty on polyurethane foam and articles made of polyurethane foam.

Sub-clause (x) seeks to raise the rate of duty on latex foam sponge and unhardened plates, sheets and strips of rubber, whether vulcanised or not, and whether combined with any textile material or otherwise.

Sub-clause (xi) seeks to levy excise duty on linoleum, ready-made garments and typewriter ribbons.

Sub-clause (xii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on sheet glass and plate glass, and glassware not otherwise specified.

Sub-clause (xiii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on tableware and certain non-specified articles of chinaware and porcelainware.

Sub-clause (xiv) seeks to levy excise duty on mosaic tiles.

Sub-clause (xv) seeks to amend the item relating to aluminium. The amendment is of a clearifying nature.

Sub-clause (xvi) seeks to levy excise duty on motor starters.

Sub-clause (xvii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on electric lighting bulbs and flourescent lighting tubes.

Sub-clause (xviii) seeks to raise the rate of duty on electric fans other than those of a diameter not exceeding 40·6 centimetres and to levy excise duty on electric fans designed for use in an industrial system.

Sub-clause (xix) seeks to levy excise duty on electricity supply meters.

Sub-clause (xx) seeks to levy excise duty on parts and accessories of motor vehicles, and on forklift and platform trucks.

Sub-clause (xxi) seeks to levy excise duty on cinematograph projectors and photographic cameras.

Sub-clause (xxii) seeks to raise the rates of duty on crown corks and on pilfer proof caps.

Sub-clause (xxiii) seeks to omit the Item relating to sparking plugs consequent on the new item referred to in sub-clause (xx).

Sub-clause (xxiv) seeks to amend the item relating to metal containers. The amendment is of a clarifying nature.

Sub-clause (xxv) seeks to levy excise duty on rolling bearings, welding electrodes, coated abrasives and grinding wheels, bolts and nuts, and screws, zip or slide fasteners, pressure cookers, vacuum flasks, playing cards, camphor, menthol, electric insulating tapes and adhesive tapes not otherwise specified.

Clause 41—

Sub-clause (i) seeks to raise the ceiling rate of additional excise duty (in lieu of sales tax) on cigarettes.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to raise the rate of additional excise duty (in lieu of sales tax) on cotton fabrics.

Clause 42 seeks to raise the ceiling rate of additional excise duty on refined diesel oils and vaporizing oil.

Chapter VII (containing clauses 43 to 51) provides for the levy of foreign travel tax in the case of international journeys by any ship or aircraft.

Clause 44 defines "carrier", "fare", "International journey", "passenger" and certain other expressions used in the Chapter.

Clause 45 provides for the levy and collection of the tax. The tax will be levied in respect of every international journey by a passenger leaving for, or arriving from, a place abroad, where the fare for such journey is paid or is payable in Indian currency. The tax is to be levied at the rate of twenty per cent. of the fare for such journey. The tax is to be collected by the carriers undertaking the carriage of the passengers as an addition to the fare payable by them and paid to the Central Government.

Clause 46 confers powers on the Central Government to grant exemptions (total or partial) from the payment of foreign travel tax.

Clause 47 provides for penalties and adjudication of penalties.

The other clauses of the Chapter deal with incidental and supplemental matters including the power of the Central Government to make rules and of the Central Board of Excise and Customs to make regulations.

Clause 52 seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 with a view to increasing the postage rates for Parcels.

Clause 53 seeks to amend section 30 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. The effect of this amendment will be that the Deposit Insurance Corporation will be exempted from tax on its income for a further period of five accounting years from its accounting year commencing on the 1st January, 1972.

Clause 54 seeks to exempt from tax the income of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Limited which is registered as a company under the Companies Act and is wholly owned by the Government. This exemption will apply for purposes of income-tax and surtax and will cover the income of the Corporation for the 10 accounting years commencing from its accounting year which is the previous year for the assessment year 1971-72.

Clause 55 seeks to repeal section 2 of the Finance Act, 1971.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Income-tax and other direct taxes

With a view to expeditious disposal of appeals against orders of Tax Recovery Officers it is proposed to vest the jurisdiction in respect of such appeals in Departmental Tax Recovery Commissioners. Accordingly clause 3(d) of the Bill seeks to insert a new definition of "Tax Recovery Commissioner" in section 2 of the Income-tax Act. Under this definition,Commissioners of Income-tax and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax may be authorised by the Central Government to exercise the functions of Tax Recovery Commissioners. The same officers will also function as Tax Recovery Commissioners for purposes of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (*vide* clause 35 of the Bill) the Gift-tax Act, 1958 [*vide* clause 37(d) of the (Bill)] and the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964[*vide* clause 38(a) of the Bill]. As a result of this, the work-load with the Commissioners of Income-tax will increase to some extent. To cope with this, for the present, it is envisaged that five additional posts of Commissioners of Income-tax will be needed in the existing scale of Rs. 1800-100-2000-125/2-2250. The expenditure on this account, together with that on complementary staff and incidental expenses on administration, is estimated at Rs. 5,20,000 for a full year as indicated below. Since, however, the intention is that the Tax Recovery Commissioners will take up their positions with effect from 1st January,1972, the additional expenditure during the current financial year will be of the order of Rs. 86,667, *i.e.* 1/6th of the expenditure for a full year.

	No. of posts	Annual expenditure	Cost
		Rs.	Rs.
A. Recurring Expenditure			
I. Officers			
Commissioners of Income-tax	5	27,768	1,38,840
Income-tax Officers (Headquarters)	5	8,496	42,480
II. Staff			
Supervisors (Grade II)	5	7,536	37,680
Stenographers (Senior Grade)	5	5,508	27,540
Stenographers (Junior Grade)	5	3,588	17,940
Upper Division Clerks	15	3,588	53,820
Lower Division Clerks	10	3,288	32,880
III. Incidental expenses			
Incidental expenses including class IV Staff —			1,29,480
B. Non-recurring Expenses			
Furniture, office equipment, etc.			35,00
	Total		5,15,660
	or say		5,20,000

INDIRECT TAXES

Clause 40 seeks to levy new excise duties on a number of articles such as compounded lubricating oils and greases maida, ready-made garments, motor vehicles parts, rolling bearings, zip fasteners, mosaic tiles, pressure cookers etc. Apart from these new levies, the enlargement of the tariff descriptions in respect of certain existing items like chemicals, electric fans, cosmetics, etc. will bring in more factories under excise coverage. Withdrawal of exemptions in the case of tractors for agricultural purposes, gases, etc., will also bring in many units into the dutiable sector.

These new levies and amendments made in the existing tariff and withdrawals of expemptions, will necessitate employment of additional staff not only in the field formations, but also in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch (Central Excise), the Directorate of Inspection (Central Excise), the Directorate of Drawback, the Directorate of Tax Research and the Secretariat. Following this expansion in the coverage of central excise tariff, it will be necessary—

(a) to strengthen the higher supervision over tariff classification and valuation of goods in the Collectorates of Central Excise where a larger number of staff will have to be employed in the executive, ministerial as well as higher supervisory grades and this would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 37·00 lakh

(b) to keep a close watch on the trends and patterns of production, consumption and price movement of new excisable goods which will necessitate augmentation of the Statistics and Intelligence Branch (Central Excise) in executive and ministerial grades and this would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 0·62 lakhs

(c) to strengthen the Regional Units of the Directorate of Inspection (Central Excise) and its headquarters with a veiw to deal more effectively with the procedural problems arising out of levies and this would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 0.93 lakhs

(d) to provide the necessary number of officers and staff in the Secretariat of the Board and Ministry including the Directorates of Drawback and Tax Research for dealing with increased work arising out of the new levies and this would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 2·45 lakhs

Total recurring expenditure Rs. 41·00 lakhs

Besides the above items of annual recurring expenditure, the following non-recurring expenditure will also have to be incurred:—

(a) Incidental expenses, contingencies, etc.	Rs. 2·00 lakhs	
(b) Furniture, office equipment, etc.	Rs. 2·00 lakhs	
Total non-recurring expenditure . .		Rs. 4·00 lakhs
Grand Total		Rs. 45·00 lakhs

FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX

So far as the enforcement of the provisions in Chapter VII relating to Foreign Travel Tax is concerned, it is proposed to utilise the existing machinery of the Customs and Central Excise Departments for the purpose. However, it will be necessary to incur expenditure towards payment of collection charges to the carriers, which will be determined by rules made under sub-clause (2)(a) of clause 49 of the Bill, in this behalf, and laid before Parliament in due course. The exact expenditure to be incurred (which is of a recurring nature) cannot be estimated at this stage but it is not likely to exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in a year. The provisions do not involve any expenditure of a non-recurring nature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 3(a) seeks to substitute a new clause for existing clause (17) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, relating to definition of "company". Under sub-clause (iv) of clause (17) as substituted, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to declare by general or special order that any institutin, association or body, whether incorporated or not, and whether Indian or non-Indian, will be treated as a company for the purposes of the Income-tax Act and this power, which is available to the Board under the existing clause (17), is now being specifically made exercisable even in relation to any such past assessment year or years as may be specified in the declaration. The declaration is ordinarily made only at the request of the institution, association or body and in the interest of uniformity of treatment, it is necessary to make the power exercisable even in relation to a past assessment year.

Clause 3(b) seeks to amend clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, relating to the definition of the term "company in which the public are substantially interested". Under new sub-clause (a) of the said clause (18), the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to direct that a company having no share capital shall be treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested. Such direction will be made by the Board having regard to the objects of the company, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations. Any such direction may be made by the Board even in respect of a past assessment year. This is necessary to remove practical difficulties in the assessment of companies having no share capital. The power conferred on the Board has to be exercised on the basis of the guidelines indicated in the provision.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 80MM of the Income-tax Act, relating to the deduction in the case of an Indian company in respect of royalty, etc., received from an Indian concern so as to enlarge the scope of that section to cover resident assessees other than companies. The deduction under the amended section will be admissible only where the accounts of the non-corporate assessee for the relevant previous year have been audited by a chartered accountant or other accountant who is qualified to audit the accounts of companies and the report of such audit, in a form to be prescribed by rules, is furnished along with the return of income.

Clause 21 seeks to substitute a new section for section 800 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of royalty, etc., received by an Indian company from a foreign company in consideration for providing technical know-how or technical services. As under section 80MM referred to above, the deduction under section 800 is also being extended to resident assessees other than companies subject to the condition that the accounts of such assessee for the relevant previous year are audited by a chartered accountant or other accountant who is qualified to audit the accounts of companies and the report of such audit, in a form to be prescribed by rules, is furnished along with the return of income.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 230A of the Income-tax Act which prohibits the registration of transfer of an immovable property unless a certificate by the Income-tax Officer has been produced before the registering authority to the effect that the transferor has paid or made satisfactory provision for payment of all existing liabilities under certain direct taxes enactments. Under sub-clause (e) of this clause, a new sub-section (3) is proposed to be inserted to confer power on the Central Board of Direct Taxes to exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any institution, association or body or any class of institutions, associations or bodies from the requirement of obtaining a tax clearance certificate under this section. The power of exemption under the proposed new sub-section (3) can be exercised only for proper reasons to be recorded in writing.

Clause 29 seeks to amend that part of the rules contained in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act which relate to appeals against orders of Tax Recovery Officers. The amendments are designed to provide for the exercise of powers under the rules by a Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who is authorised under new clause (43B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act to perform the functions of a Tax Recovery Commissioner. Clause 29(d) seeks to amend rule 92 of the rules contained in the Second Schedule so as to empower the Board to make rules regulating the procedure to be followed by Tax Recovery Commissioners and the areas within which they may exercise jurisdiction.

In Chapter VII relating to foreign travel tax, clause 49 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Chapter. The important matters in respect of which such rules may be made relate, *inter alia*, to the assessment and collection of the tax including the charges for collection payable to carriers, the specification of authorities competent to function under the Chapter, the procedure for adjudication of penalties, the recovery of amounts due by way of tax, the powers of authorities in respect of entry, inspection and search, and appeal and revision in the case of orders made under the Chapter. Clause 50 confers power on the Central Board of Excise and Customs to make regulations, consistent with the provisions of Chapter VII and the rules made thereunder, in respect of returns and other particulars and information to be furnished by carriers and supplemental matters. Clause 46 empowers the Central Government to issue exemption notifications in respect of any class of passengers or any category or categories of passengers under such class, as well as individual cases of passengers, in the public interest or, as the case may be, having regard to the special circumstances of any passenger and the purpose of his journey.

The aforesaid matters are all matters of procedure and administrative detail which it is not practicable to provide in the Bill itself. Moreover the powers conferred are intended to provide for a certain amount of flexibility. The delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen ral Government for the financial year 1971-72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax.

(Shri Y.B. Chavan
Vitta Mantri
Minister of Finance)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE PROVISIONS IN THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1971

(clauses referred to are clauses in the Bill)

Issued by the Vitta Mantralaya (Rajaswa Aur Bima Vibhag)
Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance).

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1971

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters :—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including surcharges where applicable)on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72; the rates at which tax is deductible at source during 1971-72 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries and other categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax act; and the rates for computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1971-1972.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with a view to raising additional revenue; providing greater incentives to savings and investment; widening the area of tax incentives for development of technical know-how and technical services both for export and use within India; imposing restraints on business expenses so as to reduce income disparities; providing tax reliefs in certain directions and removing anomalies and practical difficulties in certain cases; rationalising and simplifying some of the existing provisions; streamlining the work of recovery of arrears of taxes; and a few other matters.

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth tax Act, 1957, with a view to raising additional revenue and reducing disparities in the distribution of wealth; providing tax relief to members of co-operative housing societies,plugging the loophole in the law leading to tax avoidance through the medium of Hindu undivided families; and a few other matters.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act to plug the loophole for evasion of gift- tax through the device of converting separate property into joint Hindu family property, and for certain other matters.

(v) Amendment of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 so as to increase the rate of surtax at higher ranges of profitability.

(vi) Amendment of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 so as to extend the period of exemption from the income of the Corporation.

(vii) Exemption from tax of the income of the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation for 10-year period.

2. The Bill follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax as also in the other provisions of the tax laws should, ordinarily, be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of the past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs:

INCOME TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72.

3. In respect of the incomes of all categories of assessees (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the current assessment year 1971-72 , the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970 for the purpose of computation of advance tax,deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions, and computation of the tax payable in certain special cases during the financial year 1970-71. These rates already prescribed for the assessment year 1971-72 under the earlierFinance Act of 1971, which applied the relevant provisions of the Finance Act, 1970 to the financial year 1971-72 with certain modifications so as to bring these in line with the current provisions of the Income-tax Act. These modifications, which have also been incorporated in the present Bill, are the following :—

(i) It is being provided in sub-clause (3) of clause 2 of the Bill that in cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax applies, the tax chargeable for the assessment year 1971-72 shall be determined as provided in that chapter or in that section and with reference to the rates imposed under the Bill for the assessment year 1971-72 or the rates as specified in the said Chapter XII or section 164, as the case may be.

(ii) An Explanation is being added at the end of paragraph C of Part I of the First Schedule to make it clear that the rates of income-tax and surcharges prescribed in the case of registered firms for the assessment year 1971-72 will apply also in the case of an un-registered firm assessed as a registered firm under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act.

The modification at (i) is being made in the context of the provision made in section 164 of the Income-tax Act through the Finance Act, 1970, for charging tax on the income of a discretionary trust at the flat rate of 65% at the rate which would have been applicable if such income where the total income of an association of persons, whichever in higher. The modification at (ii) above is being made in the context of the amendment of section 183(b) of the Income -tax Act, by the taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, under which an unregistered firm may be assessed as a registered firm and subjected to the tax chargeable on registered firms at the rate specified in this behalf in the annual Finance Act and its partners charged to tax on their respective shares in the total income of the firm, where this course is beneficial to the revenue.

4. The rates of income-tax (including surcharges on income-tax for the assessment year 1971-72 in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, firms and other categories of non-corporate tax-payers have been specified in Paragraphs A to D of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill. The Table in Annexure A (page 66 of this Memorandum) shows the tax (including surcharge) payable at these rates in the case of individuals at selected levels of total income ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,00,000.

5. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies, the rates of income-tax on incomes assessable for the assessment year 1971-72 are laid down in Paragraphs E and F of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

II. *Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year* **1971-72** *from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities*

6. The rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1971-72 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions (i.e. Interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends, and other categories of non-salary income of non-residents) are set forth in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates differ from the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1970 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from such incomes during the financial year 1970-71 in certain respects as explained in the following paragraphs:

7. *Payments to residents other than companies.*—In the case of income by way of interest on securities (not being interest on a tax-free security) or dividends payable to resident recipients other than companies during the financial year 1971-72, tax will be deductible at the rate of 23%, made up of basic income-tax of 20% and surcharge of 3% (being 15% of the income-tax). This is higher than the rate at which tax was deductible in such cases during the financial year 1970-71, by 1%. The increase is being made in the context of the increase in the rate of surcharge on the income-tax in the case of non-corporate tax payable as explained in paragraphs 10 and 13 of this Memorandum.

8. *Payments of income to non-residents other than companies*:—In the case of income (other than interest on a tax-free security) payable to a non-resident other than a company, during the financial year 1971-72, tax will be deductible at the minimum rate of 34·5% made up of Income tax of 30% and surcharge of 4·5% being 15% of the Income tax. In respect of interest of a tax-free security payable to non-corporate non-residents, the rate for deduction will be 17·25%, made up of income-tax of 15% and surcharge of 2·25% (being 15% of the income-tax). These increases are also being made in the context of the increase in the rate of surcharge on the income-tax in the case of non-corporate tax payers as explained in paragraphs 10 and 13 of this Memorandum.

9. *Dividends payable by domestic companies to foreign companies.*—In the case of dividends payable by a domestic company on shares in that company held by a foreign company, tax will, thereafter, be deductible at source at the uniform rate of 24·5%. Formerly, a lower rate of 14% was applicable in cases where the dividend was payble to the foreign company by closely held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority industry. The special concession in respect of taxation of inter-corporate dividends in such cases is proposed to be discontinued by an amendment to section 80M of the Income-tax Act vide paragraph 83 of this Memorandum. In the context of this change, the special concessional rate of 14% in respect of dividends payable to a foreign company by a closely held India company mainly engaged in a priority industry is being discontinued, and the rate of 24·5% which has so far been applicable to other dividends paid to foreign companies by domestic companies, is being made applicable to all dividend payments by domestic companies to foreign companies.

III. *Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year* 1971-72.

10. *Individuals, Hindu Undivided families, etc.*:—The rate for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year 1971-72 also for computation of the advance tax payable during that year in the case of all categories of tax-payers, have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during 1971-72 from retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during 1971-72 on current incomes in special cases e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the current assessment year, etc. These rates are the same as the rates specified in Part I to the First schedule for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1971-72, except that the rate of surcharge on the income tax in the case

of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and other categories on corporate tax payers is proposed to be increased from 10% to 15% in all cases where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000. Where the total income is Rs. 15,000 or less, the rate of surcharge will be 10% as formerly. Further, in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 by a small amount, the surcharge leviable will be the lower of the following two quantities:—

(a) 15% of the income-tax, or

(b) the aggregate of —

(i) the surcharge which would be leviable if the total income were Rs. 15,000 only, and

(ii) 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

The operation of this marginal relief provisions may be illustrated by the following examples:—

EXAMPLE I

Total income: Rs. 15,100
Income-tax Rs. 1,373 (Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23% of Rs. 100)

Surcharge leviable Rs. 205·95
Under alternative (a) (15% of Rs. 1,373)
Under alternative (b) Rs. 175·00
(Rs. 135, being 10% of Rs. 1,350 which is the tax on a total income of Rs. 15,000 *plus* Rs. 40, being 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000).

As the surcharge calculated under alternative (b) is lower in amount, the surcharge leviable in this case will be Rs. 175 only.

EXAMPLE II

Total income: Rs. 15,200
Income-tax on Rs. 15,200. Rs. 1,396 (Rs. 1,350+23% of Rs. 200)

Surcharge leviable:
Under alternative (a) Rs. 209·40 (15% of Rs. 1,396)
Under alternative (b) Rs. 215·00 (Rs. 135+Rs. 80 being 40% of Rs. 200)

As the surcharge calculated under alternative (a) is lower than that under alternative (b), the surcharge leviable will be that under alternative (a) i.e. Rs. 209·40. The marginal relief provision will not, therefore, apply at this level, or above it.

11. The Table below shows, at selected levels of income of an individual, the comparative incidence of tax (including surcharge) at (a) the rates applicable during the financial year 1970-71 for purposes of computation of advance tax and deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" (which are being made applicable to incomes assessable or the assessment year 1971-72); and (b) the rates proposed in the Bill for computation of advanced tax and deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1971-72:—

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF TAX AT SELECTED LEVELS OF INCOME IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUALS

	Tax [including surcharge) at the rates applicable during the financial year 1970-71 Income as at (a) above]	Tax [including surcharge at the rates in the Bill for computation of advance tax and deduction of tax at source from "salaries" during 1971-72 Income as at (b) above]	Increase in tax
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,000	110	110	Nil
7,500	275	275	Nil
10,000	550	550	Nil

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12,500	1,018	1,018	Nil
15,000	1,485	1,485	Nil
20,000	2,750	2,875	125
25,000	4,400	4,600	200
40,000	12,100	12,650	550
50,000	18,700	19,550	850
60,000	25,300	26,450	1,150
70,000	33,000	34,500	1,500
80,000	40,700	42,550	1,850
90,000	48,950	51,175	2,225
1,00,000	57,200	59,800	2,600
1,50,000	1,01,200	1,05,800	4,600
2,00,000	1,45,200	1,51,800	6,600
2,50,000	1,91,950	2,00,675	8,725
3,00,000	2,38,700	2,49,550	10,850
5,00,000	4,25,700	4,45,050	19,350
10,00,000	8,93,200	9,33,800	40,600

12. The Table in Annexure B (pages 67 to 70 of this Memorandum) shows, in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered, firms, associations of persons, etc., the income-tax payable at the rates specified in the Bill for computation of advance tax and deduction of tax from the "Salaries" during the financial year 1971–72, on total incomes from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 20,00,000.

13. *Co-operative societies, registered firms and local authorities.*—In the case of co-operative societies and local authorities, the rates of income-tax specified, respectively, in paragraphs B and D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill for the purpose of computation of advance tax payable by them during the financial year 1971–72 are the same as the rates of income-tax specified, respectively, in Paragraphs B and D of Part I of the First Schedule for incomes assessable for the assessment year 1971–72. However, the rate of surcharge in these cases is being increased, from 10% of the basic income-tax to 15% as in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, etc. This increase will apply for the purpose of computation of advance tax payable by co-operative societies and local authorities during the financial year 1971–72. Likewise, in the case of registered firms also, the rate of special surcharge is being increased, from 10% to 15% of the aggregate of the basic income-tax and ordinary surcharge, for the purpose of computation of the advance tax payable by them during the financial year 1971–72. The rates of basic income-tax and ordinary surcharge in the case of registered firms remain unchanged and are set forth in Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule.

14. *Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies.*—The rates of income-tax in these cases specified respectively, in Paragraphs E and F of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill for the purpose of computation of advance tax payable by them during the financial year 1971–72 are the same as the rates of income-tax specified, respectively, Paragraphs E and F of Part I of the First Schedule for income assessable for the assessment year 1971–72.

(Clause 2 and the First Schedule)

IV. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT

MEASURES FOR RAISING ADDITIONAL REVENUE

15. *Long-term capital gains.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, long-term capital gains *i.e.*, capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset which is held for more than 24 months from the date of acquisition, are charged to tax on a concessional basis. In the case of tax-payers other than companies, the concession is allowed by deducting a specified proportion of the long-term capital gains in computing the taxable income of the tax payer. In the case of companies, lower rates of tax have been specified in respect of long-term capital gains. With a view to increasing the incidence to tax of long-term capital gains, the following modifications are proposed to be made in the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act:—

(i) *Tax-payers other than companies*:

(a) Long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein the deduction from the total income will be Rs. 5,000+35% of the amount of such gains over Rs. 5,000 (as against 45% under the existing law).

(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets—the deduction from total income will be Rs. 5,000+50% of the amount by which the gains exceed Rs. 5,000 (as against 65% under the existing law).

(ii) *Companies*

(a) Long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein—these will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 45% as against 40% under the existing law.

(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other assets—these will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 35% as against 30% under the existing law.

16. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph will become effective from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1972-73, *i. e.* in relation to capital gains derived during the financial year 1971-72 or any other accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1972-73.

[Clauses 23 and 25]

17. *Income from specified priority industries.*—Under the existing law, income derived by certain domestic companies from specified priority industries is charged to tax on a concessional basis. The priority industries specified for this purpose comprise—

(a) the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power;

(b) the business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act; and

(c) the business of any hotel where such business is carried on by an Indian company and the hotel is, for the time being, approved in this behalf by the Central Government.

The concessional taxation of profits from these industries is brought about by allowing a deduction of an amount equal to 8% of such profits in computing the total income of the domestic company. The incidence of tax on profits from priority industries is proposed to be increased to some extent, and the list of priority industries is also being shortened by the exclusion of some industries from it. The details of the proposed provisions are as under:—

(i) *Quantum of deduction from taxable income in respect of profits from priority industries.*—It is proposed to reduce the quantum of deduction admissible to a domestic company in respect of profits derived by it from a priority industry from 8% to 5% of such profits.

(ii) *List of articles and things relating to priority industries.*—The following items are proposed to be omitted from the list of articles and things relating to priority industries in the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act:—

(a) Aluminium (metal), which is presently included in item (2) of the list.

(b) Motor trucks and buses, presently listed as item (10).

(c) Cement and refractories, presently listetd as item (12).

(d) Soda ash, presently listed as item (14).

(e) Petro-chemicals, presently listed as item (18).

(f) Automobile ancillaries, presently listed as item (20).

18. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph will come into effect on 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 in relation to current incomes of the financial year 1971-72 or any other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clauses 16 and 30]

INCENTIVES FOR SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

19. *Deduction in respect of long-term savings in specified media.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is allowed in respect of long-term savings effected by certain categories of tax-payers out

of their income. In the case of an individual, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies on the life of the individual, his spouse or child, certain provident funds and superannuation funds and 10-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit accounts, qualify for tax relief. In the case of Hindu undivided families, long-term savings effected through insurance policies on the life of any member of the family qualify for tax relief. In the case of an assessee being an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, long-term savings through policies of life insurance or for deferred annuities on the life of any member of such association or body or on the life of any child of either member,as also through the Public Provident Fund and 10-year and 15-year Cumulative time Deposit Accounts, qualify for tax relief. The tax relief, in all cases, is allowed by deducting 60% of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying savings *plus* 50% of the balance of such savings in computing the taxable income of the assessee.With a view to providing a further incentive for effecting long-term savings, particularly by taxpayers in the lower and middle income brackets, the following changes are proposed to be made in the relevant provision.

(i) The quantum of the deduction in respect of long-term savings in computing the taxable income is proposed to be varied so as to allow a deduction of whole of the first Rs. 1,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50% of the next Rs. 4,000 plus 40%. of the remainder of such savings.

[This will mean that in the case of a person who saves Rs. 1,000 or less, the whole of such savings will be allowed as a deduction from his taxable income, as against 60% of such savings under the existing law. In the case of a person who saves more than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 the amount of the deduction will be higher under the proposed formula than at present. On a saving of Rs. 5,000, the quantum of the deduction will be the same as at present, namely Rs. 3,000. In respect of savings in excess of Rs. 5,000, the quantum of deduction will be less than at present.]

(ii) The monetary limit over the savings qualifying for the deduction is being increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 in the case of an individual and also in the case of a married couple governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

[The monetary limit of Rs. 30,000 presently applicable to the qualifying savings by a Hindu undivided family remains unchanged.]

20. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph will take effect from 1-4-72 for the assessment year 1972-73 in relation to current incomes of the financial year corresponding to it.

[Clause 15]

21. *Deduction in respect of income from specified financial assets.*—Under a provision introduced in the Income tax Act through the Finance Act, 1970, income derived by a tax-payer from investments in specified categories of financial assets is exempt from tax upto an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,000, which is deducted from the taxable income. The investments covered by this provision are (i) Government securities ; (ii) notified debentures; (iii) deposits under notified schemes of the Central Government; (iv) shares in Indian companies; (v)units in the Unit Trust of India; (vi) deposits with banking companies, co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and land development banks; and (vii) deposits with approved financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India. It is now proposed to modify this provision in certain respects as explained hereunder:—

(i) The deduction under this provision is being limited to individuals and Hindu undivided families only and will, therefore, not be allowed henceforth in the case of other categories of taxpayers, such as companies partnership firms, association of persons, etc.

(ii) Deposits with a co-operative society made by a member of the society are being included in the categories of financial assets specified in the provision. Accordingly, interest on such deposits will also qualify for the deduction under this provision, along with incomes derived from the financial assets already listed therein.

22. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph are being made effective from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1972-73 in relation to current incomes of the financial year 1971-72 or other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clauses 14 & 17]

MEASURES FOR ACHIEVING CERTAIN ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

23. *Exemption from tax in respect of Income of local authorities derived from the supply of water and electricity out side their own jurisdictional areas.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, a local authority is exempt from tax on its income under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" of "Income from other sources" as also on its income from a trade or business carried on by it which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service within its own jurisdictional area. Income derived by a local authority from the supply of a commodity or service outside its own territorial limits is, however, liable to tax. In order to encourage local authorities to supply drinking water and electricity to adjoining villages on an increasing scale, it is proposed to extend the scope of this exemption so as to cover income derived by a local authority from the supply of water or electricity outside its own jurisdictional area. Accordingly, income derive by a local authority from the supply of water or electricity outside its territorial limits will also be exempt from income-tax.

24. This provision is being made effective from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4 (a)]

25. *Special deduction in the case of certain financial corporations providing long-term finance for agricultural development in India.*—Under the Income-tax Act, financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India are entitled to a deduction, in the computation of their taxable profits, of amounts transferred by them out of such profits to a special reserve account up to a specified percentage of their total income. Where the financial corporation has a paid-up share capital not exceeding Rs . 3 crores, the special reserve may be up to 25 % of the current profits, while in the case of a financial corporation having a paid-up share capital exceeding Rs. 3 crores, the special reserve may be up to 10 % of the current profits. This deduction is available only where the financial corporation is approved by the Central Government for this purpose. The objective underlying this provision is to enable financial corporations to build up their internal resources at an accelerated pace and thus become independent of subventions from Government for financing their activities.

26. Certain financial corporations have recently been set up for the purpose of providing long-term finance for agricultural development in India. One such corporation is the Agrictultural Refinance Corporation which has been established under an Act of Parliament with a view to providing re-finance to co-operative and commercial banks for financing compact area schemes. Similarly, another corporation, called the Agricultural Finance Corporation, which is registered as a company, has been established as a consortium of major commercial banks in the country. With a view to encouraging these and similar other financial corporations, to build up their internal resources at a fast rate, it is proposed to extend to such corporations the same tax concession as is presently available, to financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India. Accordingly a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for agricultural development in India will be entitled to deduction, in the computation of its profits, of amounts carried to a special reserve account out of the current profits. The quantum of deduction will be the same as under the existing provision, namely, up to 25 % of current profits in the case of a financial corporation having a paid-up capital not exceeding Rs. 3 crores and up to 10% of the current profits in any other case. The aggregate of the deductions on this account over a period of years will not, however, exceed the amount of the paid-up capital, as under the existing provision. The concession in these cases will also be subject to the requirement of approval of the corporation by the Central Government as presently applicable in the case of financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development.

27. The above provision will be made effective from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 8]

28. *Withdrawal of tax relief on capital gains arising from the transfer of shares in Indian companies held by foreignationls and foreign enterprises in certain cases.*—Under an existing provisions in the Income-tax Act, foreign companies or individuals of foreign citizenship, holding investments in shares in Indian companies are entitled to relief from the tax chargeable on capital gains arising to them on the sale of such shares if the sale proceeds are re-invested within a period of 2 years in certain approved investments. The investments approved for the purpose of this provision comprise Government securities (including certain small savings securities of the Central Government) and ordinary shares of certain categories of public companies engaged in specified industries. This provision was introduced in the law in 1965,with a view to conserving our foreign exchange resources by encouraging foreign enterprises and foreign nationals to retain in India the sale proceeds of their investments in shares in Indian companies instead of repatriating such sale proceeds outside India.

29. In actual practice, the impact of this provision on our foreign exchange resources has been found to be minimal. There has also been a distinct improvement in our balance of payments position. In these circumstances, it is proposed to withdraw the above tax relief with effect from 1-4-1972. The tax relief under the existing provision will not, therefore, be available for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years. Accordingly, from 1972-73, foreign enterprises and foreign nationals will be charged to tax on the capital gains arising to them on the sale of shares held by them in Indian companies, regardless of whether the sale proceeds are invested in other assets in India or are repatriated outside India.

[Clause 11]

30. *Concessional taxation of royalties, commission, fees etc. received by an Indian company for provision of technical know-how or technical services to an Indian concern.*—Under an existing provision in the income-tax Act, an Indian company, deriving income by way of royalities commission, fees etc. from an Indian concern in consideration for the provision to the Indian concern of technical know-how technical services, is entitled to a deduction of 40 % of the amount of such income in the computation of its taxable income. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is approved by the Centra l Government on an application made in this behalf before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year. The objective of this provision is to encourage Indian companies to carry to research and development programmes and develop indigenous technical know-how.

31. It is now proposed to extend this tax concession also to cover cases where technical know-how or technical services are provided by resident non-corporate taxpayers, such as individuals, Hindu undivided families, partnership firms, etc. In order to avoid any possible abuse of the concession it is being provided that the concession would be available only if the accounts of the resident non-corporate taxpayer (not being a co-operative society) for the relevant accounting year have been audited by chartered accountant or any other accountant authorised in law to audit the accounts of companies and the taxpayer furnishes the report of such audit in a form to be prescribed in the Income-tax Rules along with his return of income.

32. The existing requirement of the grant of approval by the Central Government to the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided has, in actual practice, led to certain avoidable difficulties to the taxpayer and delays in obtaining such approval. It is now proposed to vest the power of granting approval, for the purpose of tax concession, in the Central Board of Director Taxes who would, where necessary, consult the concerned administrative or technical Ministries before taking a final decision.

33. The new provisions will take effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly supply to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years. As a transitional measure, it is being provided that the approval of the Board will not be necessary in the case of agreements which are approved for the purpose of the tax concession by the Central Government before 1-4-1972 and that the applications for such approval pending with the Central Government immediately before that date will stand transferred to the Board for disposal.

[Clauses 14 & 19]

34. *Exemption from tax of royalties, commission, fees etc. received by an Indian company for provisions of technical know-how or technical services to foreign enterprises.*—Under another provision in the Income-tax Act, an Indian company deriving income by way of royalties, commission, fees, etc. from a foreign company, in consideration for the provision to the foreign company of technical know-how or technical services is exempted from taxation in India on the whole of such income. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is approved by the Central Govrnment before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year. The objective of this provision is to encourage Indian companies to develop technical know-how and make it available to foreign companies so as to augment our foreign exchange earnings and establish a reputation for Indian technical know-how in foreign countries.

35. The tax concession referred to in the preceding paragraph is presently available only where the foreign concern to which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is a "company" and is declared as such by an order of the Board under the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act. It has been found that Indian concerns have been providing technical know-how not only to foreign companies but also to foreign Governments, public utilities, etc. Although in these cases, the supply of technical know-how to the foreign enterprise results in the export of Indian know-how and adds to the foreign exchange earnings, the Indian company which undertakes this work is not entitled to the tax concession. Further, the tax concession is not presently available where the technical know-how or services are provided by a non-corporate taxpayer.

36. It is now proposed to extend this tax concession also to cover cases where technical know-how or tecrhnical services are provided by resident non-corporate taxpayers, such as individuals, Hindu undivided families, patnership firms, etc., and to make this concession available in all cases where the technical know-how or technical services are provided to a foreign Government or a foreign enterprise, regardless of whether the foreign enterprise is a corporate body or not. In order, however, to avoid any possible abuse of the concession, it is being provided that in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers, other than co-operative soceities, the concession would be available only if the accounts of the taxpayer for the relevant accounting year have been audited by a chartered accountant or any other accountant authorised in law to audit the accounts of companies and a report of such audit in a form to be prescribed for this purpose is furnished along with the return of income.

37. In order to remove certain practical difficuties in the operation of the existing provision, the power to accord approval to the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is being vested in the Central Board of Direct Taxes instead of the Central Government at present. Further, the present requirement that the approval to the agreement should be obtained before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year is being replaced by the requirement that the application for the grant of such approval should be made to the Board before that date. The date on which the approval is actually granted will, therefore, no longer be material if the relevant application is made within the time allowed.

38 The new provisions are being made operative from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years. As a transitional measure, it is being specifically provided that the approval of the Boardwill not be necessary in a case where the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is approved for the purpose of the tax concession by the Central Government before 1-4-1972 and that the applications pending with the Central Government immediately before that date will stand transferred to the Board for disposal.

[Clauses 14 & 21]

39. *Exemption from tax of dividends received by an Indian commany on shares allotted to it in a foreign company for the provision of technical know-how or technical services to the foreign company.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, an Indian company deriving income by way of dividends on shares allotted to it in a foreign company in consideration for the provision of technical know-how or technical services to such foreigh company is exempted from tax in India on the whole of such dividend income. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided to the foreign company is approved by the Central Government before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year. The objective of this provosion is to encorrage Indian companies to develop technical know-how and make it available to foreign companies so as to augment our foreign exchange resources and establish a reputation for India technical know-how in foreign countries.

40. Presently, the tax concession is available only in a case where the technical know-how or technical services are provided to a foreign company by an Indian company and the shares in the foreign company are allotted to it in consideration therefor. Where, however, the shares are allotted to any resident non-corporate taxpayer, the dividend income does not enjoy exemption from tax in his hands.

41. As explained in paragraph 36, the tax exemption presently available in respect of royalties, commission, fees, etc. received by an Indian company in consideration for the provision of technical know-how or technical services to foreign companies is being extended to resident non-corporate taxpayers as well. Likewise, it is now proposed to completely exempt also the dividend income received on shares allotted toa resident non-corporate taxpayer in a foreign company in consideration for the provision of technical know-how or technical services to such foreign company. Further, the power to accord approval to agreements under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is being vested in the Central Board of Direct Taxes, instead of the Central Government at present. The present requirement that the approval of the agreement should be obtained before 1st October of the relevant assessment year is also being replaced by the requirement that the application for the grant of such approval should be made before that date. The date on which the approval is actually granted will, therefore, no longer, be material incases where the applications for such approval are made within the time allowed for the purpose

42. The new provisions are being made operative form 1-4-1972 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent yrars. As a transitional measure, it is being specifically provided that the approval of the Board will not be necessary in a case where the agreement under which the technical know-how or technical services are provided is approved for the purpose by the Central Government before 1-4-1972 and that the applications pending with the Central Government on that date will stand transferred to the Board for disposal.

[Clauses 14 & 20]

MEASURES FOR GRANTING TAX RELIEFS AND REMOVING CERTAIN ANOMALIES AND PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

43. *Provision in section 11 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption from tax of the income of charitable and religious trusts.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, income derived from property held under trust for charitable or religious purposes is exempt from income-tax to the extent such income-is actually applied to such purposes during the previous year itself or within three months next following.As "income" includes "capital gains", a charitable or religious trust would forfeit exemption from income-tax in respect of its income by way of capital gains unless such income is also applied to the purposes of the trust during the period referred to above. In some cases, charitable or religious trusts are required to sell, in the in erest of the trust, capital assets forming part of the corpus of their property *solely* with a view to acquiring other capital assets to be held as part of the corpus of the trust. The requirement that the capital gains arising from such transactions should be utilised for charitable or religious purposes during the accounting year itself or within three months immediately following, has the unintended effect of progressively reducing the corpus of the trust and the income yelded by it.

44. This difficulty has been accentuated as a result of certain amendments made in the scheme of tax exemption of charitable and religious trusts through the Finance Act, 1970. Under one of these amendments a charitable founder of contributor is substantially interested. Where the investment of the trust funds is in such concern exceeds 5% of the capital of the concern, exemption is forfeited in respect of the whole of the income of the trust, while in a case where the investment does not exceed 5%, the exemption is lost only in respect of the income

from such investment, the other income continuinig to enjoy tax exemption. In order to enable charitable and religious trusts to change their investments suitably, without forfeiting exemption from tax, a specific provision was also made in the Income-tax Act to the effect that the aforesaid provisions would not apply in a case where the investment of the trust funds in the prohibited concerns does not continue after 31-12-1970. In order to avail of the benefit of this relaxation, many charitable or religious trusts divested themselves of investments in prohibited concerns before 1-1-1971. If the provisions of the law are construed strictly, such trusts would forfeit exemption from tax in respect of their income by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of such investments unless they apply such income to charitable or religious purposes during the relevant accounting year or within three months immediately following.

45. Question of eliminating the disadvantage to charitable or religious trusts in being obliged to spend away the capital gains arising from the transfer of assets constituting the corpus of the trust instead of adding to the corpus was considered by Government in 1963 and administrative instructions were issued to the effect that where a charitable or religious trust transferred a capital asset forming part of the corpus of its property *solely* with a view to acquiring another capital asset for the use and benefit of the trust and utilised the capital gains arising from the transaction in acquiring a new capital asset, the amount of capital gains so utilised should be regarded as having been applied to the charitable or religious purposes of the trust. These instructions have recently been reiterated.

46. It is now proposed to make a suitable amendment to the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act to place the aforesaid administrative instructions on a legal footing and remove the disadvantage to charitable and religious trusts for the past as also the future. It is, accordingly, being provided that in a case where a capital asset being properly held under trust for charitable or relgious purposes is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration for the transfer (i.e. full value of the consideration as reduced by the expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with the transfer) is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be held as part of the corpus of the trust the capital gain arising from the transfer will be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes. Where the whole of such net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset,the entire amount of the capital gain will be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes, while in a case where only part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring the new capital asset, an amount, if any, by which the cost of acquisition of the new asset exceeds the aggregate of the cost of acquisition of the capital asset transferred and the cost of any improvements made to such asset, will be regarded as having been applied to such purposes.

47. In a case where the asset which is transferred formed part of property held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes, a proportionate amount of the capital gain will be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes. Thus, where the whole of the net consideration received as a result of the transfer is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the whole of the"appropriate fraction" of the capital gain will be regarded as having been applied to charitable or religious purposes, while in case where only part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring the new capital asset, so much of the "appropriate fraction" of the capital gains is equal to the amount, if any, by which the "approprite fraction" of the amount utilised for acquiring the new asset exceeds the "appropriate fraction" of the cost of the transferred asset willbe regarded as having been applied to such purposes. The "appropriate fraction" in this context means the fraction obtained by dividing the amount of the income which, under the terms of the trust, is applicable to charitable or religious purposes, by the whole of the income derived from property held under trust in part only for such purposes·

48. These amendments are proposed to be made operative retrospectively from 1-4-1962 i.e. the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and will, therefore, place the concession already allowed under executive orders on a legal footing right from the date from which the requirement application, by charitable or religious trust of at least 75% of their income to charitable or religious purposes during the year of accrual of such income was introduced in the income-tax law.

[Clause 5]

49. *Provision in section 13 of the Income-tax Act relating to forfeiture of exemption from income-tax of charitable or religious trusts in certain cases.*—The Finance Act, 1970 made certain amendments in the scheme of tax exemption of charitable and religious trust, *inter alia*, to curb the use of the funds of such trusts to acquire control over industry and business. Under the provision in section 13(2)(h), a charitable or religious trust will forfeit exemption from tax if any of the funds of the trust are, or continue to remain, invested for any period during the previous year in any concern in which the author or founder of the trust or any substantial contributor to it or any relative of such author, founder or contributor has a susbstantial interest. Since the expression "funds of the trust" is wide enough to include not only the uninvested cash but also shares, stocks, securities etc. forming part of its corpus, and, in fact, property of every kind belonging to the trust, it follows that trust will forefeit exemption from tax if it continues to hold any shares in company in which its author or other connected persons are substantially interested, regardless of whether the shares formed part of the original corpus of the trust or were subsequently acquired by it. Under another provisions in section 13(4) of the Income-tax Act, it has been provided that in a case where the investment of the funds of the trust in a concern in which the author of the trust or other connected persons had a substantial interest does not exceed 5% of the capital of the concern, the exemption from tax would be denied only in relation to the income arising from such investment and the remaining income will continue to enjoy exemption from tax.

50. The relevant provision in section 13(4) however, refers to "the moneys of the trust" and not to "the funds of the trust" and this verbal variation in the phraseology used in section 13(2)(h) and section 13(4) is likely to create unintended hardship in certain cases. This is because in a case where the shares in the prohibited concern form part of the corpus of the trust or have been donated to it *in specie*, it could be urged that since the shares were not paid for by the trust in cash, no "moneys of the trust" had been invested in the prohibited concern and as such the saving provision in section 13(4) would not apply and that the trust would lose exemption from tax in respect of its entire income and not merely in respect of income from such investment alone, even if the trust investment in the prohibited concern does not exceed 5% of the capital of the concern. Such an interpretation will not be in keeping with the intention underlying the provision.

51. It is accordingly proposed to make a drafting amendment to the provision in section 13(4) of the Income tax Act in order to clarify that in a case where the investment made by a charitable or religious trust in a concern in which the author of the trust or his relatives etc. have a substantial interest does not exceed 5% of the capital of the concern (whether the investment is made by the tustees themselves or it forms part of the original corpus settled on trust or represents a donation made to it *in specie*) the trust will forfeit the exemption from tax only in relation to the income arising from such investment and its remaining income will continue to enjoy exemption from tax.

52. The above-mentioned provision is being made effective retrospectively from 1-4-1971 i.e. the date from which section 13 of the Income-tax Act was substituted by a new section, and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years.

[Clause 6]

53. **Deduction for expenses incurred by salaried taxpayers on travelling for purposes of employment in computing their taxable salary income**: — At present, a salaried taxpayer owning a motor car, or a motor-cycle, scooter or other moped and using it for the purposes of his employment is entitled to a standard deduction from his salary income to cover the expenditure incurred by him on the maintenance of the conveyance and its wear and tear attributable to its use for the purposes of employment. The standard deduction for motor-car is Rs.200 per month motor-cycle, secoter or other moped, it is Rs.60 per month. In the case of salaried taxpayers who do not own a conveyance of the type referred to above e.g. employees owning cycles or using the public transport system of travelling for the purposes of employment, the standard deduction is allowed in an amount of Rs.35 per month.

54. It is now proposed to increase the standard deduction for employees owning a motor-cycle, scooter or other moped from Rs.60/-per month to Rs.75/-per month and in the case of employees not maintaining a motor-car or a motor-cycle, scooter or other moped, from Rs.35/-to Rs.50/-per month. The standard deduction in the case of employees owning a motor car will continue to remain at the present level of Rs.200 per month.

55. This provision is being made operative from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 7]

56. **Exemption from tax of the business income of labour co-operative societies and fisheries co-operative societies**:—Under the Income tax Act, co-operative societies enjoy certain tax concessions in respect of their income. Co-operative societies connected with agriculture, banking rural credit, milk production and cottage industries enjoy complete exemption from tax in respect of their business income from these activities, while co-operative societies engaged in other activities are liable to tax on their business income in excess of Rs.20,000. Further, the income of all co-operative societies is wholly exempt from income-tax, and where the gross income of the co-operative society does not exceed Rs.20,000, income by way of interest on securities or income from house property also enjoys complete exemption from income-tax in the generality of cases.

57. With a view to promoting self-help among persons of small means who form co-operative societies for the collective disposal of their labour, it is now proposed to exempt the business income of labour co-operative, societies from income-tax. It is also proposed to exempt the business income of co-operative societies engaged in fishing and marketing of fish, for the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to their members. In order, however, to prevent any possible misuse of the tax concession by those for whom it is not intended, it is being provided that the proposed tax concession will be available only in the case of such of these co-operative societies under their rules and bye-laws, restrict the voting rights to members who constitute the labour force or actually carry on the fishing or other allied activities, the State Government and the co-operative credit societies that provide financial assistance to them.

58. These provisions will take effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 22]

59. **Exemption of interest on deposits made by members with co-operative societies from deduction of income-tax at source.**—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, taxpayers other than individuals and Hindu undivided families are required to deduct income-tax at source from interest (other than "Interest on securities") credited or paid by them to persons resident in India where any single payment exceeds Rs. 400. This provision does not however, apply in the case of interest paid by banking companies and co-operative banks (including Co-operative land mortgage banks and co-operative land development banks) or interest paid by co-operative societies to other co-operative societies as also to interest on deposits made under certain schemes approved by the Central Government. As mentioned in paragraph 21, relating to clause 17 of the Bill deposits with a co-operative society made by a member of the society are being included in the categories of financial assets income from which enjoys exemption from income-tax up to Rs. 3,000. In the context of this change, the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act is being amended so as to provide that income-tax will not be deductible at source from interest paid on deposits with a sooperative society made by a member of the society. This amendment is being made effective from 1-4-1971.

[Clause 26]

60. **Exemption from tax of certain incomes of the residents of Ladakh.**—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, income accruing or arising to any resident of Ladakh district from any source in that district or outside India was completely exempt from income-tax up to and including the assessment year 1969-70. The exemption was available only in the case of persons, other than Government servants, who were resident in Ladakh district in the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1962-63. This concession was allowed in view of the position that the residents of Ladakh had suffered hardship and their trade had been adversely affected as a result of the Chinese aggression and it was necessary to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves. The strategic importance of the area was also kept in view in this connection. Since these considerations continue to be valid even now, it is proposed to revive the exemption from tax which was available in such cases up to and including the assessment year 1969-70, for a further period of five years *i.e.*, for the assessment years 1970-71 to 1974-75.

61. The existing provision in the Income-tax Act, was not applicable to Government servants. Under another provision in the Income Act, members of Scheduled Tribes residing in specified areas in the north-eastern part of India are exempt from tax in respect of income arising to them in such areas and also in respect of income by way of dividends or interest on securities, whether arising within or outside such areas. Originally, this provision was not applicable in the case of Government servants. The exclusion of Government servants from the purview of the exemption was, however, held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional and, accordingly this provision has since been modified through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, so as to extend the tax concession to Government servants as well. For similar reasons, it is now proposed to extend the tax concession available in the case of the generality of taxpayers in Ladakh district, to Government servants who were resident there during 1961-62. This is being made available with retrospective effect from the assessment year 1962-63.

[Clause 4(b)]

IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON BUSINESS EXPENSES SO AS TO REDUCE INCOME DISPARITIES

62. With a view to imposing restraints on business expenses so as to reduce income disparities, a provision is being made in the Income-tax Act placing certain ceiling limits on the deductible amount of expenditure that may be incurred by a taxpayer on payment of salary to any employee or a former employee or in providing any perquisites etc. to any such employee. Under the new provision, expenditure incurred by a taxpayer on payment of salary to an employee will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable profits to the extent it exceeds an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment of the employee in India during the relevant year. Similarly, expenditure incurred by the assessee on payment of salary to a former employee, *i.e.*, an individual who ceases or ceased to be the employee of the assessee during the previous year or any earlier previous year, will not be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits to the extent it exceeds Rs. 60,000 for the year. For this purpose, 'salary' is being defined broadly on the lines of the provision in section 17 of the Income-tax Act subject to certain modifications. The expression "salary" will include wages, any annuity or pension, any gratuity, any fees, or commission; profits in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages, any advance of salary, and the annual accretion to the balance at the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent it is chargeable to tax. In this context, the expression "profits in lieu of salary" will have the same meaning as in section 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, and will, therefore, include any compensation paid by the taxpayer to an employee or a former employee in connection with the termination of his employment or modification of the terms and conditions relating thereto. The term "Salary" will, however, not include perquisites and the sums transferred from the account of the employee in an unrecognised provident fund to a recognised provident fund.

63. Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any benefit or amenity or perquisite to an employee or any expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the taxpayer used by such employee either wholly or partly for his own purposes or benefit, is not allowed

as deduction in computing the taxable profits of the business or profession to the extent the aggregate of such expenditure or allowance exceeds one-fifth of the salary payable to the employee or an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment during the relevant account year, whichever is less. This provision is being modified in certain respects. Under the provision as proposed to be modified the aggregate of expenditure incurred by a tax payer in providing any perquisites, whether convertible into money or not, to an employee and the amount of expenditure or allowance (such as depreciation allowance in respect of assets of the Tax-payer used by the employee for his own purposes or benefit it will not be allowed as a deduction, in computing the profits of a business or profession, to the extent it exceeds 20% of the amount of salary payable or an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment of the employee in India during the relevant account year, whichever is less. For this purpose, the expression "perquisite" is being defined to mean: (i) the value of rent-free accommodation provided to the employee by the taxpayer ; (ii) the value of any concession in the matter of rent respecting any accommodation provided to the employee by the taxpayer; (iii) value of any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate to the employee by the taxpayer ; (iv) any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which but for payment by the taxpayer would have been payable by the employee *e.g.*, provision of educational facilities for the employee's children' reimbursement of employee's club bills, hotel bills etc., by the taxpayer; (v) any sum paid by the taxpayer, whether directly or through a fund other than a recognised provident fund or any approved superannuation fund to effect an assurance on the life of the employee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

64. It is being specifically provided that the following items will not be taken into account in computing the expenditure or allowance that will not be deductible under the new provisions set forth in paragraphs 62 and 63 ;

(i) the value of any travel concession or assistance granted by the taxpayer to an employee who is a citizen of India (and his spouse and children), in connection with his proceeding to any place in India, whether on leave or after retirement from service, to the extent the amount thereof does not exceed the value of the travel concession or assistance which would have been received by the employee if he had proceeded to his home district in India;

[The value of such travel concession or assistance is already exempt from tax under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act.]

(*ii*) passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage granted by the taxpayer to an employee who is not a citizen of India (and his spouse and children) in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India, whether on leave or on retirement from service ;

[Such passage moneys and the value of such free or concessional passage is already exempt from tax under another provision in the Income-tax Act.]

(*iii*) the employer's contributions to the employee's account in any recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund for the employee's benefit to an approved gratuity fund;

(*iv*) where the taxpayer is a company, expenditure incurred by it for the purpose of promoting family planning amongst its employees.

65. The ceiling limit over the deductible amount of expenditure in respect of salary and perquisites etc. now proposed will, however, not be applicable in the following cases :—

(*i*) payments to employees in respect of any period of his employment outside India ;

(*ii*) payments to a foreign technician who is entitled to exemption from tax on his remuneration under section 10(6) (vii) or section 10(6) (viia) of the Income-tax Act; and

(*iii*) payments to any employee whose income chargeable under the head "Salaries" does not exceed Rs. 7,500 per annum.

66. In order to prevent any circumventing of the new restrictions set forth in the preceding paragraphs by converting 'contracts of service ' into 'contracts for services', it is being provided that expenditure incurred by a taxpayer in payment of fees for services rendered by a person who at any time during the 24 months immediately preceding the relevant accounting year was this employee, will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable profits of the taxpayer to the extent it exceeds Rs 60,000 in a year. In a case where the assessee also incurs in relation to such person, any expenditure on payment of salary (*i.e.* pension etc.), the deduction in respect of the expenditure on payment of fees and that on payment of salary will be limited to Rs. 60,000 in the aggregate.

67. Under another provision in the Income-tax Act, expenditure incurred by a company on the provision of any remuneration or benefit or amenity to a director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or to a relative of the director or of such person, and the expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the company which are used by such persons for their own purposes or benefit, is not allowable as a deduction to the extent by such expenditure or allowance is, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, excessive or unreasonable. The provision is being amended in order to secure that such expenditure or allowance will be further subjected to an overall ceiling limit of Rs. 72,000 in a year, in respect of any one director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director or such person.

68. A consequential amendment is also being made in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act relating to amounts which are not deductible in computing the income of the taxpayer under the head "Income from other sources".

69. The provisions set forth in paragraphs 62 to 68 are being made effective from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1972-73 in relation to current incomes of the financial year 1971-72 or other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clauses 9, 10, and 12]

MEASURES FOR RATIONALISING AND SIMPLIFYING CERTAIN PROVISIONS

70. **Definition of "company"**. —For purposes of the Income-tax Act, the term "company" is defined to mean : (i) any Indian company, or (ii) association , whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian , which is declared by a general or special order of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to be a "company" for purpose of the Act. This power to declare any association to be a "company" for tax purposes has been made use of for several years past with a view to conferring the status of a "company on foreign companies as also on entities which are not otherwise within the scope of that concept. Such declaration is given by the Board, ordinarily, in the case of any entity which possesses the ordinary characteristics of a company limited by shares and which is a legal person according to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. Besides declaring companies registered in foreign countries to be "companies" for purposes of taxation in India, statutory corporations established by a Central, Provincial or State enactment, such as road transport corporations, air transport corporations etc., have been declared to be companies. Foreign corporations in which the capital is held wholly or partly by a foreign Government have also been declared as "companies" for the purposes of income-tax, where such corporations are legal entities separate from the Government and are capable of holding property independently and of suing and being sued according to the laws of that country. The provision has also been used on a few occasions to confer the status of company on bodies such as Chambers of Commerce, Clubs, etc. even though these bodies do not possess the ordinary characteristics of a company limited by shares. The declaration under this provision has been given in some cases with retrospective effect to cover past years as well. Such a retrospective declaration was given for special reasons such as that the application for the declaration was delayed for some reason or the other ; or that entity had already paid tax on its income for any past year or years at the progressive rates of tax applicable to non-corporate taxpayers when the taxable income for those for years was comparatively low but sought a declaration as a "company", when the taxable income rose to higher ranges, so as to take advantage of the flat rate applicable to companies as this would be more favourable to it. In the latter type of cases the declaration was made operative retrospectively to cover years in which the inco me had been taxed at lower rates on the consideration that if the taxpayer wanted the benefit of the flat rate applicable to companies for the later years, it should agree to pay tax at the same rates for earlier years as well.

71. The requirement that a foreign company could be treated a s a company for purposes of the Income-tax Act only if it has been declared as a company by the Board generate s unnecessary work. Further, giving retrospective effect to declarations made in the case of foreign companies or other non-corporate entities is not strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law. In order to place the existing practice, th at has been followed over the last many years, on a statutory footing, and to reduce the number of cases in which declarations as a company has to be given by the Board, it is proposed to amend the definition of "company" for purposes of the Income-tax Act.Under the proposed definition, the term "company" will include, bedsies any Indian company, any body corporat- incorporated by or under the laws of any country outside India. The term will also include any institution, association or body which is or was assessable or was assessed under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or the Income-tax, Act 1961 as a company for any assessment year upto and including the assessment year 1970-71. Further, as under the existing definition, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to declare, by general or special order that any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian will be treated as a company for purposes of the Income-tax Act. This power of the Board is now being specifically made exercisable even in relation to past assessment years (whether commencing before on or after 1-4-1971) and the declaration will have effect for any assessment year or years specified therein.

[Clause 3 (a)]

72. **Definition of "Indian company"** .—The de finition of the term "Indian company" in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act presently covers only those companies which are formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or the law relating to companies formerly in force in any part of India including Jammu & Kashmir or in the union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. It does not cover statutory corporations which, as stated in paragraph 70 have to seek a declaration to be a company for

purposes of taxation. Such a declaration does not, however , confer the status of "Indian company" on such statutory corporations. Even under the provisions now proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act as discussed in paragraphs 70 and 71, a statutory corporation established in India will not come within the definition of "Indian company". Apart from this, statutory corporations by their very nature, do not often have a share capital as such and hence such a corporation is not in a position to qualify for being treated as a 'domestic company' *i.e.* an Indian company or company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India. This position sometimes results in unintended difficulties both as regards the rates of tax applicable to the company's income and also its eligibility to some of the tax concessions, such as the export markets development allowance, which are available only to domestic companies. It is accordingly proposed to amend the definition of 'Indian company' so as to cover statutory corporations established in India as also any institution, association or body which is declared by the Board to be a company and which has its principal office in India.

[Clause 3 (c)]

73. **Definition of "a company in which the public are substantially interested".**—The Income-tax Act makes a distinction in tax treatment as between a domestic company in which the public are substantially interested and closely-held domestic company (*i. e.* a domestic company in which the public are not substantially interested). Closely-held companies are required (subject to certain exceptions) to distribute dividends upto the stututory percentage of their distributable income failing which they are liable to pay additional income-tax with reference to their undistributed profits. Closely-held companies are (subject to certain exceptions) also liable to income - tax on their income at rates which are higher than the rates applicable in the case of widely-held domestic companies.

74. A company is treated, for purposes of income-tax , as a "company in which the public are substantially interested" only if it satisfies the various tests laid down in the definition of the term in the Income-tax Act. Broadly speaking, the aim of these tests is to decide whether there is wide public participation in the ownership of the shares in, control over the affairs of the company. Entities like Chambers of Commerce , Clubs, etc. which are declared to be 'companies' by the Board under the relevant provisions of the Income-tax, are essentially non-profit-making concerns and in the absence of a share capital, in the ordinary sense of the term, it is not practicable to apply such entities the tests of a "company in which the public are substantially interested". The same difficulty arises with regard to the companies limited by guarantee.

75. In order to obviate the difficulties pointed out above, it is proposed to amend the definition of a "company in which the public are substantially interested" in order to provide that a company which is registered under section 25 of the Companies Act (*i.e.* a company having for its object the promotion of commerce, art, science, religon, charity or any other useful object and which prohibits payment of dividends to its members) will be regarded as a company in which the public are substantially interested without the application of the various tests as to the composition of the ownership and control of the company. Further, in order to extend the benefit to entities which are not registered as companies but are declared to be companies for tax purposes and to companies limited by guarantee which are not registered under section 25, it is proposed to vest powers in the Central Board of Direct Taxes to direct that such entities or companies shall be treated as companies in which the public are substantially interested. Such direction will be made by the Board having regard to the objects of the company, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations. The Board will be empowered to issue such direction even in respect of a past year and the direction will have effect for the assessment year or years specified therein.

76. The amendments setforth paragraphs 70 to 75 will take effect from 1-4-1971.

[Clause 3(b)]

77. **Provisions relating to computation of a partner's share in the income of a firm and the tax payable by him where an unregistered firm is treated a sa registered firm.**—A partnership firm enjoys a concessional tax treatment if it is "registered" for purposes of the Income-tax Act. While in the case of an unregistered firm, income-tax is payble on the total income of the firm at the progressive rates of tax applicable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons etc. a registered firm pay tax on its income at low rates and the partners of the firm are chargeable to tax in respect of their share in the profits of the firm. Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, the Income-tax Officer is required to assess an unregistered firm as a registered firm and charge tax on the firm as well as its partners on that footing if such a course is more favourable to revenue. Prior to the assessment year 1971-72, in a case where an unregistered firm was treated as registered firm, the firm was not required to pay income-tax on its income at the rates applicable in the case of a registered firm and only the partners were required to pay tax on their share in the profits of the firm. As a result of an amendment made in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, this position has, however been changed and now an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm has to pay tax a the rates applicable in the case of registered firms and the partners of such a firm are charged to tax in respect of in the their share profits of the firm.

78. At present, any interest salary, commission or other remuneration paid by the firm to its partners is included in the total income of the firm, but in determining the share of the individual partners in the income of the firm, these sums are excluded from the firm's total income. Further, where the firm is a registered firm, the tax, if any, payable by the firm on its total income is also deducted from its total income and the balance apportioned amongst the partners according to their profit-sharing ratios. The salary, interest, commission or other remuneration paid to a partner is then added to the amount falling to his share as aforesaid and the resultant amount is treated as his share in the income of the firm. This provision secures that the partner of a registered firm is not subjected to tax in respect of his share in the tax paid by the registered firm.

79. As pointed out in paragraph 77, an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm under the special provision in this behalf will now be liable to the tax leviable on registered computation of a partner's share in the income of a firm in order to provide that in computing the partner's share in a case where an unregistered firm is assessed as a registered firm, the tax payable by the firm on its total income will be allowed as deduction. This provision will place an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm and its partners on a par with a registered firm and its partners in the matter of income-tax.

80. Under another provision in the Income-tax Act, in a case where tax-payer is a partner in an unregistered firm, no income-tax is payable by him in respect of any portion of his share in the profits of the firm on which income-tax is payable by the firm. Now that an unregistered firm which is assessed as a registered firm under the special provision referred to in the preceding paragraph will be liable to the tax leviable on registered firms, the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act is being amended in order to secure that in the case of a partner of an unregistered firm which is treated as a registered firm, the partner will be liable to pay income-tax on his share in the profits of the firm.

81. The provisions set forth in paragraphs 79 and 80 will take effect from 1-4-1971 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 13 & 14]

82. **Concessional taxation of inter-corporate dividends.**—Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act inter-corporate dividends, *i.e.* dividends received by a company (whether Indian or foreign) on its holding of shares in a domestic company are subjected to tax on a concessional basis. This is brought about by allowing a deduction of a specified percentage of the dividends in computing the taxable income of the company receiving the dividends, and taxing the remainder at the rate of tax applicable to the ordinary income of the company. The deduction presently is—

(a) in respect of dividends received by a domestic company from any other domestic company, 60% of such dividends :

(b) in respect of dividends received by a foreign company from a domestic company,—

(i) where the company paying the dividend is a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority Industry 80% of the dividends;

(ii) in any other case, 65% of the dividends.

As a result of this deduction, the effective rate of tax on the dividends works out to 22%(55% of 40%) in the case of a widely-held domestic company which is liable to tax on its income the rate of 55%; and 26% (65 % of 40%) in the case of a closely-held domestic company, which is not an industrial company, where the rate of tax on the ordinary income is 65% . In the case of a foreign company, the effective incidence of tax on dividends received by it from a closely-held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority industry works out to 14% (70% of 20%), and, in respect of dividends received by it from any other domestic company, the effective rate of tax works out 24·5% (70% of 35%).

83. The special concessional rate of 14% in respect of dividends received by a foreign company from a closely held Indian company mainly engaged in a priority industry was provided in the context of the higher rate of tax applicable to the ordinary income of a closely-held domestic company, which reduces the amount available for distribution of dividends. However, in the view of circumstance that closely-held domestic companies which are engaged in industrial activities are now subjected to tax on the first Rs. 10 lakhs of their income at the same rate as is applicable to widely-held domestic company engaged in individual industrial activities is subjected to tax at 60% which is less than the rate applicable to other closely-held domestic companies, it is proposed to discontinue the special concessional rate of tax allowed to foreign companies in respect of dividends received by them on their investments in the shares of closely-held Indian companies engaged in priority industries. Accordingly, the quantum of the deduction in respect of such dividends in computing the taxable income of the foreign company is being reduced from 80%to 65% so as to bring it in line with the quantum of the deduction allowed in respect of dividends

received by a foreign company from domestic companies generally. As a result of this change, the effective incidence of tax on dividends received by a foreign company from any domestic company, will henceforth, be 24·5%. This amendment will come into effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 18]

84. **Bar on registration of transfer of immovable property in a case where tax action liabilities remain unsatisfied.**–Section 230A of the Income-tax Ac tprovides that a document of transfer of immovable property (other than agricultural land) valued at more than Rs. 50,000 shall not be registered unless a certificate is obtained from the Income tax Officer to the effect that the transferor has paid or made satisfactory provision for payment of all to the existing tax liabilities under the Income-tax Act, Wealth-tax Act, Gift Act and other direct taxes laws, or that the registration of the document will not prejudicially affect the recovery of any such liabilities. With a view to making these provisions more effective in achieving the purpose for which it is intended and removing certain practical difficulties in its Operation, it is proposed to make certain modifications therein as explained below :—

(a) It is proposed to widen the scope of the section to cover transfers of agricultural land valued at more than Rs. 50,000.

Agricultural land is liable to wealth-tax and transfers of agricultural land are liable to gift-tax. Capital gains arising from transfer of agricultural land situated in urban areas are liable to income-tax. Apart from recovery of income-tax arrears. Hence, it is necessary to bring transfers of agricultural land within the scope of restriction on registration in cases where taxation liabilities remain unsatisfied.

(b) The provision is being extended to cover existing liabilities under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 as also the Super Profits TaxAct, 1963 which preceded it.

(c) It is proposed to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to exempt by notification in the Official Gazette, any institution, association or body or any class of institutions, associations or bodies from the requirement of obtaining a tax clearance certificate under this provision.

This power is being conferred on the Board so as to obviate practical difficulties in the case of institutions such as, banks, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. which advance moneys in a large number of cases on the mortgage of immovable property and have to release the property from the mortgage when the debt has been discharged by the borrower. The requirement of a tax clearance certificate in such cases throws an avoidable administratve burden on the institution concerned and also on the Income-tax Department, without any significant advantage to the revenue. Under the propose provision, the Board will be required to record the reasons for exempting any institution etc. from the requirement of obtaining a tax clearance certificate.

85. The proposed amendments to section 230A will take effect from 1-10- 1971.

[Clause 27]

86. **Dividends paid by a company out of its profits and gains which are assessed to agricultural income-Tax levied by any State Government.**—Section 235 of the Income-tax Act presently provides for the grant of relief to shareholders of a company on that part of the dividend on their shares which is attributable to the paying company's agriculture income which has been subjected to agricultural income-tax under a State law. The quantum of the proportionate-amount of the agricultural income-tax borne by the company on its profits, but limited to the amount of Central income-tax payable by the shareholder, on that part of the dividend which is attributable to the profits of the company assessed to agricultural income-tax. In the case of a shareholder other than a company, the relief is further limited to an amount calculatedat 27.5%on that portion of the dividend which is attributable to the profits of the assessed company to agricultural income-tax.

87. The provision referred to in the preceding paragraph is contrary to the concept underlying the present scheme of companies and their sharholders, under which no part of the Central income-tax borne by the company on its income is considered as having been paid on behalf of the shareholders. So far as the shareholder is concerned the proximate source of the dividend is the investment in the shares and not the profits of the company. In these circumstances it is anomalous to grant relief to shareholders in respect of the agricultural income-tax borne by a company on its profits. The provision in section 235 is accordingly proposed to be omitted from the Income-tax Act. This omission will take effect from 1-4-1972 and the relief will therefore, cease to be available to shareholders from the assessment year 1972-73.

MEASURES FOR STREAMLINING OF RECOVERY WORK

88. The Income-tax Act contains a self-contained code for recovery of tax and other dues under that Act. Where a taxpayer is in default in payment of tax, the Income-tax Officer forwards to the 'Tax Recovery Officer' a certificate specifying the amount of arrears due from the taxpayer and thereupon the Tax Recovery Officer proceeds to recover from the taxpayer the amount specified therein by one or more of the modes mentioned below :—

1. Attachment and sale of the taxpayer's movable property.

2. Attachment and sale of the taxpayer's immovable property.

3. Arrest of the taxpayer and his detention in prison.

4. Appointment of a receiver for the management of the taxpayer's movable and immovable properties.

For this purpose, "Tax Recovery Officer" has been defined in the Income-tax Act to mean: (i) a Collector or an Additional Collector; (ii) any officer of a State Government who exercises the powers to effect recovery of arrears of land revenue etc. Under the relevant State law, if such officer is authorised to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer; and (iii) any Gazetted Officer of the Central or State Government authorised by the Central Government to exercise the powers of at Tax Recovery Officer. Although the existing definition includes the State Government officers referred to above, in actual practice, the work of tax recovery has already been taken over by the Gazetted Officers of the Central Government, who are generally Income-tax Officers, and the present position is that except in relation to a few districts, the work has entirely been taken over by the Income-tax Department.

89. In the course of effecting recoveries of taxes, the Tax Recovery Officer is required to pass various orders relating to attachment and sale of properties or appointment of receivers etc. At peresent, the appeals against such orders lie to certain State Government officials. Where the T.R.O. is a Collector or an Additional Collector or a Gazetted Officer of the Central or State Govenment, including an Income-tax Officer, who is authorised by the Central Government to exercise the functions as such, the appeal generally lies to the Revenue Commissioner having jurisdiction over the district concerned. Where, however, the Tax Reco very Officer is a State Government officer other than a Collector or an Additional Collector, the appeal lies to the revenue authority to which an appeal or application for revision would ordinarily lie if the order passed by the officer were an order under a law relating to land revenue or of other public demands of the State concerned. In practical terms, this means that where the Tax Recovery Officer is a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar, an appeal against his order in certain States lies to the Collector of the district.

90. In view of the position that the tax recovery work has been taken over practically in its entirely by officers on the Income-tax Department, it is proposed to amend the relevant provisions in the Income-tax Act in order to provide that an appeal from an original order passed by a Tax Recovery officer, not being an order which is conclusive, would lie to a senior officer of the Income-tax Department who would be designated as the Tax Recovery Commissioner. A new provision is accordingly being made in the definition clause in the Income-tax Act to define the Tax Recovery Commissioner as a Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who may be authorised by the Central Government, by general or special notification in the Official Gazette, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Commissioner. Under the new provision an appeal from an original order passed by a Tax Recovery Officer, being any gazetted officer of the Central Government or State Government who has been authorised by the Central Government under section 2(44) (iii) of the Income-tax Act to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, will hereafter lie to the Tax Recovery Commission instead of the revenue authority to which appeals ordinarily lie against the orders of a Collector under the law relating to land revenue of the State concerned. Appeals against the orders passed before the date of appointment of a Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of any area by any Tax Recovery Officer (including State Revenue Officer) will also lie to the Tax Recovery Commissioner and not to the appelate authority of the State Government. Further, as a transitional measure, it is being provided that pending with the State Government authorities on the date of appointment of a Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of any area wherein the work of recovery of tax has been taken over by Tax Recovery Officers of the Central Government, will stand transferred to the Tax Recovery Commissioner exercising jurisdiction over that area.

91. Apart from attending to the appellate work, the tax Recovery Commissioners will be placed in overall administrative charge of the tax recovery work in their respective jurisdictions. Further, in order to enable the Tax Recovery Commissioners to perform their new functions effectively, it is proposed to make certain ancillary provisions in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act. These ancillary provisions are as follows:—

(i) Tax Recovery Commissioners will, in the discharge of their functions, be deemed to be acting judicially within the meaning of Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850.

(ii) Every Tax Recovery Commissioner shall have the powers of a civil court while trying a suit for the purpose of receiving evidence, administering oaths, enforcing attendance of witnesses and compelling production of documents.

(iii) Tax Recovery Commissioners will have the power to review the orders passed by them under the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act for the purpose of rectifying any mistake apparent from the record.

92. The power of the Board to make rules for regulating the procedure to be followed by Tax Recovery Officers etc. is being enlarged in order to enable the Board to define the areas within which the Tax Recovery Commissioners may exercise juridiction.

93. The amendments set forth in paragraphs 88 to 92 will take effect from 1-1-1972.

[Clauses 3(d) and 29]

V. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WEALTH TAX ACT, 1957.

94. *Increase in the rates of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families.*— Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, the rates of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families range from 1% in the first slab of taxable net wealth (after an exemption of Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families) to a maximum of 5% on net wealth in the slab over Rs. 20,00,000. The Bill proposes to make certain modifications in these rates with a view to increaseing the yield of revenue and to increase the incidence of tax on wealth in higher slabs. Under the proposed rate schedule, wealth-tax will be chargeable on every rupee of the net wealth where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit of Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual or Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of Hindu undivided family. Accordingly, wealth-tax will be chargeable on the first slab of Rs. 5,00,000 of wealth at the rate of 1%. The rates of wealth-tax in the next two slabs, *i.e.* from Rs. 5,00,001—10,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,001—15,00,000 will continue at the existing rates of 2 % and 3 %, respectively. In net wealth in the slab over Rs. 15,00,000, the rate of ordinary wealth-tax proposed in the Bill is 8%, as against 4%. in the slab Rs. 15,00,001—20,00,000 and 5% on net wealth over Rs. 20,00,000 under the existing law. As already stated, no wealth-tax will be payable, in a case where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual or Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family. Further, where the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit of Rs. 1,00,000 or Rs. 2,00,000, as the case may be, by a small margin, the wealth-tax payable will be the lower of :— (a) tax at the rate of 1% on the amount of the net wealth; or (b) an amount equal to 10% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the exemption limit. This is illustrated in the following Table :—

INDIVIDUAL

Net Wealth	Wealth-tax at 1% of the net wealth	Wealth-tax at 10% of the excess over Rs. 1,00,000
1	2	3
Rs. 1,00,000	Nil	Nil
Rs. 1,10,000	1,100	1,000
Rs. 1,11,000	1,110	1,100
Rs. 1,11,100	1,111	1,110
Rs. 1,11,200	1,112	1,120

It will be observed from the above Table that up to a net wealth of Rs. 1,11,100, the amount calculated under the marginal provision as explained above (col.3) is lower that the amount arrive at by applying the rate 1% to the whole of the net wealth (col.2). On the the other hand, when the net wealth amounts to Rs. 1,11,200, wealth-tax- at the rate of 1% of the entire wealth is lower than that calculated by applying the marginal provision. Hence, in the case of an individual, the provision ceases to be applicable from this level upward. In the case of a Hindu undivided family, there will be a similar margin immediately above Rs. 2,00,000 in which the tax calculated at 10% of the excess of the net wealth over Rs. 2,00,000 will be less than that calculated at the rate of 1% on the entire net wealth.

95. The rates of additional wealth-tax on lands and buildings situated in urban areas continue without change. The increases in the rates of ordinary wealth-tax as explianed in the preceding paragraph will come into effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years. A consequential amendment is also being made to section 18 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to penalties for failure to furnish wealth tax returns and for other defaults.

[Clauses 33, 34(a) and 36]

96. *Aggregation of assets belonging to the spouse or minor child of an individual with the net wealth of the individual.*—Under the existing provisions in section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, assets held by the spouse or minor child of an individual are required to be included in computing the net wealth of the individual in certain cases. This provision presently applies to cases were such assets have been transferred by the individual (a) to the spouse, otherwise than for adequate consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart; or (b) to a minor child (not being a married daughter), otherwise than for adequate consideration; or (c) to any person or association of persons, otherwise than for adequate consideration, for the immediate or deferred benefit of the individual himself, his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both; or (d) to a person or association of persons otherwise than under an irrevocable transfer. Transfers made in these cases prior to 1st April, 1956 are outside the scope of this provision. Transfer of assets in regard to which gift-tax is chargeable, or which are specifically exempt from the charge of gift-tax under section 5 of the gift-tax Act, for the assessment year 1964-65 or any subsequent assessment year, are also outside the scope of this provision. This latter provision was introduced in the Wealth-tax Act in the context of the increases made under the Finance Act, 1964 in the rates of gift-tax. As the rates of gift-tax presently applicable on gifts up to Rs. 20,00,000 are considerably lower than those prevailing under the Finance Act of 1964 and the incidence of wealth-tax has also substantially increased, it is proposed to amend the relevant provisions in the Wealth-tax Act so as to restore the position which obtained prior to 1964-65. Accordingly, the Bill provides that the value of assets transferred by an individual in the circumstances detailed earlier, after the end of the previous year under the Gift-tax Act relevant to the assessment year 1971-72, will be includable in the net wealth of the individual making the transfer. The present provision excluding from aggregation assets comprised in a transfer in respect of which gift-tax was chargeable under the gift-tax Act, or which is specifically exempt from charge of gift-tax under section 5 of that Act, will apply only in relation to transfers in respect of which gift-tax is chargeable or which are specifically exempt from gift-tax for the assessment years 1964-65 to 1971-72 (both inclusive). Assets which are the subject of a transfer in respect of which gift-tax is chargeable during the assessment year 1972-73 or in any late year will, nevertheless, be aggregated with the net wealth of the individual making the transfer.

[Clause 31(a) (i)]

97. *Conversion of separate property of an individual into a Hindu joint family property.*—The provision in the Wealth-tax Act for the aggregation of assets transferred by an individual to or for the benefit of the spouse or minor child in certain circumstances, as explained in the preceding paragraph, has so far not been applicable in relation to transfer of assets made through the medium of a Hindu undivided family. This is in view of the position that, according to the courts, the conversion of the separate property of an individual into joint Hindu family property, by impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family, does not amount to a transfer of such property even where the converted property is subsequently partitioned amongst the members of the joint family resulting in passing of the property to the spouse or minor children. With a view to closing this loophole for the avoidance or reduction of tax liability through the device of converting separate property of an individual into joint Hindu family property, the Bill seeks to make a new provision in the Wealth-tax Act to cover such cases. Under the proposed provision, in a case where an individual converts his separate property into joint family property of the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member, by impressing such property with the character of the joint family property or by throwing such property into the common stock of the Hindu undivided family, he will be deemed to have transferred the converted property through the family to the members of the family for being held by them jointly. The share in the converted property in so far as it is attributable to the interest of the individual his spouse or minor children (other than married daughters) will be included in the net wealth of the individual. Further, in the even of a partial to total partition in the Hindu undivided family, the shares allotted to the spouse or minor children in the converted property will also be similarly included in the net wealth of the individual.

98. *This amendment will take effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly be applicable for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.*—However, the provision will apply in relation to conversions of separate property into joint Hindu family property effected after 31-12-1969, which is the date specified for the purpose in the corresponding provision in section 64 of the Income-tax Act relating to aggregation of income from such converted property with the income of the individual making the conversion in so far as the income is attributable to the individual's own share in the property of the family or to the shares of his spouse or any minor son in the property of the family.

[Clause 31(b) & (d)]

99. *Tax treatment of members of co-operative housing societies.*—Co-operative housing societies are becoming increasingly popular amongst members of the middle and upper middle classes as these enable them to pool their resources and build houses or flats in multi-storeyed buildings, often with aid of loans from State Governments, State Housing Boards and other financing bodies. Co-operative house building societies fall broadly into two classes, namely (a) those in which the houses or flats legally belong to the members themselves, the society being only a means to secure the land, the necessary financial resources by way of loans or otherwise, arranging for the construction and attending to the maintenance of the houses or flats ; and (b) societies in which the building belongs to the society itself and not to individual members to whom the house or flat is merely allotted or leased for use. While in the former type of societies, the houses or flats are, for wealth-tax purposes, treated as

belonging to the members themselves, in the latter type of societies, the members cannot legally be regarded as owning the houses or flats and their right *vis-a-vis* the society is only to the extent of the value of the shares held by them in the society, which would constitute movable property for purposes of wealth-tax. This places members of the second-mentioned type of co-operative societies at a disadvantage as compared to members of the first-mentioned type of soeieties, inasmuch as they will not be eligible for the exemption in section 5 (1)(iv) of the Welath-tax Act in respect of their residential houses up to a value of Rs. 1,00,000.

100. With a view to removing this disparity between members of co-operative housing societies, the Bill seeks to make a provision to the effect that a member of a co-operative housing society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society will be regarded as the owner of that building or part for purposes of wealth tax. It is also being provided that in determining the value of such building or part for purposes of inclusion in the net wealth, the value of any outstanding instalments of the amount payable by the members of the society to the society towards the cost of such building or part (including the land appurtenant thereto) under the house building scheme of the society will be deducted as a debt owed by him in relation to such building or part. Accordingly, the value of the house or flat for wealth-tax purposes will be taken to be the difference between the market value of the flat if it were free from any encumberance and the discounted value of outstanding instalments of the amount payable by him to the society towards the cost of the building or flat. As the member will be considered as the owner of such house or flat, he will also become entitled to the exemption in respect of residential house up to the value of Rs. 1,00,000 in the computation of his net wealth

101. As a corollary to the provision explained in the preceding paragraph, it is also being provided that the amount paid by the members to the society as his share in the cost of construction of the building, which is generally held in the books of the society as a deposit by such member, will not again be included in his net wealth as this is already covered by the net value of the house of flat.

102. These amendments will come into effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 31(a) (ii), 31(c) and 32(a)(iv)]

103. *Withdrawal of some of the present exemptions from wealth-tax.*—Section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act provides exemptions from wealth-tax in respect of certain assets by excluding these in the computation of the net wealth. One of these exemptions, which is contained in clause (viii) of section 5(1), is in respect of—

"furniture, household utensils, wearing apparel, provisions and other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee".

Another item of exemption (which was provided prior to 1-4-1963) was in respect of—

"jewellery belonging to the assessee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 in value".

[Section 5(1) (xv) as it existed prior to 1-4-1963]

In the case of Commissoner of Wealth-tax vs. Mrs. Arundhati Balakrishna, the Supreme Court held that the expression "other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee" in section 5(1) (viii) included jewellery which is held by the assessee for her personal or house hold use. The court further held that the exemption of jewellery up to Rs. 25,000 in value under section 5(1)(xv), as it existed prior to 1-4-1963, operated in respect of jewellery other than that held for personal or household use of the assessee. The interpretation placed by the Supreme Court on the provisions in clauses (viii) and (xv) of section 5(1) revealed that these clauses did not bring out correctly the intention underlying them, namely, that up to 1962-63 jewellery should be exempt from wealth-tax only up to a value of Rs. 25,000 and from 1963-64 onwards, when the specific exemption in section 5(1)(xv) was omitted from the Act, jewellery should not at all qualify for exemption from wealth-tax.

104. With a view to bringing out this intention clearly and implementing the purpose underlying the withdrawal of exemption from jewellery altogether from wealth-tax from 1963-64, it is proposed to amend clause (viii) of section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act retrospectively from 1-4-1963 so as to exclude jewellery altogether from the purview of that clause. Further, the term "jewellery" is being given an extended meaning prospectively so as to include—

(i) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum, or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing, any precious or semi-precious stone and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ; and

(ii) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

It is also proposed to restrict the operation of the exemption in clause (viii) prospectively in respect of the following assets :

(a) Furniture, utensils and other articles which, though held for personal or household use of the assessee, are made of or contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or anyother precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, will be excluded altogether from the purview of the exemption.

(b) Motor cars and other mechanically propelled vehicles, aircraft and boats will hereafter be exempt up to an aggregate value of Rs. 25,000 only.

105. The exclusion of jewellery from the purview of the exemption will be operative retrospectively from the assessment year 1963-64. The extended meaning of the term "jewellery" as stated in the preceding paragraph, as also the exclusion of furnitute, utensils and other articles referred to in item (a) and the limitation of the exemption in respect of conveyances to Rs. 25,000, as stated in item (b), will become effective from 1.4.1972, *i.e.* for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 32(a)(i) & (ii)]

106. *Shares in new industrial companies.*—Clause (xx) of section 5(1) exemption from wealth-tax the value of shares held by the assessee in any company established with the object of carrying on an industrial undertaking in India, where such shares from part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after 31.3.1964. The exemption is available for a period of 5 years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such company commences the operatives for which it has been established. In the context of the improved climate for new equity issues of industrial companies, it is now proposed to withdraw this exemption in respect of shares forming part of an initial issue of equity share capital made after 31/5/1971. Such shares will, however, be included in the categories of investments which are exemptt from wealth-tax up to the agregate value of Rs. 1.50,000 under the provision introduced last year. In respect of shares issued up to 31st -May, 1971, the exemtion will continue to be available as at present, without any ceiling limit.

[Clause 32 (a) (iii)]

107. *Financial assets qualifying for exemption from wealth tax.*—Under a provision introduced by the Finance Act, 1970, exemption from wealth-tax is available in respect of the investment in specified financial assets up to an agregate value of Rs. 1,50,000. The categories of investments qualifying for this exemption comprise—

(a) Government securities, including small savings securities of the Central Government.

(b) Fixed deposits with the Central Government as also in Post Office on Government account, and Recurring and Time Deposits in Post Office.

(c) Shares in Indian companies.

(d) Notified debentures.

(e) Units in the Unit Trust of India.

(f) Deposits with banking companies, including co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and land development banks.

(g) Deposits with approved financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India.

It is now proposed to enlarge this list so as to include (i) shares in a co-operative society, and (ii) deposits made by a member of a co-operative society with the society other than deposits made with a co-operative housing society by a member of the society to whom a building or part there of is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, which are proposed to be exempted from wealth-tax without any limit, to the extent such deposits have been made under the house building scheme of the society. Accordingly, in computing the exemption from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000, these assets will also be taken into account.

108. The exemption in respect of investments in specified financial assets as explained in the preceding paragraph is presently available also to a discretionary trust which is chargeable to tax on its net wealth at the flat rate of 1 ½% or at the rates applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher. As this is not in consonance with the intention underlying the provision made last year for the taxation of discretionary trusts in this manner it is now proposed to withdraw the exemption in respect of these items of financial assets in computing the net wealth of a

discretionary trusts referred to in the proviso to section 21(4), that is to say—

(i) a testamentary trust ;

(ii) a non-testamentary trust created before 1.3.1970 *bona fide* for the benefit of the relatives of the settl or or members of the Hindu undivided family which created the trust, where such relatives or members were mainly dependent on the settlor for their support and maintenance :

(iii) provident funds, superannuation funds, gratuity funds, pension funds and other funds created *bona fide* by a person carrying on a business or profession exclusively for the benefit of persons exployed in such business or profession.

109. The enlargement of the scope of financial assets qualifying for exemption from wealth-tax so as to include shares in co-operative societies and deposits by members with a co-operaive society, as also the withdrawal of the exemption in respect of these assets in the case of discretionary trusts which are chargeable to tax at the flat rate of 1½% or at the rates applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is higher, will all become effective from 1-4-1972i.e. for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 32(a)(iv), 32(b) and 34(b)]

110. *Recovery of wealth-tax arrears.*—Under section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, the provisions of the Income tax Act relating to recovery of arrears on income-tax are made applicable also for the purpose of recovery of arrears of wealth-tax and sums imposed by way of a penalty, fine and interest. In the context of the amendments proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act so as to vest in Tax Recovery Commissioners appellate jurisdiction over orders of Tax Recovery Officers, a consequential amendment is proposed to be made in the Wealth-tax Act so as to confer on Tax Recovery Commissioners jurisdiction over appeals against orders of Tax Recovery Officers in proceedings for recovery of wealth-tax also. The amendment will take effect from 1.1.1972 from which date the relevant amendments to the Income-tax Act will become effective.

[Clause 35]

VI. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE GIFT-TAX ACT, 1958

111. *Conversion of self-acquired property by an individual into property belonging to the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member.*—Under the Gift-tax Act, 1958, gift-tax is levied for every assessment year inrespect of gifts made by a person during the previous year, i.e. the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year or any other corresponding accounting year. The term 'gift' is defined to mean the transfer by one person to another of any existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration in money or money's worth and to include the transfer of any property deemed to be a gift under section 4 of that Act. Although the expression "transfer of property" has also been given an extended meaning so as cover certain transactions which would not ordinarily be comprised within that term. It was held by the Supreme Court in the case of Goli Easwariah V.Commissioner of Gift-tax, Andhra Pradesh that the act of conversion of separate property by a co-partener of a Hindu undivided family into property belonging to the family did not fall within the normal or even the extended meaning of the term "transfer of property" under the Gift-tax Act and hence such an act of conversion of separate property into Hindu undivided family property did not attract liability to gift-tax.

112. With a view closing this loophole for avoidance of gift-tax liability by susing the device of converting self-acquired property into Hindu undivided family propery, it is now proposed to make a suitable amendment to the relevant provision in the Gift-tax Act for the purpose. Under the amendment, it is being provided that where a member of a Hindu undivided family converts his separate property into joint family property, he shall be deemed to have made a gift, in favour of the family, of so much of that property as the other members of the family would be entitlted to if a partition of the converted property had taken place immediately after such conversion. The definition of the term "gift" is also being modified so as to include in it the transfer or conversion of any property referred to in section 4, deemed to be a gift under that section. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 37(a) & (b)]

113. *Exemption of gifts made by charitable or religious institutions or funds.*—Section 45 of the Gift-tax Act excludes from the purview of that Act, *inter alia*, any gifts made by an institution or fund the income whereof is exempt from income-tax under section 11 of the Income-tax Act. Under certain amendments made through the Finance Act, 1970 to the provisions of sections 11 and 13 of the Income-tax Act,charitable or religious institutions or fund may not qualify for exemption from income-tax on the whole or a part of their income in certain circumstances. Some of these circumstances are (a) where the institution or fund fails to apply its income to charitable or religious purposes within the same year or within three months immediately following that year; and (b) where the institution or fund makes investments in a concern in which the founder of the institution or fund and his relatives have a substantial interest and the investment does not exceed 5% of the capital of such conern. As it is not the intention that

gifts made by a charitable institution or fund (which would comprise the application of its income to the charitable or religious purposes of the institution or fund) should be brought within the purview of liability to gift-tax in these circumstances, it is now proposed to make a clarificatory amendment in section 45 of the Gift-tax Act to bring out this intention. Under the amendment, it is being provided that a charitable institution or fund will not forfe it the exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because—(a) subsequent to the gift, any income of the institution or fund becomes chargeabe to income-tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act relating to the application of income during the accounting year itself ; or (b) the institution or fund forfeits exemption in respect of a part of its income which arises from investments made in a concern in which the founder of the institution or fund or his relatives have a substantial interest, where the aggregate of the funds invested by the institution or fund in such a concern does not exceed 5% of the capital of that concern. This amendment is being made retrospectively from 1st April, 1971 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years.

[Clause 37(e)]

114. *Recovery of arrears of gift tax.*—Section 33 of the Gift-tax Act applies for purposes of gift-tax the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to recovery of arrears of income-tax. In the context of the amendment being made in the Income-tax Act so as to vest in Tax Recovery Commssioners jurisdiction to hear appeals against orders of Tax Recovery Officers, a consequential amendment is being made in the Gift-tax Act to vest such jurisdiction in respect of orders passed by Tax Recovery Officers in the ourse of recovery proceeding relating to gift-tax as well. This amendment will take effect from 1-1-1972 from which date the amendment to the Income-tax Act will also become effective.

[Clause 37(d)]

115. *Drafting amendment to section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act*—Section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act relating to exemption in respect of certain gifts exempts, *inter alia*, gifts made to an institution or fund estabished for a charitable purpose, as also gifts made to any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place of worship which has been notified by the Central Government for the purpose of the exemption under the Income-tax Act in respect of donations made for the repair or renovation of such places. These provisions in section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act presently refer to section 88 of the Income-tax Act. As section 88 of the Income-tax Act has been replaced with effect from 1-4-1968 by section 80G it is now proposec to make a drafting amendment to section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act so as to refer to the provisions in section 80G of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are being made retrosectively from 1-4-1968.

[(Clause 37(c)]

VII. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT

116. *Rates of surtax.*—Under the provisions of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, surtax is leviable on so much of the chargeable profits of a company as exceed the statutory deduction, at the rate or rates specified in the Third Schedule to that Act. The term "statutory deduction" is defined to mean an amount equal to 10% of the capital of the company as computed in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule or an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 whichever is greater. The rate of tax presently leviable is 25%.

117. It is now proposed to levy surtax in two slabs on the amount by which the taxable profits, exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates :—

(i) On the amount of such excess up to 5% of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule 25%

(ii) On the balance of such excess 30%

This amendment will come into force with effect from 1-4-1972 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clause 38(b)]

118. *Recovery of arrears of surtax.*—Section 18 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act applies for purposes of surtax certain provisions of the Income-tax Act, including the provisions relating to recovery of arrears of income-tax. In the context of the amendments proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act so as to vest in Tax Recovery Commissioners jurisdiction to hear appeals against the orders of Tax Recovery Officers, it is proposed to make a consequential amendment to section 18 of the Surtax Act so as to vest such jurisdiction in respect of appeals in proceedings relating to recovery of surtax as well. This amendment will take effect from 1-1-1972 from which date the corresponding amendments to the Income-tax Act also come-into effect.

[Clause 38(a)]

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

119. *Deposit Insurance Corporation.*—The Deposit Insurance Corporation was set up under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 and came into existence on 1-1-1962 Under section 30 of that Act, the Corporation was exempted from taxation on its income for an initial period of 5 years covering its profits up to 31-12-1966. This period was extended by 5 years, *i.e.* to cover profits of the Corporation up to 31-12-1971, by an amendment of section 30 of that Act through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

120. The Corporation has now embarked on an ambitious scheme of extending the coverage of insurance to the co-operative banking sector and also extending such coverage to a higher quantum of individual deposits than formerly. With a view to enabling the Corporation to build up its reserve funds to an adequate extent and also gain experience of the additional risks involved in extending its activities, as stated above, it is proposed to continue the exemption from taxation of the Corporation on its income for a further period of 5 years. This will cover the profits of the Corporation up to 31-12-1976.

(Clause 53)

121. *Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Ltd.*—The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Ltd. is registered as a company under the Companies Act and is wholly owned by the Government. The primary objective of the Corporation is to provide finances to State Housing Boards etc. for accelerating housing and urban development programmes. The Corporation will concentrate progressively, on the financing of programmes intended for housing the weaker sections of the communityand will thus meet a pressing social need. With a view to enabling the Corporation to perform these functions effectively and to build up its resources, it is proposed to make an independent provisions in the Finance. (No.2) Bill,1971 so as to exempt from income-tax and surtax the income of the Corporation for a 10-year period covering the assessment years 1971-72 to 1980-81 (both inclusive).

(Clause 54)

122. *Repeal of the provision in section 2 of the Finance Act of 1971 realting to income-tax*—As the provisions in the Bill relating to rates of income-tax seek to replace the corresponding provisions in the earlier Finance Act of 1971 with retrospective effect from April 1, 1971, section 2 of the Finance Act, 1971 is proposed to be repealed.

(Clause 55)

CUSTOMS

The proposals include :—

(a) modification in the rates of basic customs duty on various imported articles as a measure of simplification and rationalisation of the rate structure ;

(b) fixing of suitable rates of basic customs duty on certain articles released from buildings under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade secured by offer of fresh bindings of a much lower order.

2. (a) *Status quo is* however, being maintained in respect of the following items among others :—

(i) All articles which were already liable to a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* or higher ;
(ii) Articles on which the rates of duty are bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
(iii) Articles subject to protective duties;
(iv) Sulphur;
(v) Fertilizers and pesticides;
(vi) Raw cotton and raw jute;
(vii) Raw cashew nuts;
(viii) Rapeseeds;
(ix) Soya bean oil;
(x) Newsprint ;
(xi) Raw hides and skins ;
(xii) Family planning accessories ; and
(xiii) Educational and Research material.

(b) The rate of duty on all items of machinery including those for projects and certain other articles whose rates of duty are related to the machinery rate has been fixed at 30 percent. *ad valorem.*

3. The overall gain in revenue as a result of these changes after adjustment of the loss as a result of the fixation of the rate at 30 per cent. *ad valorem* referred to in 2(b), is estimated at Rs. 6000 lakhs.

4. Details of the increases in duty where the additional revenue is expected to be Rs. 100 lakhs or more during a full year are given in table I.

5. Additional revenue amounting to Rs 400 lakhs is also expected from additional duties (countervailing duties) on imported goods corresponding to increase levies of central excise duties. Details of these are given in Table II.

6. There will thus be a net increase in customs revenue of Rs. 6400 lakhs for a full year made up as under :—

	Rs. lakhs
Gain due to increase in basic import duties	(+)6740
Gain due to increase in additional duties (countervailing duties)	(+)400
Loss due to reduction in basic import duties	(—)740
Net gain	(+)6400

TABLE I

S. No.	Item No. in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act.	Brief description of goods	Present effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty	Additional revenue expected (+) or loss likely to be incurred (—) per annum (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	46(2)	Wool raw and wool tops	Nil.	40%	(+)788
2	46(6).	Staple fibre excluding yarn	25%	100%	(+)561
3.	63 and sub-items	Iron and Steel material	27½% (15% in few cases)	30% (Steel tin plates and tinned sheets 40%)	(+)706
4.	64(2)	Copper, unwrought	Nil.	30%	(+)1485
5.	67(3)	Lead ingots, pigs and scrap	Nil	40%	(+)320
6.	68(1)	Zinc, unwrought	Nil.	40%	(+)380
7.	72	Agricultural tractors and parts	Nil.	30%	(+)450
8.	72A	Machinery required for initial setting up of projects or for substantial expansion of existing projects	27½%	30%	(+)300
9.	75(9), (10), (11), (12) etc.	Motor vehicle parts	60% (Standard), 52½%(UK)	100% (Standard), 92½% UK)	(+)660
10.	Various	Others	Generally 28½%, 35%, 50% and 60%	40%, 60%, 100%	(+)1090
		Total additional revenue in a full year			(+)6740
		Loss on account of reduction in duty on machinery in general and certain other articles from 35% to 30%	(—)729		
		Loss on account of new GATT concessions	(—)11		(+)740
		Net additional revenue in a full year			(+)6000

TABLE II

Serial No.	Item (s) in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act.	Brief description of goods	Additional revenue expected(+) per annum (Rs. lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	(27)6	Motor Spirit	(+)100
2.	72	Agricultural tractors	(+)200
3.	Various	Others	(+)100
		TOTAL	(+)400

CENTRAL EXCISE

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty Basic Existing	Rate of duty Basic Proposed	Estimated addl. revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		A.—CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
1.	1E	Glucose and dextrose	The tariff description is proposed to be amended to include "preparations" also. [Clause 40(i)]			12
2.	1F	Maida produced in roller flour mills]	Kilogram	—	10 paise	1092
			This new levy has been proposed as a revenue measure. The Centre's share of the revenue realisation will be utilised to meet the cost of the programme for children's health and nutrition. [Clause 40(ii)]			
3.	6	Motor spirit *Effective rates of duty*	Kilolitre	Rs. 720.00	Rs. 920.00	4825
		(i) Motor spirit	Kilolitre	Rs. 720.00	Rs. 920.00	4320
		(ii) Certain special boiling point spirits	Kilolitre	Rs. 45.00	Rs. 845.00	505
						4825
			While the increase in duty on motor spirit is a revenue measure, the increase in duty on certain special boiling point spirits is to ensure parity in the selling price of such spirits with that of motor spirit so that the incentive for using such S.B.P. spirits for adulteration of motor spirit toavoid the higher duty incidence is taken away [Clause 40(iii)]			
4.	11A	Petroleum products, not otherwise specified.				110
		(1) Mineral turpentine oil		20% *ad valorem*	20% *ad valorem* plus Rs. 100.00 per metric tonne	
		(2) Liquefied petroleum gas (L. P. G.)		20% *ad valorem*	Rs. 250.00 per metric tonne	
		(3) Others		20% *ad valorem*	20% *ad valorem*	
			The increase in (1) is to take away the incentive for adulteration of kerosene with mineral turpentine oil. The increase in (2) is a revenue measure. There is no change in the rate of duty against (3). [Clause 40(iv)]			
5.	11B	Compounded lubricating oils and greases		—	20% *ad valorem*	900
6.	11C	Calcined petroleum coke		—	20% *ad valorem*	40
			These new levies have been proposed as a revenue measure. [Clause 40(v)]			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	14AA	Chemicals, namely—			65
		1, 2, 3 } As existing			
		4 Bicarbonate of soda	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		5 Bichromates of potassium or sodium	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		6 Hydrogen peroxide	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		7 Potassium permanganate	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		The new items at S. No. 4 to 7 above are proposed to be levied to excise duty as a revenue measure.		Caluse 40(vi)]	
8.	14F	Cosmetics and toilet preparations. Tariff descritption amended to include lipsticks, perfumed hair oils and shampoos.]	25% *ad valorem*	25% *ad valorem*	102
		Effective rates of duty			
		(i) Preparations for the care of the skin, etc. including lipsticks.	25% *ad valorem*	25% *ad valorem*	
		(ii) Preparations for the care of of the hair—			
		(a) Hair lotions, creams and pomades.	25% *ad valorem*	No change	
		(b) Perfumed hair oils.	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		(c) Shampoos	—	20% *ad valorem*	
		Note :—The existing special excise duty of 20% of the basic duty continues.			
		It is a revenue measure. Relief in duty has been provided for smaller manufacturers of lipsticks, perfumed hair oils and shampoos.		[Clause 40 (vii)]	
9.	15.1	Soap [produced with the aid of power]			162
		(1) Household and laundry soap	6.5% *ad valorem.*	No change	
		(2) Other sorts	9.5% *ad valorem*	12.5% *ad valorem*	
		Note :—The existing special excise duty of 20% of basic duty continues.			
		It is a reveune measure. The increase in duty will not effect household and laundry soap.			
		2. It is also proposed to grant relief (by notification) in duty on soap using specified percentage of Neem, Karanj, Kusum and Sal oils in manufacture, with a view to encourage the use of such minor oils in soap manufacture and to reduce the pressure on usage of imported tallow and oils.		[Clause 40(viii]	
10.	15A	Plastics, all sorts			60
		(1) Tariff descritpion amended to increase the basic rate of duty to 40% *ad valorem* on—			
		(i) polyurethane foam and			
		(ii) articles made of polyuretheane foam.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		(b) Basic duty on rigid plastic (excluding P. V. C.) boards, sheeting, sheets and films raisded from 20% to 25% *ad valorem* (by notification). (c) Flexible P. V. C. sheets used in the further manufactue of leather cloth exempted (by notification). Note:—Existing special excise duty of 20% of basic duty continues. Proposals at (a) and (b) above are revenue measures. (c) is a measure of relief.			[Clause 40(ix)]	
11.	16A	Rubber products (1) Latex foam sponge (2) Unhardened places sheets etc. of rubber Note:—The existing spescial excise duty of 20% of the basic duty continues. It is a revenue measure.		20% *ad valorem* 20% *ad valorem*	40% *ad valorem* 25% *ad valorem* [Clause 40(x)]	240
12.	22C	Linoleum	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	
13.	22D	Ready-made garments produced with the aid of power.		—	10% *ad valorem*	250
14.	22E	Typewriter and similar ribbons		—	10% *ad valorem*	10
			These new levies are proposed as a revenue measure. The levy on ready-made garments will (by notification) be confined only to those which are sold under a brand name or a registered trade mark; further relief has been provided (by notification) for smaller manufacturers of such ready-made garments. Only specified garments liable to duty.		[Clause 40(xi)]	
15.	23A	Glass and glassware— (1) Sheet glass and plate glass (2) Other glassware including tableware		10% *ad valorem* 15% *ad valorem*	15% *ad valorem* 20% *ad valorem*	250
			Note:—The existing special excise duty of 20% of the basic duty on sheet and plate glass continues. It is a revenue measure.		[Clause 40 (xii)]	
16	23B	Chinaware and porce-lainware, all sorts (1) Tableware (2) Not otherwise specified		15% ad valorem 10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem 20% ad valorem	125
			Note:— These items continue to be exempted from special exise duty It is a revenue measure.		[Clause 40(xiii)]	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
17	23D	Mosaic tiles [produced with the aid of power]	—		10% ad valorem	65
			This new levy has been proposed as a revenue measure. Relief has been provided (by notification) for smaller manufacturers. [Clause 40(xiv)]			
18	27	Aluminium	A fresh sub-item is proposed to be inserted for "containers made of aluminium" for clarification and for removal of doubts. It has no revenue significance. [Clause 40(xv)]			
19	30B	Motor starters			10% *ad valorem*	75
			This new levy has been proposed as a revenue measure. Relief has been provided (by notification) for smaller manufacturers of these articles. [Clause 40(xvi)]			
20	32	Electric lighting bulbs and Fluorescent lighting tubes				126
		(1) Vaccum and gas filled bulbs		11% ad valorem	20% *ad valorem*	
		(2) Fluorescent tubes -		22% ad valorem	30% *ad valorem*	
		(3) Sodium and mercury vapour discharge lamps-		6% ad valorem	10% *ad valorem*	
		(4) All sorts, not otherwise specified		16% ad valorem	25% *ad valorem*	
			It is a revenue measure. 2. All types of bulbs and fluorescent tubes except bulbs of the type commercially known as "miniature lamps" are proposed to be exempted from special excise duty. 3. Vacuum and gas filled bulbs not exceeding 60 watts will continue to pay the same duty as at present i.e. 11% *ad valorem*). 4. Miniature lamps will continue to pay duty at present concessional rates. [Clause 40(xvii)]			
21	33	Electric fans [Tariff description amended to include industrial fans also.]				94
		(1) Table, cabine etc. fans not exceeding 40·6 centimetres	—	—	No change	
		(2) Industrial fans	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	
		(3) Not otherwise specified	—	8·5% ad valorem	10% *ad valorem*	
			Note:— The existing special excise duty of 20% of basic duty continues. It is a revenue measure. [Clause 40(xviii)]			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
22	33E	Electricity supply meters	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	120
23	34A	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	160
24	34B	Forklift trucks and platform trucks	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	40
25	33B	Cinematograph projectors	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	24
26	37C	Photographic cameras	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	18
			These new levies have been proposed as a revenue measure. The levy on motor vehicle parts will for the present be confined (by notification) to certain specified items, those when intended for use as original equipment will not have to bear this duty. [(Clauses 40(xix), 40(xx) and 40(xxi)]			
27	41	Crown corks	Per piece	One paisa	Two paise	160
28	42	Pilfer proof caps	Per piece	One paisa	Two paise	65
			It is a revenue measure [Clause 40(xxii)]			
29	44	Sparking plugs				(—)15
			This item is being deleted from this entry as it would henceforth fall under the new Tariff Item No. 34A and will continue to pay the same duty under the new item read with the relevant notification. [Clause 40(xxiii)]			
30	46	Metal containers				
			The change in the tariff description is for the purpose of clarifying its scope and is in line with the change made in Tariff Item 27. (Clause 40(xxiv)			
31	49	Rolling bearings	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	220
32	50	Welding electrodes	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	90
33	51	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels [produced with the aid of power]	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	83
34	52	Bolts and nuts and Screws (produced with the aid of power)	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	250
35	53	Zip or Slide Fasteners				20
		(1) complete	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	
		(2) parts thereof	—	—	25% *ad valorem*	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs lakhs)
36	54	Pressure cookers	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	60
37	55	Vacuum flasks, etc.	—	—		44
		(1) complete	—	—	15% *ad valorem*	
		(2) parts thereof	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	
38	56	Playing cards	—	—	20% *ad valorem*	45
39	47	Camphor	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	21
40	58	Menthol	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	15
41	59	Electric insulation tapes (produced with the aid of power)	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	10
42	60	Adhesive tapes, not otherwise specified (produced with the aid of power)	—	—	10% *ad valorem*	15

These new levies have been proposed as a revenue measure. Relief has been provided (by notification) for smaller manufacturers of rolling bearings, welding electrodes, bolts and nuts and screws, zip or slide fasteners and playing cards.

[Clause 40(xxv)]

B—ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY IN LIEU OF SALES-TAX

1	4 II(2)	Cigarettes			25% ad valorem	75% ad valorem	3948

Effective rates of duty

	Value per 1000							
	Exceeds	Does not Exceed	Basic	Special	Additional	Basic	Special	Additional
	Rs.	Rs.						
(i)	40	—				140%	28%	70%
ii)	30	40	125%	25%	24%	135%	27%	60%
iii)	25	30				95%	19%	30%
	20	25	80%	16%	15%			
iv)	10	20				90%	18%	25%
v)	—	10*	42·5%	8·5%	5%	60%	12%	10%

*Note :—The existing limit of Rs. 9·50 is being raised to Rs. 10

The proposal is to re-group cigarettes for the purpose of assessment to duty into five groups as against the present three groups.

It is a measure to raise additional revenue partly for the States in pursuance of the decision at the National Development Council and partly for the Centre.

[Clause 41(i)]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
	19·1(2)	Cotton fabrics				
		Others—		Paise	Paise	
		(a) Superfine	Sq. metre	15·5	25·0	
		(b) Fine	”	9.6	15·0	
		(c) Medium-A	”	4.8	6.0	
		(d) Medium–B	”	4.8	6·0	
		(e) Coarse	”	3·6	4·0	
		(f) Cotton fabrics, not otherwise specified	”	15·5	25·0	
	Effective rates of duty					
		(1) Cotton fabrics				
		(a) Superfine	Sq. metre	15·5	25·0	
		(b) Fine	”	9.6	15·0	
		(c) Medium-A	”	4·8	6.0	
		(d) Medium-B	”	4·8	6·0	
		(e) Coarse	”	3.6	4·0	
		(f) Cotton fabrics, not otherwise specified.	”	15·5	25·0	
		(2) Malimo type and non-woven bonded fabrics	”	7·2	8·0	
		(3) Fents				
		(i) Superfine	Kilo-gram	22·0	40·0	
		(ii) Fine	”	22·0	30·0	
		(iii) Medium-A	”	4·4	5·0	
		(iv) Medium-B	”	4·4	5·0	
		(v) Coarse	”	4·4	5·0	
		(vi) Malimo type and non-woven bonded fabrics.	”	4·4	5·0	
		It is a measure to raise additional revenue for the States in pursuance of the decision at the National Development Council. (Notes :—For changes by Notification, Sl.No. 9, Part D may be seen.) (Clause 41(ii)				

C—ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS ON MINERAL PRODUCTS

8	Refined diesel oils and vaporizing oils	Kilo-litre	Rs. 400·00 (ceiling rate)	Rs. 500·00 (ceiling rate)		—
	Note :—No change in the present effective rates of additiona' excise duty. It is proposed to increase the ceiling rate to provide an adequate cushion form opping up any price reductions and cost and freight accumulations, as and when they occur, It has no imsiate revenue significance as there is no change in the present effective rate of additional excise duty which is fixed by notification. (Clause 42)					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		D—CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS				
8.	1B	Prepared or Preserved Foods		10% ad valorem	10% ad valorem	12
			The notification specifying the exisable items has been amplified to include bottled or canned and dehydrated (packed in cans or foil packets) vegetables.			
2.	13	Vegetable product				(—)33
			It is proposed to increase the present quantum of relief in duty for vegetable product using a minimum specified percentage of cotton seed oil in its manufacture. The same concession is being extended to vegetable product when rice-bran oil is used in its manufacture.			
			This proposal is intended to encourage the use of these oils in the manufacture of vegetable product in substitution of other edible oils.			
3.	14BB	Sodium silicate		25% ad valorem	15% ad valorem	(—)84
			It is a measure of relief to the sodium silicate industry.			
4	14H	Gases				19
			It is proposed to withdraw the exemption from duty hitherto granted to oxygen, chlorine, ammonia and refrigerant gases.			
			Ammonia gas used in fertilisers and oxygen for medicinal use are however proposed to be exempted.			
			Certain other uses of oxygen, chlorine and ammonia will also get the benefit of exemptions.			
5.	15AA	Surface active agents		10% ad valorem	10% ad valorem	130
	Effective rates of duty					
		Surface active agents		25 paise per kilogram	10% ad valorem	
			It is a revenue measure.			
6.	18	Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn and				62
	18A	Cotton yarn				
			It is proposed to withdraw the present concession in duty to Staple fibre cellulosic origin of 1·5 denier and above used in spinnig of yarn in admixture with cotton.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
	18B	Woollen yarn, all sorts, including knitting wool				120
		(1) Worsted yarn—				
		(a) of 48s and more	20% ad valorem	20% ad valorem		
		(b) of less than 48s	15% ad valorem	15% ad valorem		
		(2) Others	7½% ad valorem	7½% ad valorem		

Effective rates of duty

	Rs. per kilogram	Tariff Value (Rs. per kilogram)	Rate (ad valorem)
Woollen yarn			
(1) Worsted yarn			
(a) hand-knitting			
(i) Grey	0·60	27·50	3·5%
(ii) Processed and/or dyed	2·40	55·00	9·5%
(b) Hair belting yarn	0·60	27·50	2·0%
(c) Others			
(i) of 48s and above	7·50	56·50	14·5%
(ii) of above 24s but below 48s	3·15	46·50	8·5%
(iii) of 24s below	0·60	27·50	3·5%
(2) Shoddy yarn	0·40	7·50	5·5%
(3) Yarn made from tannery wool or stripped wool	0·40	7·50	5·5%
(4) All others	0·60	13·50	7·5%

It is a revenue measure.
Special excise duty at 33⅓% of basic duty will continue to be chargeable.

8.	19	Cotton fabrics produced by powerlooms compounded rates of duty (by notification)				(—)47

Where powerlooms installed' are		If the duty is paid		If the duty is paid	
more than	not more than	Per Qr.	Per year	Per Qr.	Per year
		(In rupees per power-loom installed)			
—	4	13	50	2·50	10
4	24	40	150	20	75
24	49	80	300	40	150

Relief is being given in the compounded levy specially to the smaller units which have not more than four looms installed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
9.	19	Cotton fabrics				30
		Procesing done without power or steam (by notification)	Concession available to processing done without the aid of power or steam is being rationalised.			
10.		Embroidery, in the piece, in strips, or in motifs etc.				
	(a) 19II	Cotton				(—)5
	(b) 20(2)	Silk				—
	(c) 21(2)	Woollen				—
	(d) 22(2)	Rayon or artificial silk				(—)15
			(i) Effective rate reduced to 5% ad valorem. (ii) Tariff values wherever applicable have been withdrawn. (iii) Compounded rates of duty based on metre-basis wherever applicable, have been reduced.			
1.	23	Cement		21% ad valorem	21% ad valorem	48
	Effective rates of duty					
		Cement		19·8% ad valorem	20% ad valorem	
			The rate has been suitably rounded off.			
			Special excise duty at 20% of basic duty will continue to be chargeable.			
12.	29A	Evaporative type coolers		40% ad valorem	40% ad valorem	20
	Effective rate of duty					
		Evaporative type coolers		Nil	25% ad valorem	
			It is proposed to withdraw the exemption in respect of evaporative type coolers and subject them to 25% ad valorem They will, however, be exempted from special excise duty.			
13.	33B	Electric wires and cables				150
			It is proposed to withdraw the existing concession in duty on copper contents of certain types of electric wires and cables to induce economy in the use of copper.			
14.	34(3a)	Tractors, including agricultural tractors		10% ad valorem	10% ad valorem	400
	Effective rates of duty					
		Tractors including agricultural tractors				
		(i) of Draw Bar Horse Power 50 and below		—	10% ad valorem	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		(ii) of Draw Bar Horse Power exceeding 50		—		
		(a) for agricultural purposes		—	10@ ad valorem	
		(b) others		10@ ad valorem	10@ ad valorem	
		Note :—While tractors covered under (i) and (ii)(a) above will continue to be exempted from special excise duty, those covered under ii(b) will continue to pay specal excise duty as at present.				
		It is a revenue measure.				
43	Wool tops		Kilo-gram	Rs. 5·00	Rs. 5·00	110
Effective rate of duty						
	Wool tops		Kilo-gram	Rs. 2.45	Rs. 3.55	
		A quantum of the duty incidence which would otherwise have been borne by woollen yarn has been transfered to wool tops.				

ABSTRACT-CENTRAL EXCISES

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue in one full year							
				Basicexcise duty		Special excise duty		Additional excise duty in lieu of salestax		Total
			(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)
	I.	Existing Items								
1	1B	Prepared or preserved foods	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	
2	1E	Glucose and dextrose	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
3	4II(2)	Cigarettes	1665	..	333	..	1950	..	3948	..
4	6	Motor sprit	4825	..	..	..	..	..	4825	..
5	11A	Petroleum products not other wise specified	110	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
6	13	Vegetable product	..	33		..	..	..	..	33
7	14AA	Chemicals	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
8	14BB	Sodium silicate	..	84		..	..	..	..	84
9	14F	Cosmetics	85	..	17	..	..	..	102	..
10	14H	Gases	190	..	..	..	..	..	190	..
11	151	Soap	135	..	27	..	..	..	162	..
12	15A	Plastics	50	..	10	..	..	..	..	60
13	15AA	Surface active agents	130	..	..	..	..	..	130	..
14	16A	Rubber products	200	..	40	..	..	..	240	..
15	18A	Cotton yarn	62	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
16	18B	Woollen yarn	90	..	30	..	..	..	120	..
17	19	Cotton fabrics	..	22	..	..	580	..	558	..
18	22(2)	Art silk fabrics	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
19	23	Cement	40	..	8	..	..	..	48	..
20	23A	Glass and glassware	240	..	10	..	..	..	250	..
21	23B	Chinaware	125	..	..	..	..	..	125	..
22	29A	Evaporative type coolers	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
23	32	Electric bulbs	158	..	..	..	32	..	126	..
24	33	Electric fans	70	..	14	..	..	..	84	..
25	33B	Electric wires and ables	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	..

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Tariff item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue in one full year							
			Basic excise duty		Special excise duty		Additional excise duty in lieu of salestax		Total	
			(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)
26	34	Motor vehiles	400	..	..	..	..	..	440	..
27	41	Crown corks	160	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
28	42	Pilfer proof caps	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
29	43	Wool tops	100	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
30	44	Sparking plugs	..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
		II. *New Items*								
1	11F	Maida	1092	..	..	..	..	..	1092	..
2	11B	Compounded lubricating oils & greases	900	..	..	..	..	..	900	..
3	11C	Calcined petroleum coke	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
4	22C	Linoleum	34	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
5	22D	Ready-made garments	250	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
6	22E	Typewriter ribbons	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
7	23D	Mosaic tiles	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
8	30B	Motor starters	75	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
9	33E	Electricity supply meters	120	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
10	34A	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	160	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
11	34B	Fork lift trucks and platform trucks	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
12	37B	Cinematograph projectors	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
13	37C	Photographic cameras	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
14	49	Rolling bearings	220	..	..	..	..	..	220	..
15	50	Welding electrodes	90	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
16	51	Coated abrassives and grinding wheels	83	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
17	52	Bolts and nuts and screws	250	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
18	53	Slide/zip fasteners	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
19	54	Pressure cookers	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
20	55	Vacuum flasks	44	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
21	56	Playing cards	45	..	..	..	..	..	45	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Tariff item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue in one full year							
			Basic excise duty		Special excise duty		Additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax		Total	
			(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)
22	57	Camphor	21	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
23	58	Menthol	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
24	59	Electric insulation tapes	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
25	60	Adhesive tapes, n.o.s.	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
		TOTAL	12870	169	489		32	2530	15835	147

SUMMARY

(Rs. in lakhs)

	States' share	Centre's share	Total
(a) Basic excise duty	2564	10137	12701
(b) Special excise duty	..	457	457
(c) Additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax	2494	36	2530
For one full year	5058	10630	15688
For the remaining part of 1971-72	4257	8937	13194

FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX

Chapter VII of the Finance Bill contains enabling provisions for levy of a tax on foreign travel by air or by sea. The salient points of the contemplated taxation measure which will come into force from a date to be notified after the Bill is enacted, are set out below.

(i) The statutory rate will be 20% ad valorem on the fare paid in rupees whether the tickets be one way or return. The definitions in Clause 44 and the charging provision in Clause 45 of the Bill have been drafted with this aim in view. Further jurneys abroad from the initial point for which the ticket has been purchased would also bear the tax if the tickets for such further journeys are paid for in rupees. By restricting the levy to purchases of tickets made only in rupees, foreign tourists, Indians domicilled abroad and other persons holding tickets purchased in foreign currency would automatically be kept outside the scope of the present levy.

(ii) The liability to payment of tax has been fixed on the carrier. Agents or representatives who book tickets on behalf of airlines operating in the country, or airlines not operating in the country or agents acting on their behalf who book tickets for international passengers which are paid for in Indian currency, would have to ensure that the tax is collected from the passenger and credited to Government through the carrier for whom they may be acting as agents or representatives.

(iii) Clause 46 of the Bill provides for any class or classes of passengers or any category or categories of passengers belonging to particular class being exempted from the levy or enabled to pay at a rate that might be decided upon by the Government. It also provides for relief in deserving individual cases.

(iv) The intention is to exempt students who go abroad for studies or technical courses whether foreign exchange is released for them by the Reserve Bank or they do not ask for foreign exchange but are otherwise eligible for it, as well as scientists going abroad for attending scientific conferences.

(v) Provision will be made by the issue of appropriate notifications and rules in relation to airlines offering concessional fares or undertaking group bookings at concessional rates or charter flights.

(vi) All these and other details of procedural controls will need detailed formulation and when decided can be given effect to by the Central Government in exercise of the rule-making provisions contained in the Bill. The rules will also provide for appellate remedies refunds of excess levies, recovery of short levies and penalties to be imposed for contraventions.

(vii) There is also a provision for laying the rules and notifications made under the provisions before both Houses of Parliament.

(viii) The authority for administering tax by way of regulations in the matter procedure and in pursuance of the rules made by the Central Government, would be the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(ix) The estimated yield from this is expected to be about Rs.7·00 crores in the current year.

ANNEXURE—A

STATEMENT SHOWING IN SELECTED CASES TAX (INCLUDING SURCHARGE) PAYABLE AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME, ON TOTAL INCOMES RANGING FROM RS. 5,000 TO Rs. 10,00,000 (Assessment year : 1971-72)—

(See parabgraph 4)

Income	TAX	
	Amount	Percentage
Rs.	Rs.	
5,000	..	..
6,000	110	1·83
7,000	220	3·14
8,000	330	4·12
9,000	440	4·89
10,000	550	5·50
12,000	924	7·70
14,000	1,298	9·27
15,000	1,485	9·90
16,000	1,738	10·86
18,000	2,244	12·47
20,000	2,750	13·75
24,000	4,070	16·96
25,000	4,400	17·60
30,000	6,600	22·00
36,000	9,900	27·50
42,000	13,420	31·95
48,000	17,380	36·21
60,000	25,300	42·17
72,000	34,540	47·97
90,000	48,950	54·39
1,00,000	57,200	57·20
5,00,000	4,25,700	85·14
10,00,000	8,93,200	89·32

ANNEXURE—B

INCOME TAX PAYABLE IN THE CASE OF AN INDIVIDUAL, HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY, UNREGISTERED FIRM, ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS ETC., AT THE RATES PROPOSED IN THE BILL FOR COMPUTATION OF ADVANCE TAX AND DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE FROM "SALARIES" DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971-72.

(See Paragraph 12)

A. BASIC INCOME TAX

(i.e. exclusive of surcharge)

Total Income	Tax	For calculating tax at intermediate levels of income
Rs.	Rs.	
6,000	100	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 1·00 to the tax.
7,000	200	
8,000	300	
9,000	400	
10,000	500	
10,000	500	Fro every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 1·70 to the tax.
11,000	670	
12,000	840	
13,000	1,010	
14,000	1,180	
15,000	1,350	
15,000	1,350	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 2·30 to the tax.
16,000	1,580	
17,000	18,10	
18,000	2,040	
19,000	2,270	
20,000	2,500	
20,000	2,500	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 3·00 to the tax.
21,000	2,800	
22,000	3,100	
23,000	3,400	
24,000	3,700	
25,000	4,000	
25,000	4,000	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 4·00 to the tax.
26,000	4,400	
27,000	4,800	
28,000	5,200	
29,000	5,600	
30,000	6,000	
30,000	6,000	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, ADD Rs. 5·00 to the tax.
31,000	6,500	
32,000	7,000	
33,000	7,500	
34,000	8,000	
35,000	8,500	
36,000	9,000	
37,000	9,500	
38,000	10,000	
39,000	10,500	
40,000	11,000	

Total Income	Tax	For calculating tax at intermediate levels of income
Rs.	Rs.	
40,000	11,000	
41,000	11,600	
42,000	12,000	
43,000	12,800	
44,000	13,400	
45,000	14,000	
46,000	14,600	
47,000	15,200	
48,000	15,800	
49,000	16,400	
50,000	17,000	
51,000	17,600	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 6·00 to the tax.
52,000	18,200	
53,000	18,800	
54,000	19,400	
55,000	20,000	
56,000	20,600	
57,000	21,200	
58,000	21,800	
59,000	22,400	
60,000	23,000	
60,000	23,000	
61,000	23,700	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 7·00 to the tax.
62,000	24,400	
63,000	25,100	
64,000	25,800	
65,000	26,500	
66,000	27,200	
67,000	27,900	
68,000	28,600	
69,000	29,300	
70,000	30,000	
71,000	30,700	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 7·00 to the tax.
72,000	31,400	
73,000	32,100	
74,000	32,800	
75,000	33,500	
76,000	34,200	
77,000	34,900	
78,000	35,600	
79,000	36,300	
80,000	37,000	
80,000	37,000	
90,000	44,500	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 7·50 to the tax.
1,00,000	52,000	
1,00,000	52,000	
1,50,000	92,000	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD* Rs. 8·00 to the tax.
2,00,000	1,32,000	

Total Income	Tax	For calculating tax at intermediate levels of income
Rs.	Rs.	
2,00,000	1,32,000	
3,00,000	2,17,100	
4,00,000	3,02,000	
5,00,000	3,87,000	
6,00,000	4,72,000	
7,00,000	5,57,000	
8,00,000	6,42,000	
9,00,000	7,27,000	
10,00,000	8,12,000	
11,00,000	8,97,000	For every additional Rs. 10 of income, *ADD*, Rs. 8·50 to the tax.
12,00,000	9,82,000	
13,00,000	10,67,000	
14,00,000	11,52,000	
15,00,000	12,37,000	
16,00,000	13,22,000	
17,00,000	14,07,000	
18,00,000	14,92,000	
19,00,000	15,77,000	
20,00,000	16,62,000	

B. SURCHARGE:

To the income-tax calculated as stated above, ADD by way of surcharge the following percentage thereof:—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 — 10

(ii) in any other case — 15

[In cases where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 by a small amount, the surcharge is limited to:—

(a) Rs. 135 (which would be the surcharge at the rate of 10 per cent. on the tax on a total income of Rs. 15,000) *Plus*.

(b) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000].

C. EXAMPLE OF TAX CALCULATION :

Income	Rs. 27,560
A. Basic income tax:	
On Rs. 27,000	Rs. 4,800
On Rs. 560 (56 x 4)	Rs. 224
Rs. 27,560	Rs. 5,024
B. Add surcharge @15% of the basic income-tax	Rs. 753·60
Tax payable	Rs. 5,777·60
(rounded off to the nearest rupee)	Rs. 5,778·00

THE FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1971

No. 32 of 1971

10th August, 1971]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1971–72 and to provide for the levy of foreign travel tax.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 38 and sections 53 and 54 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1971.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and in the cases to which Paragraph C applies, also by a special surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956) includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(3) in cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections, 193, 194, 194A and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule

(5) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries"or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case way be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in part III of the First Schedule.

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at th rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax' shall be computed at that rate.

(6) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;

(*c*) "industrial company" means of a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income ;

(*d*) "tax free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government ;

(*e*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

INCOME-TAX

3. **Amendment of Section 2.**—In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) for clause (*17*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(*17*) "company" means—

(*i*) any Indian company, or

(*ii*) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India, or

(*iii*) any institution, association or body which is or was assessable or was assessed as a company for any assessment year under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) or which is or was assessable or was assessed under this Act, as a company for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1970, or

(*iv*) any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian which is declared by general or special order of the Board to be a company;

Provided that such institution, association or body shall be deemed to be a company only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration ;'

(*b*) in clause (18), after sub-clause (*a*) , the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*aa*) if it is a company which is registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) ; or

(*ab*) if it is a company having no share capital and if, having regard to its objects, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations, it is declared by order of the Board to be a company in which the public are substantially interested :

Provided that such company shall be deemed to be a company in which the public are substantially interested only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration ; or ";

(*c*) in clause (*26*),—

(*i*) after sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ia*) a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act;

(*ib*) any institution, association or body which is declared by the Board to be a company under clause (17) ;" ;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words "registered office of the company", the words "registered or, as the case may be, principal office of the company, corporation, institution, association or body" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) after clause (43A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972, namely :—

'(43B) "Tax Recovery Commissioner" means a Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax who may be authorised by the Central Government, by general or special notification in the Official Gazette, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Commissioner ;'.

4. Amendment of section 10.—In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (20), for the words "which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service within its own jurisdictional area ;", the words "which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service (not being water or electricity) within its own jurisdictional area or from the supply of water or electricity within or outside its own jurisdictional area ;" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 ;

(*b*) in clause (26A),—

(*i*) the brackets and words "(not being an individual who is in the service of Government)" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, omitted ;

(*ii*) for the expression "1st day of April, 1970", the expression "1st day of April, 1975" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970.

5. Amendment of section 11.—In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely :—

'(1A) For the purposes of sub-section (1),—

(*a*) where a capital asset, being property held under trust wholly or charitable or religious purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held, then, the capital gain arising from the transfer shall be deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes to the extent specified hereunder, namely :—

(*i*) where the whole of the net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the whole of such capital gain ;

(*ii*) where only a part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring the new capital asset, so much of such capital gain as is equal to the amount, if any, by which the amount so utilised exceeds the cost of the transferred asset;

(*b*) where a capital asset, being property held under trust in part only for such purposes, is transferred and the whole or any part of the net consideration is utilised for acquiring another capital asset to be so held, then, the appropriate fraction of the capital gain arising from the transfer shall be deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes to the extent specified hereunder, namely :—

(*i*) where the whole of the net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new capital asset, the whole of the appropriate fraction of such capital gain ;

(*ii*) in any other case, so much of the appropriate fraction of the capital gain as is equal to the amount, if any, by which the appropriate fraction of the amount utilised for acquiring the new asset exceeds the appropriate fraction of the cost of the transferred asset.

Explanation.—In this sub-section,—

(*i*) "appropriate fraction" means the fraction which represents the extent to which the income derived from the capital asset transferred was immediately before such transfer applicable to charitable or religious purposes ;

(*ii*) "cost of the transferred asset" means the aggregate of the cost of acquisition as ascertained for the purposes of sections 48 and 49) of the capital asset which is the subject of the transfer and the cost,

any improvement thereto within the meaning assigned to that expression in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 55 ;

(*iii*) "net consideration" means the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset as reduced by any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer.'.

6. Amendment of section 13.—In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (4), for the words "moneys of the trust or the institution", the words "funds of the trust or the institution" shall be substituted.

7. Amendment of section 16.—In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*iv*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*b*), for the entry "Rs. 60", the entry "Rs. 75" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*c*), for the entry "Rs. 35", the entry "Rs. 50" shall be substituted.

8. Amendment of section 36.—In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*viii*) of sub-section (1), for the words "industrial development", the words "industrial or agricultural development" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

9 Amendment of section 40.—In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), sub-clause (*v*) shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in clause (*c*), for the words "benefit derived by or accruing to it there from", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"benefit derived by or accruing to it therefrom, so, however, that the deduction in respect of the aggregate of such expenditure and allowance in respect of any one person referred to in sub-clause (*i*) shall in no case exceed—

(*A*) where such expenditure or allowance relates to a period exceeding eleven months comprised in the previous year, the amount of seventy-two thousand rupees ;

(*B*) where such expenditure or allowance relates to a period not exceeding eleven months comprised in the previous year, an amount calculated at the rate of six thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in that period :

Provided that in a case where such person is also an employee of the company for any period comprised in the previous year, expenditure of the nature referred to in clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) of the second proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (5) of section 40A shall not be taken into account for the purposes of sub-clause (*A*) or sub-clause (*B*), as the case may be."

10. Amendment of section 40A.—In section 40A of the income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-section (2), in the proviso to clause (*a*) for the words "provisions of this section", the words "provisions of this sub-section" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (4), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

(5) (*a*) Where the assessee—

(*i*) incurs any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the payment of any salary to an employee or a former employee, or

(*ii*) incurs any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any perquisite (whether convertible into money or not) to an employee or incurs directly or indirectly any expenditure or is entitled to any allowance in respect of any assets of the assessee used by an employee either wholly or partly for his own purposes or benefit,

then, subject to the provisions of clause (*b*), so much of such expenditure or allowances as is in excess of the limit specified in respect thereof in clause (*c*) shall not be allowed as a deduction :

Provided that where the assessee is a company, so much of the aggregate of—

(*a*) the expenditure and allowance referred to in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of this clause ; and

(*b*) the expenditure and allowance referre d to in sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of section 40,

in respect of an employee or a former employee, being a director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director or of such person, as is in excess of the sum of seventy-two thousnd rupees, shall in no case be allowed as a deduction :

Provided further that in computing the expenditure refferred to in sub-clause (*i*) or the expenditure or allowance referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of this clause or the aggregate referred to in the foregoing proviso, the following shall not be taken into account, namely :—

(*i*) the value of any travel concession or assistance referred to in clause (5) of section 10 ;

(*ii*) passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (6) of section 10 ;

(*iii*) any payment referred to in clause (*iv*) or clause (*v*) of sub-section (1) of section 36 ;

(*iv*) any expenditure referred to in clause (*ix*) of sub-section (1) of section 3 .

(*b*) Nothing in clause (*a*) shall apply to any expenditure or allowance in relation to—

(*i*) any employee in respect of any period of his employment outside India ;

(*ii*) any employee being an individual referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) or sub-clause (*viia*) of clause (6) of section 10 in respect of any period during which he is entitled to the exemption under sub-clause (*vii*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*viia*) aforesaid ;

(*iii*) any employee whose income chargeable under the head 'Salaries" is seven thousand and five hundred rupees or less.

(*c*) The limits referred to in clause (*a*) are the following, namely :—

i in respect of the expenditure referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*), in the case of an employee, an amount calculated at the rate of five thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the previous year, and in the case of a former employee, being an individual who ceases or ceased to be the employee of the assessee during the previous year or any earlier previous year, sixty thousand rupees ;

(*ii*) in respect of the aggregate of the expenditure and the allowance referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*), one-fith of the amount of the salary payable to the employee or an amount calculated at the rate of one thousand rupees for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of employment in India of the employee during the previous year, whichever is less.

Explanation 1.—The provisions of this sub-section shall apply notwithstanding that any amount not to be allowed under this sub-section is included in the total income of the employee or, as the case may be, the former employee.

Explanation 2.—In this sub-section,—

(*a*) "salary" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (1) read with clause (3) of section 17 subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) in the said clause (1), the word "perquisites" occurring in sub-clause (*iv*) and the whole of sub-clause (*vii*) shall be omitted ;

(2) in the said clause (3) , the references to "assessee" shall be construed as references to "employee or former employee" and the references to "his employer or former employer" and "an employer or a former employer" shall be construed as references to "the assessee" ;

(*b*) "perquisite" means—

(*i*) rent-free accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee ;

(*ii*) any concession in the matter of rent respecting any accommodation provided to the employee by the assessee ;

(*iii*) any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate to the employee by the assessee ;

(*iv*) payment by the assessee of any sum in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the employee; and

(*v*) payment by the assessee of any sum, whether directly or through a fund, other than a recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund, to effect an assurance on the life on the employee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

(6) Where the assessee incurs any expenditure by way of fees for services rendered by a person who at any time during the twenty-four months immediately preceding the previous year was an employee of the assessee—

(*a*) such expenditure by way of fees, or

(*b*) where the assessee has also incurred in relation to such persn any expenditure by way of salary referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (*a*) of sub section (5), the aggregate of such expenditure by way of fees and by way of salary, shall not be allowed as a deduction to the extent such expenditure by way of fees or, as the case may be, the aggregate of such expenditure by way of fees and by way of salary exceeds sixty thousand rupees.

11. **Omision of section 54A.**—Section 54A of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

12. **Amendment of section 58.**—In clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Income-tax Act, sub-clause (*iv*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

13. **Amendment of section** 67.—In section 67 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), for the words "registered firm", the words, brackets, letters and figures "registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (4), for the words "a firm treated as registered in accordance with the provisions of", the words "an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under" shall be substituted.

14. **Amendment of section 80A.**—In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-scetion (3), for the word, figures and letter "section 80L", the words, figures and letters "section 80MM or section 80N or section 800" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

15. **Amendment of section 80C.**—In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2), at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The whole of such aggregate;
(*b*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 1 000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 1,000;
(*c*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate as exceeds Rs. 5,000.";

(*b*) in sub-section (4), in clauses (*ii*) and (*iv*), for the words "fifteen thousand rupees," the words "twenty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

16. **Amendment of section 80I**—In section 801 of the Incom--tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "eight per cent.", the words "five per cent." shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

17. **Amendment of section 80.L**—In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.—

(*a*) for the words "Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any income by way of—", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Where the gross total income of an assessee, being—

(*a*) an individual, or

(*b*) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons of a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife goverend by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, includes any income by way of—";

(b) in clause (vi), the word "or" occurring at the end shall be omitted

(c) in clause (vii), for the word and figures "section 36", the words and figures "section 36; or" shall be substituted;

(d) after clause (vii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(viii) interest on deposits with a co-operative society, not being a co-operative society referred to in clause (vi), made by a member of the society,".

18. **Amendment of section 80M.**—In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (a) and (b), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) sixty per cent of such income, where the assessee is a domestic company;

(b) sixty-five per cent of such income, where the assessee is a foreign campany.";

(ii) the *Explanation* shall be omitted;

(d) for sub-section (2) and the *Explanation* appearing below that sub-section, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Where a company to which this section applies is entitled also to the deduction under section 80K, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in respect of income by way of dividends referred to therein as reduced by the amount of the deduction under section 80K.".

19. **Amendment of section 80MM.**—In section 80MM of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972,—

(a) in sub-section (1),

(i) for the words "assessee being an Indian company", the words and brackets "assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India," shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words received by it", the words received by the assessee", shall be substited

(iii) for the words "Central Government", in both the places where they occur, the word "Board' shall be substituted;

(iv) for the words "there shall be allowed a deduction", the words "there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provision of this section, be allowed a deduction" shall be substituted;

(v) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this sub-section by the Central Government before the Ist day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediaetly before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal.";

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the amounts of the assessee for the previous year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of scetion 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed."

20. **Amendment of section 80N.**—In section 80N of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972,—

(a) for the words "assessee being an Indian company", the words and brackets "assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India," shall be substituted;

(b) for the words, figure and letters "Central Government in this behalf before the Ist day of October of the relevant assessment year", the words "Board in this behalf" shall be substituted;

(c) the following provisos shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the application for such approval is made to the Board before the Ist day of October of the relevant assessment year:

Provided further that the approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by

the Central Government before the Ist day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediately before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal.".

21. **Substitution of new section for section 80O. Deduction in respect of royalties, etc., from certain foreign enterprises.**—For section 80O of the Income- ax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972, namely:—

"80O. (*1*) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian compnay or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India, includes any income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment received by the assessee from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise in consideration for the use outside India of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided or agreed to be made available or provided to such Government or enterprise by the assessee, or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered outside India to such Government or enterprise by the assessee, under and agreement approved by the Board in this behalf, there shall be allowed, in accordance with an subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of the whole of such income, in computing the total income of the assessee:

Provided that the application for the approval of the agreement referred to in this sub-section is made to the Board before the Ist day of October of the assessment year in relation to which the approval is first sought:

Provided further that approval of the Board shall not be necessary in the case of any such agreement which has been approved for the purposes of the deduction under this section by the Central Government before the Ist day of April, 1972, and every application for such approval of any such agreement pending with the Central Government immediately before that day shall stand transferred to the Board for disposal.

(2) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the assessee for the previous year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such adiut in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.".

22. **Amendment of section 80P.**—In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*v*), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(*b*) after sub-clause (*v*), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*vi*) the collective disposal of the labour of its members, or

(*vii*) fishing or allied activities, that is to say, the catching, curing, processing, preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection therewith for the purpose of supplying them to its members.":

(*c*) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely —

"Provided that in the case of a co-operative society falling under sub-clause (*vi*) or sub-clause (*vii*), the rules and bye-laws of the society restrict the voting rights to the following classes of its members, namely.—

(1) the individuals who contribute their labour or, as the case may be, carry on the fishing or allied activities.

(2) the co-operative credit soccieites which provide financial assistance to the society;

(3) the State Government;".

23. **Amendment of section 80T.**—In section 80T of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*b*), with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*i*), for the words "forty-five per cent.", the words "thirty-five per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (*ii*) and in ihe proviso, for the words "sixty-five per cent.", wherever they occur, the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted;

24. **Amendment of section 86.**—In section 86 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*iii*), after the words "unregistered firm", the brackets, words, letter and figures "[not being an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183]" shall be inserted.

25. **Substitution of new section for section 115—Tax on capital gains in case of companies.**—For section 115 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972, namely:—

'115. Where the total income of a compnay includes any income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets (such income being hereinafter referred to as long-term capital gains), the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of long-term capital gains included in the total income—

(*a*) at the rate of forty-five per cent. on so much of the amount of such long-term capital gains as relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands; and

(*b*) at the rate of thirty-five per cent. on the balance of such long-term capital gains, if any; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax with which it would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains referred to in clause (*i*).

26. **Amendment of section 194A.**—In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*v*) of sub-section (*3*), after the words "by a co-operative society", the words "to a member thereof or" shall be inserted.

27. **Amendment of section 230A.**—In section 230A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of October, 1971,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) the brackets and words "(other than agricultural land)" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in clause (*a*), for the words and figures "and the Gift-tax Act, 1958 the words, figures and brackets "the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (18 of 1958) the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963 (14 of 1963), and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply in a case where the person referred to in that sub-section is any such institution, association or body, or belongs to any such class of institutions, associations or bodies, as the Board may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.".

28. **Omission of section 235.**—Section 235 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the Ist day of April, 1972.

29. **Amendment of Second Schedule.**—In the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of January, 1972,—

(*a*) in rules 82 and 83, for the words "Tax Recovery Officer", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner, Tax Recovery Officer" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in rule 86,—

(*i*) for sub-rule (*1*), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) An appeal from any original order passed by the Tax Recovry Officer under this Schedule, not being an order which is conclusive, shall lie—

(*a*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being a Collector or an Additional Collector, to the revenue authority to which appeals ordinarily lie against the orders of a Collector under the law relating to land revenue of the State concerned;

(*b*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being an officer referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*44*) of section 2, to the revenue authority to which an appeal or an application for revision would ordinarily lie, if the order passed by him were the order under the law relating to land revenue or other public demand for the time being in force in the State concerned; and

(*c*) in the case of a Tax Recovery Officer, being an officer referred to in sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*44*) of section 2, to the Tax Recovery Commissioner.";

(*ii*) after sub-rule (*3*), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (*1*), where a Tax Recovery Commissioner is authorised to exercise powers as such in respect of any area, then,—

(*a*) all appeals against the orders passed before the date of such authorisation by any Tax Recovery Officer authorised to exercise powers as such in respect of that area or an area which is included in that area, shall lie to such Tax Recovery Commissioner; and

(*b*) any proceeding by way of appeal against any orders referred to in clause (*a*) pending on the date mentioned in that clause before an appellate authority referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*1*) shall stand transferred to such Tax Recovery Commissioner for disposal.";

(*c*) in rule 87, for the word "officer", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner, Tax Recovery Officer or other officer" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in rule 92,—

(*i*) in sub-rule (*1*), for the words "Tax Recovery Officers", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioners, Tax Recovery Officers" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-rule (*2*), in clause (*a*), for the words "Tax Recovery Officers", the words "Tax Recovery Commissioners or Tax Recovery Officers" shall be substituted.

30. **Amendment of Sixth Schedule.**—In the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) for the brackets, words, figures and letters "[*See* sections 80B(7), 80I and 80M]", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[*See* Sections 80B(*7*) and 80I]";

(*b*) in item (*2*), the word "Aluminium", shall be omitted;

(*c*) items (*10*), (*12*), (*14*), (*18*) and (*20*) shall be omitted.

CHAPTER IV

WEALTH-TAX

31. **Amendment of Section 4.**—In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in the proviso to clause (*a*), for the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964", the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964, but before the 1st day of April, 1972" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*b*), for the words "member of an association of persons", the words and brackets "member of an association of persons (not being a co-operative housing society)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) Where, in the case of an individual being a member of a Hindu undivided family, any property having been the separate property of the individual has, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1969, been converted by the individual into property belonging to the family through the act of impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family (such property being hereinafter referred to as the converted property), then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, for the purpose of computing the net wealth of the individual under this Act for any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) the individual shall be deemed to have transferred the converted property, through the family, to the members of the family for bring held by them jointly;

(*b*) the converted property or any part thereof, in so far as it is attributable to the interest of the individual in the property of the family, shall be deemed to be assets belonging to the individual and not to the family;

(*c*) any part of the converted property in so far as it is attributable to the interest of the spouse or any minor child of the individual in the property of the family and where there is a partition (partial or total) amongst the members of the family, the converted property or any part thereof which is received by the spouse or minor child on such partition shall

be deemed to be assets transferred indirectly by the individual to the spouse or minor child and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that the property referred to in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) shall, on being included in the net wealth of the individual, be excluded from the net wealth of the family or, as the case may be the spouse or minor child of the individual.";

(*c*) after sub-section (6) and before the *Explanation*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons, being a co-operative housing society, and a building or part thereof is allotted or leased to him under a house building scheme of the society the assessee shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, be deemed to be the owner of such building or part and the value of such building or part shall be included in computing the net wealth of the assessee; and, in determining the value of such building or part, the value of any outstanding instalments of the amount payable under such scheme by the assessee to the society towards the cost of such building or part and the land appurtenant thereto shall, whether the amount so payable is described as such or in any other manner in such scheme, be deducted as a debt owed by him in relation to such building or part.";

(d) in the *Explanation*,—

(i) in clause (a), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(ii) after clasue (ɔ), the following clauses shall be inserted namely :—

'(c) the expression "property" includes any interest in property, movable or immovable, the proceeds of sale thereof and any money or investment for the time being representing the proceeds of sale thereof and where the property is converted into any other property by any method, such other property; and

(d) the expressions "interest of the individual in the property of the family"and "interest of the spouse or any minor child of the individual in the property of the family" mean, respectively, the proportion in which the individual or, as the case may be, the spouse or minor child would be entitled to share the property of the family if there had been a total partition in the family as on the valuation date of the family relevant to the assessment year for which the individual is to be assessed under sub-section (1A)'.

32. Amendment of section 5.—In section 5 of the Wealth-Tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in clause (*iv*), the words "and exclusively used by him for residential purposes" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(*ii*) in clause (*viii*), after the words "articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee", the words, "but not including jewellery" shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1963;

(*iii*) in clause (*viii*) as so amended, the following provisos and *Explanations* shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

'Provided that the furniture, utensils or other articles are neither made wholly or partly of, nor contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals :

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee any conveyance or conveyances to the extent the value or the aggregte value thereof exceeds the sum of twenty-five thousand rupees.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause and clasue (*xiii*), "jewellery" includes—

(*a*) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stones, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ;

(*b*) precious or semi-percious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, "conveyance" means any motor car or other mechanically propelled vehicles, aircraft or boat ;';

(*iv*) in clause (*xx*) for the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964", the words, figures and letters "after the 31st day of March, 1964, but before the 1st day of June, 1971" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(*v*) after clause (*xxvii*), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

"(*xxviii*) any shares held by the assessee in any cooperative society ;

(*xxix*) any deposits with a co-operative society, not being deposits referred to in clause (*xxvi*) or clause (*xxx*), made by a member of the society;

(*xxx*) any deposits with a co-operative housing society made by a member of the society to whom a building or party thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, where such deposits have been made under such scheme. ";

(b) in sub-sections (1A) and (3), for the brackets, figures and word "(*xxvi*) and (*xxvii*)", the brackets, figures and word "(*xxvi*), (*xxvii*), (*xxviii*), and (*xxix*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

33. **Amendment of section 18.**—In section 18 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(a) in clause (i) of sub-section (1), for sub-clauses (A) and (B), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*A*) the net wealth assessed under section 16 as reduced by the amount specified in sub-section (*1A*), or

(*B*) the net wealth assessed under section 17, where assessment has been made under that section, as reduced by—

(1) the net wealth, if any, assessed previously under section 16 of section 17, or

(2) the amount specified in sub-section (*1A*), whichever is greater, ";

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*1A*) The amount referred to in sub-clause (*A*) and subclause (*1A*) (*2*) of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be,—

(*a*) in the case of an individual Rs. 1,00,000;

(*b*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, Rs. 2,00,000; and

(*c*) in the case of a company, Rs. 5,00,000."

34. **Amendment of section 21.**—In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (4), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) and in the proviso, the words "in the case of an individual" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 5, in computing the net wealth for the purposes of this sub-section in any case, not being a case referred to in the proviso, any assets referred to in clauses (*xv*), (*xvi*), (*xxii*), (*xxiii*), (*xxiv*), (*xxv*), (*xxvi*), (*xxvii*), (*xxviii*) and (*xxix*)) of sub-section (1) of that section shall not be excluded. ".

35. **Amendment of section 32.**—In section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, in *Explanation II*, for the words "Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner referred to in the Income-Tax Act or the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner" the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer referred to in the Income-Tax Act shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972.

36. Amendment of Schedule.—In the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1972, in Part I—

(*a*) in Paragraph A,

(i) for items (1) and (2), the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family—

	Rate of tax
(*a*) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	1 per cent of the net wealth;
(*b*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,000 *plus* 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds 5,00,000;
(*c*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 15,000 *plus* 3 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;
(*d*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 30,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceed 15,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this item.—

(*i*) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit, namely :—

(*A*) Rs. 1,00,000, the case of an individual;

(*B*) Rs. 2,00,000, in the case of a Hindu undivided family ;

(*ii*) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cen of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (*A*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*B*) of clause (*I*) of this proviso.";

(*ii*) item (3) shall be re-numbered as item (2) ;

(*b*) in Paragraph B, for the word, brackets and figures "item (3)", wherver they occur, the word, brackets and figure "item (2)" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER V

OTHER DIRECT TAXES

37. Amendment of Act, 18 of 1958.—In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(*a*) in section 2, in clause (*xii*), for the words and figure "includes the transfer of any property deemed to be a gift under section 4". the words and figures "includes the transfer or conversion of any property referred to in section 4, deemed to be a gift under that section" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972 ;

(b) section 4 shall , with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from that day, namely :—

"(2) Where, in the case of an individual being a member of Hindu undivided family, any propey having been the separate property of the individual has been converted by the individual into property belonging

to the family through the act of impressing such separrate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family (such property being hereafter after in this sub-section referred to as the converted property), then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force, for the purpose of computation of the taxable gift made by the individual, the individual shall be deemed to have made a gift of so much of the converted property as the members of the Hindu undivided family other than such individual would be entitled to, if a partition of the converted proprty and had taken place immediately after such conversion. ";

(*c*) in section 5, in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in clause (*v*), for the word and figures "section 88", the word, figures and letter "section 80C" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

(*ii*) in clause (*va*), in sub-clause (i), for the words, rackets and figures "sub-section (6) of section 88 of the income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1969) ", the words, brackets, letters and figures "clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 80G of the income-tax Act" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968;

(*d*) in section 33, in *Explanation II*, for the ords "Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner referred to in the Income-tax Act or the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Officer and the Tax Recovery Commissioner " the words "Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer referred to in the Income tax Act shall be deemed to be the Tax Recovery Commissioner and the Tax Recovery Officer" shall be subsituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972;

(*e*) in section 45, after *Explanation* 2, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 3.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the exemption admissible under clause (*e*) in relation to gifts made by an institution or fund referred to in that clause shall not be denied merely on either or both on the following grounds, namely :—

(*i*) that, subsequent to the gift, any part of the income of the institution or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act;

(*ii*) that, under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, the exemption under section 11 of that Act is denied to the institution or fund in relation to any income arising to it from any investment referred to in clause (*h*) of sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act where the aggregate of the funds invested by it in a concerned referred to in the said clause (*h*) does not exceed five per cent. of the capital of that concern. ".

38. Amendment of 7 Act of 1964.—In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—

(*a*) in section 18, for the figures and brackets "2(44)", the figures, brackets, letter and word "2(43B) and (44)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of January, 1972;

(*b*) for the Third Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

"THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* section 4]

RATES OF SURTAX

Surtax shall be charged on the amount (hereinafter referred to as the chargeable amount) by which the chargeable profits exceeds the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates, namely :—

(*i*) on so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed five per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule ..	25 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the chargeable amount	30 per cent. ".

CHAPTER VI

INDIRECT TAXES

39. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

40. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, in the First Schedule,—

(*i*) for Item No. 1E, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

'1E GLUCOSE AND DEXTROSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.' ;
(1) Glucose in whatever form, including liquid glucose, dextrose mono-hydrate and anhydrous dextrose.	
(2) Preparations of glucose and dextrose in which the reducing sugars expressed as anhydrous dextrose amount to more than eighty per cent. by weight.	

(*ii*) after Item No. 1E, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

'IF MAIDA—	Ten paise per kilogram.'
"Maida" means the product of wheat known commercially as maida obtained by milling cleaned, hard or soft wheat or blends thereof in a roller flour mill.	

(*iii*) In Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Nine hundred and twenty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(*iv*) for Item No. 11A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"11A ALL PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM REFINING OF CRUDE PETROLEUM OR SHALE (WHETHER GASEOUS, LIQUID SEMI-SOLID, OR SOLID IN FORM), NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED INCLUDING REFINERY GASES, LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASES, WAXES AND COKE—	
(1) Mineral turpintine oil.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus one hundred rupees per metric tonne.
(2) Liquefied petroleum gas	Two hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.
(3) Others	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(*v*) after Item No. 11A as so amended, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

11B COMPOUNDED LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES, THAT IS TO SAY, LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES OBTAINED BY COMPOUNDING OF MINERAL OILS WITH ANY OTHER INGREDIENTS.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Explanation.—The expression "mineral oil" has the meaning assigned to it in *Explanation I* to Item No. 6.

11C CALCINED PETROLEUM COKE.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.';

(*vi*) for Item No. 14AA, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"14AA CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(1) Calcium carbide.

(2) Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.

(3) Sodium hydrosulphite.

(4) Bicarbonate of soda.

(5) Bichromates of potassium or sodium.

(6) Hydrogen peroxide.

(7) Potassium permanganate.

(*vii*) for Item No. 14F, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

'14F COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL OR OPIUM, INDIAN HEMP, OR OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS OR NARCOTICS, NAMELY :—	Twenty five per cent. *ad valorem*.';

(i) Preparations for the care of the skin including beauty creams, vanishing creams, cold creams, make-up creams, cleansing creams, skin foods and tonics, face powders, baby powders, toilet powders, talcum powders and lipsticks.

(ii) Preparations for the care of the hair—

(*a*) Hair lotions, creams and pomades.

(*b*) Perfumed hair oils.

(*c*) Shampoos whether or not containing soap or detergent.

Explanation.—"Alcohol", "Opium", "Indian hemp", "narcotic drugs" and "narcotics" have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in section 2 of the Medicinal and theToilet preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).

(*viii*) in item No. 15, for the entry in the third column against sub-item 1 (2), the entry "Twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(*ix*) for Item No. 15A, the following Item shall be substituted. namely :—

"15A ARTIFICIAL OR SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS, AND ARTICLES THEREOF—	
(1) Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials in an form, whether solid, liquid or pasty, or as powd r, granules of flakes, or in the form of moulding powders, the following, namely:—	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
(*i*) Condensation, Poly-condensation and Poly-addition products, whether or not modified or polymersied, including Phenoplasts, Aminoplasts, Alkyds, Polyamides, Polyurethane, Polyallyl Esters and other Unsaturated Polyesters;	
(*ii*) Polymerisation and Copolymerisation products including Polyethylene and Polytetrahaloethylene, Polyisobutylene, Polystyrene, Polyvinyl chloride, Polyvinyl acetate, Polyvinyl Chloroacetate and other Polyvinyl derivatives, Polyacrylic and Polymethacrylic derivatives and Coumarone-Indene resins; and	
(*iii*) Cellulose acetate (including di-ortriacetate), Cellulose acetate butyrate and Cellulose propionate, Cellulose acetate-propionate, Ethyl cellulose and Benzyl cellulose, whether plasticised or not, and plasticised Cellulose nitrate.	
(2) Articles made of plastics, all sorts, including tubes, rods, sheets, foils, sticks, other rectangular or profile shapes, whether laminated or not, and whether rigid or flexible, including layflat tubings and polyvinyl chloride sheets, not otherwise specified.	Thirty per cent. *ad valoram*.

(3) Polyurethane foam	Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*
(4) Articles made of polyurethane foam	Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*';

Explanation.—For the purpose of sub-item(2), "plastics" means the various artificial or synthetic resins or plastic material included in sub-item (1)

(*x*) in Item No. 16A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries " Forty per cent. *ad valorem.* " and "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xi*) after Item No. 22B, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

"22C LINOLEUM, THAT IS TO SAY, COVERING MATERIAL PREPARED ON A BASE OF PAPER OR PAPER BOARD (INCLUDING FELT PAPER OR FELT PAPER BOARD) OR TEXTILE FABRICS BY IMPREGNATION OR COATING WITH A LINOLEUM CEMENT.	Twenty-per cent. *ad valorem.*
22D ARTICLES OF READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL (KNOWN COMMERCIALLY AS READY-MADE GARMENTS), INCLUDING UNDER GARMENTS AND BODY-SUPPORTING GARMENTS BUT EXCLUDING ARTICLES OF HOSIERY, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
22E TYPEWRITER AND SIMILAR RIBBONS, WHETHER OR NOT ON SPOOLS	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(*xii*) in Item No. 23A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (4), the entries " Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and"Twenty-per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xiii*) in Item No. 23B, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry " Twenty-per cent. *ad valorem* shall be substituted;

(*xiv*) after Item No. 23C, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

'23D MOSAIC TILES, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Item, "mosaic tiles" means tiles known commercially as mosaic tiles.

(*xv*) in Item No. 27, after sub-item (*e*), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely :—

'(*f*) Containers made of aluminium.	Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.';

Explanation.—" Containers " means containers ordinarily intended for packaging of goods for sale, including casks, drums, cans, boxes, gas cylinders and pressure containers, whether in assembled or unassembled condition, and containers known commercially as flattened or folded containers.

(*xvi*) after Item No. 30A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"30B MOTOR STARTERS Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(*xvii*) in Item No. 32, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1).(2), (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*", " Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*", "Ten per cent. *ad-valorem* " and " Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. " shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xviii*) for Item No. 33, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"33 ELECTRIC FANS, ALL SORTS—	
(1) Table, cabin, carriage, pedestal and air circulator fans, of a diameter not exceeding 40·6 centimetres.	Six percent. *ad valorem*.
(2) Those designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
(3) Not otherwise specified	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(*xix*) after Item No. 33D, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

'33E ELECTRICITY SUPPLY METERS—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.';
" Electricity supply meters" means meters for measuring and registering the amount of electricity consumed in amphere hours or multiples thereof, or the amount of electric energy consumed in watt hours or multiples thereof.	

(*xx*) after Item No. 34, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

'34A PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF MOTOR VEHICLES, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
Explanation.—The expression "Motor vehicles" has the meaning assigned to it in Item No. 34.	
34B WORKS TRUCKS, MECHANICALLY PROPELLED, USED FOR SHORT DISTANCE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.';
(1) Forklift trucks.	
(2) Platform trucks.	

(*xxi*) after Item No. 37 A, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :

"37B CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTORS.	Twenty-per cent. *ad valorem*.
37C PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.";

(*xxii*) In each of the Items Nos. 41 and 42, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two paise each." shall be substituted;

(*xxiii*) Item No. 44 shall be omitted ;

(*xxiv*) for Item No. 46, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

'46 METAL CONTAINERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.';
Explanation.—The expression "containers" has the meaning assigned to it in the *Explanation* to Item No. 27.	

(*xxv*) after Item No. 48, the following Items shall be inserted, namely :—

"49 ROLLING BEARINGS, THAT IS TO SAY, BALL OR ROLLER BEARINGS, ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
50 WELDING ELECTRODES ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

51 COATED ABRASIVES AND GRINDING WHEELS IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRI D ON WITH THE AID OF POWER, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
(1) Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paper board or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up.	
(2) Grinding wheels and the like (including grinding, sharpening, polishing, trueing and cutting wheels, heads, discs and points), of natural stone (agglomerated or not), of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of pottery, with or without cores, shanks, sockets, axles and the like of other materials, but not mounted on frame-works; segments and other finished parts of such wheels, of natural stone (agglomerated or not), of agglomerated natural or artificial abrasives, or of pottery.	
Explanation.—The expression " grinding wheels and the like " and " segments and other finished parts of such wheels " shall mean those used on machine tools, electro-mechanical or pneumatic hand tools, for the trimming, polishing, sharpening, trueing or cutting of metals, stone, glass, plastics, ceramics, rubber, leather, mother of pearl, ivory and the like.	
52 BOLTS AND NUTS THREADED OR TAPPED, AND SCREWS, OF BASE METAL OR ALLOYS THEREOF, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORD NARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

Explanation.—The expression "bolts and nuts, threaded or tapped, and screws" used in this Item shall include bolt-ends, screw studs, screws studding, self-tapped screws, screw hooks and screw rings.

53 ZIP OR SLIDE FASTENERS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
(1) Zip or Slide Fasteners.	Twenty-per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2) Parts of Zip or Slide Fasteners.	Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
54 PRESSURE COOKERS	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
"Pressure cookers" means enclosed cooking vessels for use with an external heat source, capable of maintaining working steam pressure, known commercially as pressure cookers.	
55 VACUUM FLASKS AND OTHER VACUUM VESSELS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
(1) Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2) Parts of vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
56 PLAYING CARDS	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
57. CAMPHOR	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
58 MENTHOL	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
59. ELECTRIC INSULATING TAPES, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
60 ADHESIVE TAPES, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, INCLUDING CELLULOSE ADHENSIVE TAPES AND PAPERBACKED ADHESIVE TAPES IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

41. **Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.**—In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957,—

(*i*) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem*", shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in Item No. 19, for sub-item 1 (2), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) Others—

(*a*)	Cotton fabrics, superfine . .	25 paise per square metre.
(*b*)	Cotton fabrics, fine . . .	15 paise per square metre.
(*c*)	Cotton fabrics, medium-A . .	6 paise per square metre
(*d*)	Cotton fabrics, medium B . .	6 paise per square metre.
(*e*)	Cotton fabrics, coarse . . .	4 paise per square metre.
(*f*)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified	25 paise per square metre. "

42. **Amendment of Act 27 of 1958.**—In section 3 of the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, in sub-section (1), in the Table, for the entry in the second column against item 3, the entry "Five hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer", shall be substituted.

CHAPTER VII

FOREIGN TRAVEL TAX

43. **Extent and commencement.**—(1) The provisions of this Chapter extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

44. **Definitions.**—In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "aircraft" means any aircraft as defined in section 2 of the Aircraft Act, 1934 (22 of 1934), which is used (whether exclusively or not) for the carriage of passengers ;

(*b*) "carrier" means the person or authority undertaking the carriage of a passenger on an international journey and includes any agent, representative or other person acting on behalf of such person or authority;

(*c*) "customs port" and "customs airport" mean, respectively, a port or airport appointed as such under clause (*a*) of section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(*d*) "fare" means the total amount of all charges of whatever nature (including charges, if any, for provision of food or accommodation) payable to the carrier by or on behalf of passenger in respect of his international journey;

(*e*) "international journey", in relation to a passenger, means—

(*i*) his journey from the last customs port or customs airport of departure of the ship or aircraft in the territories to which this Chapter extends to a place outside India, and includes further journeys, by such passenger outside India by the same or different carriers ;

(*ii*) his journey from a place outside India to the first customs port of customs airport of arrival of the ship or aircraft in the said territories,

irrespective of whether the journey commences or terminates at such customs port of customs airport ;

(*f*) "passenger" means any person travelling on board a ship or an aircraft on an international journey except-

(*i*) a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship or aircraft on the business thereof ;

(*ii*) a person on board the ship or aircraft either in pursuance of obligations laid upon the master, captain or other person in charge of the ship or aircraft to carry ship–wrecked or distressed or other persons by reason of any circumstances which neither the master or captain or other pseron in charge of ship or aircraft nor the charterer, if any, could have prevented or forestalled ;

(*g*) " ship " means a ship used (whether exclusively or not) for the carriage of passengers.

45. Foreign travel tax—(1) With effect from the date of commencement of this Chapter, there shall be levied and paid to the Central Government in respect of every international journey by a passenger, where the fare for such journey is paid or is payable in Indian currency a tax (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the foreign travel tax) at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the fare paid or payable by such passenger for such journey.

Explanation.—When a passenger performs an international journey at a concessional rate of without being charged any fare, the fare ordinariy payable for the journey shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the fare payable by such passenger.

(2) In accordance with rules made under this Chapter, the foreign travel tax shall be collected by the carrier undertaking the carriage of the passengers, or, where the tickets or other relevant documents for such carriage are not issued by such carrier, by the carrier to whom such tickets or other documents relate, as an additional to the fare payable by such passengers and shall be paid to the Central Government.

46. Power to exempt.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the Central Government may,—

(*a*) by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt , wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the notification, any lass or classes of passengers or any category or categories of passengers under any such class from the payment of foreign travel tax if that Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the public interest;

(*b*) by order in writing, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified therein, exempt wholly or to such extent as may be specified in the order, any passenger from the payment of the said tax if that Government is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in the order, that it is necessary or expedient so to do, having regard to the special circumstances of his case and the purpose of his journey.

47. Penalty.—Any carrier contravening the provisions of sub–section (2) of section 45 and any person committing a breach of any rule or regulation made under this Chapter shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand rupees and such penalty may be adjudged by such authority and in such manner as may be specified in the rules made under this Chapter.

48. Protection of action taken in good faith.—No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government and no suit,prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or authority of that Government for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Chapter or the rules and regulations made thereunder.

49. Power to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the assessment and collection of the foreign travel tax including the charges for collection payable to carriers, the authorities by whom adjudication of penalty and other functions under this Chapter are to be discharged, the issue of notices requiring payment of such tax, the manner in which such tax shall be payable, the recovery of any such tax due to the Central Govrnement in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue or in any other manner, and the procedure for claiming refund of any amount paid under this Chapter ;

(*b*) the powers of authorities referred to in clause (*a*) to enter, inspect and search any ship or aircraft or any premises of a carrier and to examine any tickets, books of account, returns or other documenrs for the purpose of carrying out any duty imposed on any such authority by or under this Chapter;

Provided that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (5 of 1898) relating to searches shall, so far as they are applicable, apply in relation to searches under rules made under this clause ;

(*c*) the procedure for adjudication of penalty ;

(*d*) appeal and revision in the case of any order made under this Chapter, the manner in which and the time within which appeal may be preferred or application for revision may be made and the fees payable therefor;

(*e*) any other matter which is to be, or may be, provided for by rules under this Chapter.

50. **Power to make regulations.**— (1) The Central Board of Excise and Customs constitued under section 3 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (54 of 1963)may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Chapter and the rules made thereunder, generally to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(*a*) the returns and other particulars and information which carriers shall furnish, the authorities to whom and the intervals at which, such returns, particulars and information shall be furnished ;

(*b*) supplemental matters arising out of any rule made by the Central Government under this Chapter.

51. **Rules and notifications to be laid before Parliament.**—Every rule made under this Chapter and every notification issued under section 46 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of effect, as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

52. **Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.**—In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the sub-heading "*Parcels*" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

'*Parcels*"

For a weight not exceeding four hundred grams	One rupee.
For every four hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding four hundred grams	One rupee. "

53. **Amendment of Act 47 of 1961.**—In the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, in section 30, for the words "nine accounting years" , the words "fourteen accounting years " shall be substituted.

54. **Haousing nd Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Limited to be exempt for a certain period from liability to pay income-tax and surtax.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964), the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Limited (a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956) (1 of 1956) shall not be liable to pay any tax, under either of the two Acts first mentioned, on its income, profits or gains for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971 and for the nine previous years next following that previous year.

55. **Repeal.**—Section 2 of the Finance Act, 1971 (14 of 1971) is hereby repealed and shall be deemed never to have been enacted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil* ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 ;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 ;
(9) where the tot income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 ;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per ecnt. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 ;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 :

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at leat two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000 ;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660 , the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surchare for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs.10,000	*Nil* ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate herein before specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, manely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate here in before specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, clause (*b*) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income . . . . 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business 52.5 per cent. ;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . . the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company:—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 45 per cent of the total income;

(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 55 per cent. ;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 60 per cent. ;

(*ii*) in any other case . . . . . 65 per cent. of the total income :

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty percent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government . . 50 per cent

(*ii*) on the balance, if any. of the total income . . 70 per cent.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	20 per cent.	3 per cent
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security)	Income-tax at 30 per cent and surcharge at 4.5 per cent. of the amount of the income *or* Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a iax free securtiy	1 per cent.	2.25 per cent.
2. In the case of a Company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security	22 per cent.	*Nil*

1	2	3	4
(b) where the compnay is not a domestic compnay—			
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24. per cent.	*Nil*	
(*ii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	*Nil*	
(*iii*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	*Nil*	
(*iv*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax free security	44 per cent.	*Nil*	
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	*Nil*	

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-slction (*8*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (*9*) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (*9*) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to by computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000:;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which, at any time during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972 satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent.:

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(*i*) an amount calcualted at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000.	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total in-come exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*), or, as the case may be, clause (*b*) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business 52.5 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substanially interested.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956— (31 of 1956).

Rates of income-tax

I. n the case of domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 — 45 per cent. of the total income;

(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 — 55 per cent of the total income;

(2) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 — 55 per cent;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 60 per cent;

(*ii*) in any other case — 63 per cent of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a compnay in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent of the amount by which it total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case. of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 70 per cent.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See section* 39)

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Items Nos. 1(1), 39(2), 46(6), 58(1), 73(15) (a), 75(15)(b), 75(4), 75(9) 75(10), 75(11), 75(12), 75 (12A), 75(14) and 75(15) for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "100 per cent *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 5 (2), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entries "100 per cent *ad valorem.*" and "90 per cent *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*iii*) in Item No. 9 (3), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns against sub-item (*a*), the entries "Rs. 60 per kilogram." and "Rs. 60 per kilogram less 7½" per cent. *ad valorem.* shall respectively, be substituted;

(*iv*) in Item Nos. 75(2), 75(3) and 75(13), for the entries against each of them in the fourth and fifth columns, the entries "100 per cent *ad valorem.*" and "92 ½" per cent *advalorem.*' shall, respectively be substituted;

(*v*) in Item No. 75(18), for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (*b*) (*ii*), the entry "100 per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in Item No. 87C, for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (i), the entry "30 per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substiutted.

Bill No. 97-F of 1971

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1971

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1971

2. **Issue of Rs. 176,74,00,11,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1971-72.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971] (6 of 1971) to the sum of seventeen thousand, six hundred and seventy-four crores and eleven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1971-72 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

159 M. of F.—60

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence	1,21,79,000	..	1,21,79,000
2.	Defence Services, Effective—Army	8,13,76,00,000	*8,60,000*	8,13,84,60,000
3.	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	59,29,00,000	*40,000*	59,29,40,000
4.	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	2,44,95,00,000	*1,00,000*	2,44,96,00,000
5.	Defence Services, Non-Effective	47,30,00,000	..	47,30,00,000
6.	Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	1,00,57,000	..	1,00,57,000
7.	Education	73,12,86,000	..	73,12,86,000
8.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	2,49,59,000	..	2,49,59,000
9.	Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	24,16,000	..	24,16,000
10.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	6,85,68,000	..	6,85,68,000
11.	External Affairs	32,38,00,000	*5,000*	32,38,05,000
12.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Mantralaya/Ministry of External Affairs	21,99,63,000	..	21,99,63,000
13.	Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	18,87,23,000	..	18,87,23,000
14.	Customs.	9,54,01,000	*50,000*	9,54,51,000
15.	Union Excise Duties	19,08,91,000	*50,000*	19,09,41,000
16.	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	20,06,10,000	*2,16,000*	20,08,26,000
17.	Stamps	4,87,65,000	..	4,87,65,000
18.	Audit	31,80,00,000	*53,27,000*	32,33,27,000
19,	Currency and Coinage	16,60,21,000	..	16,60,21,000
20.	Mint	4,56,05,000	..	4,56,05,000
21.	Kolar Gold Mines	8,15,67,000	..	8,15,67,000
22.	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	10,31,26,000	*25,20,000*	10,56,46,000
23.	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	6,82,19,000	*1,000*	6,82,20,000
24.	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	32,26,34,000	*1,000*	32,26,35,000
25.	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	6,44,84,83,000	*1,46,85,00,000*	7,91,69,83,000
26.	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	55,04,000	..	55,04,000
27.	Pre-partition payments	54,000	*5,22,000*	5,76,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	*6,48,43,86,000*	6,48,43,86,000
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	*4,22,84,64,000*	4,22,84,64,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28	Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	2,10,55,000	..	2,10,55,000
29	Agriculture	19,91,04,000	..	19,91,04,000
30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	23,78,75,000	..	23,78,75,000
31	Forest	2,12,01,000	..	2,12,01,000
32	Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	66,93,76,000	10,000	66,93,86,000
33	Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	56,61,000	..	56,61,000
34	Foreign Trade	1,06,19,09,000	..	1,06,19,09,000
35	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	7,75,98,000	..	7,75,98,000
36	Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,49,81,000	..	1,49,81,000
37	Medical and Public Health	27,63,10,000	..	27,63,10,000
38	Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	1,46,31,000	1,000	1,46,32,000
39	Mantrimandal/Cabinet	84,66,000	..	84,66,000
40	Karmik Vibhag/Department of Personnel	4,08,44,000	..	4,08,44,000
41	Police	77,67,37,000	..	77,67,37,000
42	Census	10,90,98,000	..	10,90,98,000
43	Statistics	4,75,67,000	..	4,75,67,000
44	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rules	1,75,000	4,66,58,000	4,68,33,000
45	Territorial and Political Pensions	28,30,000	..	28,30,000
46	Delhi	59,57,27,000	34,98,000	59,92,25,000
47	Chandigarh	8,08,77,000	31,25,000	8,40,02,000
48	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,08,57,000	4,000	11,08,61,000
49	Tribal Areas	28,14,53,000	..	28,14,53,000
50	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	87,57,000	..	87,57,000
51	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,82,46,000	..	1,82,46,000
52	Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	12,96,30,000	..	12,96,30,000
53	Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	77,43,000	..	77,43,000
54	Industries	7,08,39,000	7,50,000	7,15,89,000
55	Salt	90,36,000	..	90,36,000
56	Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	15,74,46,000	..	15,74,46,000
57	Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	32,36,000	..	32,36,000
58	Broadcasting	16,44,92,000	..	16,44,92,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	9,63,33,000	..	9,63,33,0

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Codsolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	Sinchai aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	46,14,000	..	46,14,000
61	Multi-purpose River Schemes	3,37,21,000	..	3,37,21,000
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	11,42,67,000	..	11,42,67,000
63	Shram aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	1,13,64,000	..	1,13,64,000
64	Director General, Mines Safety	62,83,000	..	62,83,000
65	Labour and Employment	25,52,60,000	5,000	25,52,65,000
66	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	41,57,45,000	42,000	41,57,87,000
67	Other Revenue Expenditure of Shram aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	9,67,000	..	9,67,000
68	Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice	1,02,90,000	..	1,02,90,000
69	Administration of Justice	2,47,000	36,85,000	39,32,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice	6,54,18,000	..	6,54,18,000
71	Petroleum aur Resayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	78,01,000	..	78,01,000
72	Yojana Mantralaya/Ministry of Planning	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
72A	Yojana Ayog/Planning Commission	1,63,12,000	..	1,63,12,000
73	Nauwahan aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,58,87,000	..	1,58,87,000
74	Roads	24,40,15,000	10,000	24,40,25,000
75	Mercantile Marine	6,04,98,000	5,000	6,05,03,000
76	Lighthouses and Lightships	1,40,30,000	..	1,40,30,000
77	Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	6,13,52,000	..	6,13,52,000
78	Ispat aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	56,16,000	..	56,16,000
79	Geological Survey	14,48,99,000	..	14,48,99,000
80	Other Revenue Expenditure of Ispat aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	17,07,61,000	30,000	17,07,91,000
81	Paryatan aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	25,95,000	..	25,95,000
82	Meteorology	5,17,64,000	..	5,17,64,000
83	Aviation	17,88,18,000	..	17,88,18,000
84	Other Revenue Expenditure of Paryatan aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism an Civil Aviation	2,92,06,000	..	2,92,06,000
85	Nirman aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	2,61,15,000	..	2,61,15,000
86	Public Works	45,59,06,000	37,25,000	45,96,31,000
87	Stationery and Printing	16,19,60,000	3,000	16,19,63,000
88	Pramanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	35,99,000	..	35,99,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Service and Purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89	Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	54,01,09,000	..	54,01,09,000
90	Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	19,13,000	..	19,13,000
91	Overseas Communications Service	4,74,34,000	..	4,74,34,000
92	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	2,82,97,17,000	10,000	2,82,97,27,000
93	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	25,03,09,000	..	25,03,09,000
94	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	47,42,000	..	47,42,000
95	Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs	34,48,000	..	34,48,000
96	Other Revenue Expenditure of Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs.	84,23,000	..	84,23,000
97	Electronics Vibhag/Department of Electronics	1,29,49,000	..	1,29,49,000
98	Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Cultrre	21,42,000	..	21,42,000
99	Archaeology	2,11,86,000	..	2,11,86,000
100	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	3,36,44,000	..	3,36,44,000
101	Sansadiya Karya Vibhag/Department of Parliamentary Affairs	11,18,000	..	11,18,000
102	Vigyan Aur Pradyogiki Vibhag/Department of Science and Technology	1,16,87,000	..	1,16,87,000
103	Survey of India	6,26,51,000	..	6,26,51,000
104	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	23,21,21,000	..	23,21,21,000
105	Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	1,18,37,000	..	1,18,37,000
106	Supplies and Disposals	4,72,13,000	..	4,72,13,000
107	Other Revenue Expenditure of Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	46,51,000	..	46,51,000
108	Lok Sabha	2,76,27,000	93,000	2,77,20,000
109	Rajya Sabha	1,13,45,000	84,000	1,14,29,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff Household and Allowances of the President*	..	47,92,000	47,92,000
110	Up-Rashtrapati Sachivalaya/Secretariat of the Vice-President	3,46,000	..	3,46,000
	CHARGED.—*Sanglok Seva Ayog/Union Public Service Commission*	..	1,13,28,000	1,13,28,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	1 3,28,00,000	10,00,000	1,63,38,00,000
112	Other Capital Outlay of Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence	4,60,00,000	..	4,60,00,000
113	Capital Outlay of Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,44,55,000	..	1,44,55,000
114	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	63,08,000	..	63,08,000
115	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	10,66,27,000	..	10,66,27,000
116	Capital Outlay on Mints	28,82,000	..	28,82,000
117	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	1,36,64,000	..	1,36,64,000
118	Commuted Value of Pensions	11,51,20,000	2,50,000	11,53,70,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Service and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
119	Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	2,98,58,000	..	2,98,58,000
120	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	29,52,02,000	..	29,52,02,000
121	Loans and Advances by the Central Government . .	6,06,60,70,000	9,46,50,05,000	15,53,10,75,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	..	1,05,53,14,43,000	1,05,53,14,43,000
122	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	1,23,36,62,000	1,01,000	1,23,37,63,000
123	Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	62,69,75,000	1,00,000	62,70,75,000
124	Capital Outlay of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	3,88,80,000	..	3,88,80,000
125	Capital Outlay of Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	21,87,54,000	..	21,87,54,000
126	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas .	25,79,28,000	2,09,00,000	27,88,28,000
127	Other Capital Outlay of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affiairs	2,05,00,000	..	2,05,00,000
128	Capital Outlay of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	6,57,27,000	..	6,57,27,000
129	Capital Outlay of Soochana Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,88,44,000	..	10,88,44,000
130	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes . .	10,78,64,000	..	10,78,64,000
131	Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	21,33,86,000	..	21,33,86,000
132	Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarwas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	7,57,60,000	..	7,57,60,000
133	Capital Outlay of Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	34,96,51,000	..	34,96,51,000
134	Capital Outlay on Roads	65,67,17,000	2,00,000	65,69,17,000
135	Capital Outlay on Ports	10,96,20,000	5,00,000	11,01,20,000
136	Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	15,04,91,000	..	15,04,91,000
137	Capital Outlay of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	1,50,00,52,000	..	1,50,00,52,000
138	Capital Outlay on Aviation	13,37,27,000	2,00,000	13,39,27,000
139	Other Capital Outlay of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	14,54,80,000	..	14,54,80,000
140	Capital Outlay on Public Works	10,55,00,000	15,00,000	10,70,00,000
141	Delhi Capital Outlay	6,70,00,000	20,00,000	6,90,00,000
142	Other Capital Outlay of Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	2,01,51,000	..	2,01,51,000
143	Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	51,35,14,000	..	51,35,14,000
144	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	99,05,00,000	..	99,05,00,000
145	Other Capital Outlay of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	2,19,80,000	20,000	2,20,00,000
	TOTAL	49,44,78,92,000	1,27,29,21,19,000	1,76,74,00,11,000

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) Act, 1971

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1 **Short title**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1971.

2 **Issue of Rs. 1,76,74,00,11,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1971-72.** From and out of the Consolidated fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971] to the sums of seventeen thousand, six hundred and seventy-four crores and eleven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1971-72 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3 **Appropriation**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence	1,21,79,000	..	1,21,79,000
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	8,13,76,000	**8,60,000**	8,13,84,60,000
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	59,29,00,000	**40,000**	59,29,40,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	2,44,95,00,000	**1,00,000**	2,44,96,00,000
5	Defence Services, Non-Effective	47,30,00,000	..	47,30,00,000
6	Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	1,00,57,000	..	1,00,57,000
7	Education	73,12,86,000	..	73,12,86,000
8	Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	2,49,59,000	..	2,49,59,000
9	Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	24,16,000	..	24,16,000
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	6,85,68,000	..	6,85,68,000
11	External Affairs	32,38,00,000	**5,000**	32,38,05,000
12	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Mantralaya/Ministry of External Affairs	21,99,63,000	..	21,99,63,000
13	Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	18,87,23,000	..	18,87,23,000
14	Customs	9,54,01,000	**50,000**	9,54,51,000
15	Union Excise Duties	19,08,91,000	**50,000**	19,09,41,000
16	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, *etc.*	20,06,10,000	**2,16,000**	20,08,26,000
17	Stamps	4,87,65,000	..	4,87,65,000
18	Audit	31,80,00,000	**53,27,000**	32,33,27,000
19	Currency and Coinage	16,60,21,000	..	16,60,21,000
20	Mint	4,56,05,000	..	4,56,05,000
21	Kolar Gold Mines	8,15,67,000	..	8,15,67,000
22	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	10,31,26,000	**25,20,000**	10,56,46,000
23	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	6,82,19,000	**1,000**	6,82,20,000
24	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	32,26,34,000	**1,000**	32,26,35,000
25	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	6,44,84,83,000	**1,46,85,00,000**	7,91,69,83,000
26	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	55,04,000	..	55,04,000
27	Pre-partition payments	54,000	**5,22,000**	5,76,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*	..	**6,48,43,86,000**	6,48,43,86,000
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	**4,22,84,64,000**	4,22,84,64,000
28	Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	2,10,55,000	..	2,10,55,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29	Agriculture	19,91,04,000	..	19,91,04,000
30	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	23,78,75,000	..	23,78,75,000
31	Forest	2,12,01,000	..	2,12,01,000
32	Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	66,93,76,000	10,000	66,93,86,000
33	Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	56,61,000	..	56,61,000
34	Foreign Trade	1,06,19,09,000	..	1,06,19,09,000
35	Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	7,75,98,000	..	7,75,98,000
36	Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,49,81,000	..	1,49,81,000
37	Medical and Public Health	27,63,10,000	..	27,63,10,000
38	Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	1,46,31,000	1,000	1,46,32,000
39	Mantrimandal/Cabinet	84,66,000	..	84,66,000
40	Karmik Vibhag/Department of Personnel	4,08,44,000	..	4,08,44,000
41	Police	77,67,37,000	..	77,67,37,000
42	Census	10,90,98,000	..	10,90,98,000
43	Statistics	4,75,67,000	..	4,75,67,000
44	Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	1,75,000	4,66,58,000	4,68,33,000
45	Territorial and Political Pensions	28,30,000	..	28,30,000
46	Delhi	59,57,27,000	30,98,000	59,92,25,000
47	Chandigarh	8,08,77,000	31,25,000	8,40,02,000
48	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,08,57,000	4,000	11,08,61,000
49	Tribal Areas	28,12,53,000	..	28,14,53,000
50	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	87,57,000	..	87,57,000
51	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,82,46,000	..	1,82,46,000
52	Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	12,96,30,000	..	12,96,30,000
53	Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	77,43,000	..	77,43,000
54	Industries	7,08,39,000	7,50,000	7,15,89,000
55	Salt	90,36,000	..	90,36,000
56	Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	15,74,46,000	..	15,74,46,000
57	Soochana Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	32,36,000	..	32,36,000
58	Broadcasting	16,44,92,000	..	16,44,92,000
59	Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochana Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	9,63,33,000	..	9,63,33,000
60	Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	46,14,000	..	46,14,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		Total
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61	Multi-purpose River Schemes	3,37,21,000	..	3,37,21,000
62	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Viduyt Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	11,42,67,000	..	11,42,67,000
63	Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	1,13,64,000	..	1,13,64,000
64	Director General, Mines Safety	62,83,000	..	62,83,000
65	Labour and Employment	25,52,60,000	5,000	25,52,65,000
66	Expenditure on Displaced Persons	41,57,45,000	42,000	41,57,87,000
67	Other Revenue Expenditure of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	9,67,000	..	9,67,000
68	Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice	1,02,90,000	..	1,02,90,000
69	Administration of Justice	2,47,000	36,85,000	39,32,000
70	Other Revenue Expenditure of Vidhi Aur Nayaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice	6,54,18,000	..	6,54,18,000
71	Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	78,01,000	..	78,01,000
72	Yojana Mantralaya/Ministry of Planning	4,00,000	..	4,00,000
72A	Yojana Ayog/Planning Commission	1,63,12,000	..	1,63,12,000
73	Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,58,87,000	..	1,58,87,000
74	Roads	24,40,15,000	10,000	24,40,25,000
75	Mercantile Marine	6,04,98,000	5,000	6,05,03,000
76	Lighthouses and Lightships	1,40,30,000	..	1,40,30,000
77	Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Manatralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	6,13,52,000	..	6,13,52,000
78	Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	56,16,000	..	56,16,000
79	Geological Survey	14,48,99,000	..	14,48,99,000
80	Other Revenue Expenditure of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	17,07,61,000	30,000	17,07,91,000
81	Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	25,95,000	..	25,95,000
82	Meteorology	5,17,64,000	..	5,17,64,000
83	Aviation	17,88,18,000	..	17,88,18,000
84	Other Revenue Expenditure of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	2,92,06,000	..	2,92,06,000
85	Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	2,61,15,000	..	2,61,15,000
86	Public Works	45,59,06,000	37,25,000	45,96,31,000
87	Stationery and Printing	16,19,60,000	3,000	16,19,63,000
88	Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	35,99,000	..	35,99,000
89	Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	54,01,09,000	..	54,01,09,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90	Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	19,13,000	..	19,13,000
91	Overseas Communications Service	4,74,34,000	..	4,74,34,000
92	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	2,82,98,17,000	*10,000*	2,82,97,27,000
93	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	25,03,09,000	..	25,03,09,000
94	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Comunications	47,42,000	..	47,42,000
95	Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs	34,48,000	..	34,48,000
96	Other Revenue Expenditure of Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs	84,23,000	..	84,23,000
97	Electronics Vibhag/Department of Electronics	1,29,49,000	..	1,29,49,000
98	Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	21,42,000	..	21,42,000
99	Archaeology	2,11,86,000	..	2,11,86,000
100	Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	3,36,44,000	..	3,36,44,000
101	Sansadiya Karya Vibhag/Department of Parliamentary Affairs	11,18,000	..	11,18,000
102	Vigyan Aur Pradyogiki Vibhag/Department of Science and Technology	1,16,87,000	..	1,16,87,000
103	Survey of India	6,26,51,000	..	6,26,51,000
104	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	23,21,21,000	..	23,21,21,000
105	Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	1,18,37,000	..	1,18,37,000
106	Supplies and Disposals	4,72,13,000	..	4,72,13,000
107	Other Revenue Expenditure of Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	46,51,000	..	46,51,000
108	Lok Sabha	2,76,27,000	*23,000*	2,77,20,000
109	Rajya Sabha	1,13,45,000	*84,000*	1,4,29,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*47,92,000*	47,92,000
110	Up-Rashtrapati Sachivalaya/Secretariat of the Vice-President	3,46,000	..	3,46,000
	CHARGED.—*Sanghlok Seva Ayog/Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,13,28,000*	1,13,28,000
111	Defence Capital Outlay	1,63,28,00,000	*10,00,000*	1,63,38,00,000
112	Other Capital Outlay of Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence	4,60,00,000	..	4,60,00,000
113	Capital Outlay of Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,44,55,000	..	1,44,55,000
114	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	63,08,000	..	63,08,000
115	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	10,66,27,000	..	10,66,27,000
116	Capital Outlay on Mints	28,82,000	..	28,82,000
117	Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	1,36,64,000	..	1,36,64,000
118	Commuted Value of Pensions	1,51,20,000	*2,50,000*	11,53,70,000
119	Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	2,98,58,000	..	2,98,58,000
120	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	29,52,02,000	..	29,52,02,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charge on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
121	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	6,06,60,70,000	9,46,50,05,000	15,53,10,75,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	..	1,05,53,14,43,000	1,05,53,14,43,000
122	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	1,23,36,62,000	1,01,000	1,23,37,63,000
123	Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	62,69,75,000	1,00,000	62,70,75,000
124	Capital Outlay of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	3,88,80,000	..	3,88,80,000
125	Capital Outlay of Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	21,87,54,000	..	21,87,54,000
126	Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	25,79,28,000	2,09,00,000	27,88,28,000
127	Other Capital Outlay of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	2,05,00,000	..	2,05,00,000
128	Capital Outlay of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	6,57,27,000	..	6,57,27,000
129	Capital Outlay of Soochana Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	10,88,44,000	..	10,88,44,000
130	Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	10,78,64,000	..	10,78,64,000
131	Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	21,33,86,000	..	21,33,86,000
132	Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarwas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	7,57,70,000	..	7,57,60,000
133	Capital Outlay of Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	34,96,51,000	..	34,96,51,000
134	Capital Outlay on Roads	65,67,17,000	2,00,000	65,69,17,000
135	Capital Outlay on Ports	10,96,20,000	5,00,000	11,01,20,000
136	Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	15,04,91,000	..	15,04,91,000
137	Capital Outlay of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	1,50,00,52,000	..	1,50,00,52,000
138	Capital Outlay on Aviation	13,37,27,000	2,00,000	13,39,27,000
139	Other Capital Outlay of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	14,54,80,000	..	14,54,80,000
140	Capital Outlay on Public/Works	10,55,00,000	2,00,000	10,70,00,000
141	Delhi Capital Outlay	6,70,00,000	20,00,000	6,90,00,000
142	Other Capital Outlay of Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	2,01,51,000	..	2,01,51,000
143	Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	51,35,14,000	..	51,35,14,000
144	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	99,05,00,000	..	99,05,00,000
145	Other Capital Outlay of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	2,19,80,000	20,000	2,20,00,000
	TOTAL	49,44,78,92,000	1,27,29,21,19,000	1,76,74,00,11,000

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMORANDUM

SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TARIFFS

(MAY, 1971)

Sanchar Mantralaya
(Ministry of Communications)
Posts and Telegraphs Board

INTRODUCTORY

The maxima of the tariffs leviable for certain categories of postal articles services are prescribed by the first Schedule in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (as amended from time to time). Within the maxima so prescribed in respect of such articles and in respect of other postal articles not included in the Schedule, the Central Government have the power to fix the rates by notification in the Official Gazette.

2. Similarly, for the telegraph and telephone services, the Central Government have the power to make rules under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (as amended from time to time) and fix or alter the rates at which the services shall be rendered. Such rules are required to be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament for a total period of 30 days.

3. The proposal for the revision of parcel postage rate at item 1 in Section I requires an amendment to the First Schedule of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and this has been included in the Finance Bill. This change as also the revision of the tariffs for registration service and for the telegraph and telephone services would be made by modification of the Indian Post Office Rules and the Indian Telegraph Rules where necessary. The latter would, as required under the relevant Act, be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BOARD

Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Tariffs.

Section I

Postal (Inland)

Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
1. Parcels . . .	Per 400 grams	90P	Per 400 grams	Re. 1·00
2. *Registration Fee .		95P		Re. 1·00

*The proposed tariff will apply to registered articles in the foreign post also.

Section I—Estimated additional revenue in a year.....Rs. 1·76 crores.

Section II

Telegraphs

Item	Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
		Ordinary	Express		Ordinary	Express
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Non-Press Inland Telegrams	First 8 words	1·20	2·40	First 8 words	1·20	2·40
	Each additional word	0·10	0·20	Each additional word	0·15	0·30
2. Special Delivery Instructions						
(a) Charge for registration of Special Delivery Instructions . . .	Rs. 5·00 per annum			Rs. 25·00 per annum		
(b) Change in Special Delivery Instructions during the year . . .	Rs. 1·00 for each change			Rs. 10·00 for each change		
3. Teleprinter (TP) Machine and Telex service within the local area						
(i) Rental for Teleprinter (TP) Machine .	Rs. 1800·00 per annum			Rs. 2000·00 per annum		
(ii) Rental for a Telex subscriber's line inclusive of rent for the terminal Teleprinter Machine.	Rs. 1800·00 per annum			Rs. 2000·00 per annum		
(iii) Rental for a Telex subscriber's line when the Teleprinter machine is provided by the subscriber himself	Rs. 280·00 per annum			Rs. 450·00 per annum.		

Section II—Estimated additional revenue in a year.....Rs. 3·11 crores.

Section III

Telephones

Item	Existing Tariff	Proposed Tariff
1. Rental for Direct Exchange Lines within the local area		
(A) Measured Rate Systems		
(i) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi	Rs. 90·000 per quarter	(i) Exchange Systems of 10,000 lines capacity and above — Rs. 100·00 per quarter
(ii) All other measured Rate Exchange	Rs. 75·00 per quarter	(ii) Exchange Systems of less than 10,000 lines capacity — Rs.80·00 per quarter
(B) Flat Rate Systems		
Exchange of 100 lines and above capacity providing 24 hours service	Rs. 340·00 per annum or Rs. 30·000 per month	Rs. 400·00 per annum or Rs. 35·00 per month

	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
	Period	Rental	Period	Rental
2. Casual Telephone connections				
(i) Measured Rate Systems	1 to 10 days	Rs· 30·00	1 to 10 days	Rs. 60·00
	11 to 30 days	Rs. 60·00	11 to 30 days	Rs. 120·00
	31 to 60 days	Rs. 120·00	31 to 60 days	Rs. 180·00
(ii) Flat Rate Systems	Rs .3·00 per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 30·00		Rs.10·00 per day subject to a minimum of Rs. 50·00	
3. Measured Rate Systems				
Call Charges	First 150 calls per quarter	No charges (coverd by quarterly rent)	First 250 calls per quarter	No charges (covered by quarterly rent)
	Next 600 calls per quarter	15 P per call	Thereafter	20 P per call
	For each call in excess of 750 calls per quarter	20 P per call		

Item	Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff Capacity of Exchange System		
	Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras	All other Exchanges	10,000 lines and above	1000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines	300 lines and above but below 1000 lines	Below 300 lines
4. OYT Scheme						
(a) Initial payment	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2500	Rs. 3000	Rs. 2500	Rs. 2000	Rs 1000
(b) Initial period during which a reduction in rental is admissible . . .	20 years	20 years	20 years	20 years	15 years	10 years
(c) Rebate in rental						
(i) on rentals paid annually . . .	Rs. 144	Rs. 120	Rs. 144	Rs. 120	Rs. 128	Rs. 96
(ii) on rentals paid quarterly . .	Rs. 36	Rs. 30	Rs. 36	Rs. 30	Rs. 32	Rs. 24
(iii) on rentals paid monthly . .	..	Rs. 10	..	..	Rs. 10	Rs. 8

5. Concessional Tariffs for Trunk Calls	Classes for Call		
	Ordinary and SVH	Urgent	
Tariffs for Trunk Calls on Telegraph Holidays	50 per cent of normal full rate	75 per cent of normal full rate	No concession except on three National Holidays and usual concession on Sundays and between 7·00 P.M. to 8·00 A.M.

6. (a) Private Manual Exchanges and Private Manual Branch Exchange

Size of Board	Annual Rental	Annual Rental
1+3	Rs. 200·00	Rs. 250·00
2+6	Rs. 350·00	Rs. 450·00

Item Size of Board	Existing Tariff Annual Rental	Proposed Tariff Annual Rental
3+9	Rs. 500·00	Rs. 625·00
5+20	Rs. 40·00 per equipped termination on the switch board	Rs. 50·00 per equipped termination on the switch board
10—50	Do.	Do.
20—100 (Private Manual Branch Exchange only) . . .	Do.	Do.
6(b)(i) Private Automatic Branch exchanges upto 100 lines (non-extendable) except 5 lines and 9 lines PABX's*	Rs. 60·00 per equipped termination on the switch board	Rs. 75·00 per equipped termination on the switch board
(ii) 5 lines Private Automatic Branch exchange (inclusive of the rental for all the 5 internal connections) . .	Rs. 600·00	Rs. 750·00
(iii) 9 lines Private Automatic Branch exchange (inclusive of the rental for all the 9 internal connections) . .	Rs. 1200·00	Rs. 1500·00
7. Additional entries in Telephone Directories	Rs. 4·00 per additional entry	Rs. 10·00 per additional entry

*For all private automatic exchanges, and extendable Private Automatic Branch Exchanges, rentals will be charged as proposed in 6(b)(i) for private automatic branch exchanges (non-extendable) or on capital cost basis, whichever is higher.

Section III—Estimated Additional revenue in a year....Rs. 5·97 crores.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL REVENUE IN A YEAR

Section I—Postal Tariffs	Rs. 1·76 crores
Section II—Telegraph Tariffs	Rs. 3·11 crores
Section III—Telephone Tariffs	Rs. 5·97 crores
Total	Rs. 10·84 crores

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 27th November 1971

No. F. 3(57)-B/71.—The Annual Financial Statement for 1971-72 as presented in the Parliament on the 28th May, 1971 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals for additional taxation in the Finance Bill, as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28th May, 1971 amounted to gross additional revenue of Rs. 219,94,00,000 as follows;—

Customs.	Rs.	54,00,00,000
Union Excise duties.	Rs.	131,94,00,000
Corporation Tax.	Rs.	16,00,00,000
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	Rs.	11,00,00,000
Foreign Travel Tax.	Rs.	7,00,00,000
	Rs.	219,94,00,000

The States' share of Union Excise Duties was placed at Rs. 42,57,00,000 the net accretion to the Centre being Rs. 177,37,00,000. The deficit on Revenue Account, placed at Rs. 24,54,65,000, was converted into a surplus of Rs. 152,82,35,000 and the overall deficit placed at Rs. 219,53,16,000.

3. As a result of modifications in the Finance Bill, 1971 the gross additional revenue due to the proposals for additional taxation will be reduced by Rs. 12,74,55,000 as detailed below :—

Union Excise duties	(—)	11,55,00,000
Less-States' shares in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+)	2,45,45,000
Foreign Travel Tax	(—)	3,65,00,000
Net reduction in Central Revenues	(—)	12,74,55,000

4. The Demands for Grants for 1971-72 were voted without modification.

5. The surplus on revenue account will thus stand at Rs. 1,40,07,80,000 and the overall deficit will stand at Rs. 2,32,27,71,000.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 27 नवम्बर, 1971

सं० एफ० 3(57)-बी०/71.—1971-72 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण जो 28 मई, 1971 को संसद के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया था, अब अपने अन्तिम रूप में सामान्य जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

2. वित्त विधेयक में, जैसा कि 28 मई, 1971 को लोक-सभा में पेश किया गया था, अतिरिक्त कराधान के लिए 219,94,00,000 रुपये के कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व के प्रस्ताव थे, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
सीमा शुल्क	54,00,00,000
केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क	131,94,00,000
निगम कर	16,00,00,000
निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	11,00,00,000
विदेश यात्रा कर	7,00,00,000
	219,94,00,000

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा 42,57,00,000 रुपये आंका गया था जबकि केन्द्र के हिस्से में 177,37,00,000 रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि दिखाई गयी थी। राजस्व खाते में 24,54,65,000 रुपये का घाटा 152,82,35,000 रुपये के अधिशेष में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया तथा कुल मिलाकर 219,53,16,000 रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया था।

3. वित्त विधेयक, 1971 में किये गये संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त कराधान के प्रस्तावों से कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व में, 12,74,55,000 रुपये की कमी हो जायेगी जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	रुपये
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	(–) 11,55,00,000
घटाइये—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों का हिस्सा	(+) 2,45,45,000
विदेश यात्रा पर	(–) 3,65,00,000
केन्द्रीय राजस्व में शुद्ध कमी	(–) 12,74,55,000

4. 1971–72 के अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के स्वीकार कर ली गई थीं।

5. इस प्रकार राजस्व खाते में 140,07,80,000 रुपये का अधिशेष रहेगा और कुल मिलाकर 2,32,27,71,000 रुपये का घाटा होगा।

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1971-72

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1971—72

(जैसा कि संसद् के सम्मुख 1971 में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As finally adopted)

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 28 मई, 1971

VITTA MANTRALAYA,

(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1971

आई० जी० पटेल,

सचिव, भारत सरकार।

I. G. PATEL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

सूची

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विस्तृत विवरण

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I.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Central Government. . . . . 4—11

II.—Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Central Governments. . . . . 12—42

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

I—GENERAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND RECEIPTS

प्राप्तियां

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
करें, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	II	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	4,80,00,00 54,00,00*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	,,	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	19,51,17,00 +1,20,39,00* —40,11,55@
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	,,	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	3,95,00,00 16,00,00*
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	,,	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	59,22,51 +11,00,00*
मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	Estate Duty	,,	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
सम्पत्ति-कर	Taxes on Wealth	,,	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax	,,	28	83	25	25
दान-कर	Gift Tax	,,	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads	,,	49,01,95	50,62,40	54,63,79	57,95,17 3,35,00*
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88 1,64,62,45*
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over		25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88 3,64,62,45*

* Effect of Finance Act, 1971

@ Share of Union Excise Duties payable to states which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

* वित्त अधिनियम 1971 का प्रभाव ।

@ राज्यों को देय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का हिस्सा जिसे राजस्व खाते में घटा कर दिखाया गया है ।

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	11	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ऋण—व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	66	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,36,61,03
सामाजिक और विकास—सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,76,40,69
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over		10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,32,72,60

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	II	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	29,75,64,88 1,64,62,65*
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES	,,	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,61,77,86
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,20
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	,,	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,71
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	3,78,29	15,48,09	15,41,24	16,02,41
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधार की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	,,	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,05
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	,,	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,76
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,61
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS	,,	43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	70,98,69
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.&.T.)	,,	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,66
रेलों का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS	,,	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,72
डाक और तार का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,11,74
प्रसाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	39,85,16,31 +1,64,62,45*
राजस्व में व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	41,49,78,76

और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	II	10,44,25,96	11,70,13,60	11,81,80,88	13,32,72,60
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	33,05,46	42,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	,,	19,72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	22,61,92
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	26,16,94	25,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,77,96,80
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	12,19,49,05
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A)	,,	9,65,63,53	10,17,84,00	10,39,89,07	10,79,23,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE . .	,,	32,63,37,36	35,05,62,73	35,83,32,94	40,09,70,96
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात् अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .	,,	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,40,07,80
जोड़	TOTAL . .		33,88,54,43	36,43,43,44	37,81,47,22	41,49,48,76

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े; प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(A) Figures shown net; the receipts have been deducted.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I: भारत की समेकित निधि :—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (As SHOWN IN PAGE 5)		1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,40,07,80
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India.	,,	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India . .		6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,66,37,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध)	Treasury Bills (net).		—12,56,17	2,26,00,00	76,00,00	2,20,00,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net) . . .		2,72,95	1,47,75	30,98,55	—1,83,36
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें . . .	State and Union Territory Governments	,,	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	,,	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over .		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,66,81,44

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण--जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपये में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाई गई है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Page 4)		..	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय . . .	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	II	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	3,05,97,27
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	,,	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	58,20,36
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	1,00,45,73
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	,,	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,67,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY & MINT	,,	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
विविध . . .	MISCELLANEOUS .		—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—13,43,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय. .	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY . .	,,	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET) .	,,	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
डाक और तार . . .	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	38,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE .		6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
ऋण परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India		3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India . .		1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments		10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,66,30,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances . .	,,	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	5,86,63,68
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	,,	..	..	..	20,99
जोड़—1-भारत की समेकित निधि	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA . .		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	29,46,02,17
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over					

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		22,65,01,43	23,79,63,46	24,98,62,57	24,67,81,44
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध) @	Small Savings (Net)@		1,28,80,00	1,40,20,00	1,45,30,00	1,80,40,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध)	State Provident Funds (Net)		79,01,98	74,70,52	75,10,76	84,45,41
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund (Net)		1,24,83	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income Tax Annuity Deposits (Net)		—11,69,39	—11,33,00	—13,75,00	—14,75,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)		—21,29,11	—5,00,00	—3,00,00	—1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)		85,00,10	13,27,00	—9,59,00	—13,04,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध)	Other Items (Net)		—9,19,18	1,82,11	—7,11,02	3,12,27
जोड़	TOTAL		2,51,89,23	2,18,66,63	1,89,45,74	2,42,68,68
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)		54,27,02	22,60,03	30,85,00	27,35,37
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)		2,52,83,78	76,52,99	1,99,04,06	2,05,65,15
जोड़	TOTAL		3,12,10,80	99,13,02	2,29,89,06	2,42,00,52
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)		..	..	8,41,51	..
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण (शुद्ध)	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET)		..	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		5,64,00,03	3,17,79,65	4,27,76,31	4,84,69,20
जोड़—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—RECEIPTS		28,31,97,51	26,97,43,11	29,42,51,35	29,52,50,64
पूर्व-शेष	Opening Balance		1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
जोड़	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	30,01,95,99

@टिप्पणी—इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।
@NOTE.—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण--समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		26,81,48,61	26,84,07,21	30,21,08,64	29,46,02,17
II--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	I.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA		1,12,47	--	..	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता--	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)	,,	--	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL		..	..	.	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	1,10,83,99	14,29,90	..	5,76,1
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध)	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net)		23,67,79	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध)	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)	,,	—2,06,53	..	..	..
जोड़- III--सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT		1,32,45,25	14,29,90	..	5,76,18
जोड़--भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		28,15,06,33	26,98,37,11	30,21,08,64	29,51,78,35
इति शेष	Closing Balance		1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50,17,64
जो	TOTAL		29,44,08,97	27,48,43,11	30,71,53,99	30,01,95,99

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तिय

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS ANI

(हजार रुपयों में
(In thousands of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-7 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs	4,23,30,98	4,65,00,00	4,87,62,00	5,34,00,0
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	15,24,30,93	17,77,78,00	18,05,24,00	20,31,44,4
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	3,53,39,50	3,42,00,00	3,65,00,00	4,11,00,0
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,55,27,50	88,45,02	1,00,90,53	70,22,5
V—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	—4,06	32,99	70,16	29,95
VI—सम्पत्ति-कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	15,61,79	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,0
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	28	83	25	2
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	2,01,57	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,0
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue	16,28	14,79	18,02	16,23
X—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	4,60,80	4,57,80	4,87,17	5,19,60
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	2,31,91	2,43,50	2,75,91	3,03,67
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax	24,45,37	26,02,41	28,42,80	29,94,24
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,50,70	10,36,25	11,51,23	15,59,62
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	6,81,82	6,91,88	6,71,51	7,18,80
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	15,07	15,77	17,15	18,01
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	25,22,90,44	27,43,69,24	28,32,10,73	31,40,27,33
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघाय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	2,81,32,85	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00	3,17,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,28,28,99	1,38,30,48	1,38,39,32	1,47,80,63
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	10,02,40	11,54,07	10,96,61	12,30,00
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज	Interest from Other Commercial Departments	10,35,02	1,71,42,22	1,70,75,93	1,84,67,23
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,64,79,54			
जोड़—ऋण-व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,94,78,80	6,11,26,77	6,30,11,86	6,61,77,86
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	38,02,05,16

(भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
SBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	7,82,51	10,17,40	9,14,41	9,79,86
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	12,78,08	13,47,13	14,15,67	14,76,67
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	3,15,38	3,65,21	3,58,99	3,81,19
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,61,51	14,96,33	14,77,84	15,79,25
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	11,41	12,31	12,98	13,79
6—सम्पत्ति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	24,83	20,93	28,27	30,02
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	5	6	5	6
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	3,29	2,86	3,74	3,95
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	12,97	16,21	17,47	18,55
10—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	5,52	6,50	6,18	6,36
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	8,82	9,79	9,39	11,34
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	44,63	45,89	49,84	52,07
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	38,73	44,57	45,45	45,85
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	3,88,40	4,67,09	4,65,09	4,86,40
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,55	2,33	2,64	2,79
ोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	41,78,68	48,54,61	48,08,01	50,88,15
ृण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	5,59,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,64,87,06	5,97,48,36	6,03,91,18	6,48,39,47
आगे ले लायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,17,69,24	33,54,96,01	34,62,22,59	38,02,05,19
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice	55,23	54,29	55,86	55,98
XVIII—जेल	XVIII.—Jails	4,82	4,63	3,69	3,73
XIX—पुलिस	XIX.—Police	2,27,62	1,32,75	1,84,30	1,67,54
XX—पूर्ति और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals	5,93,15	6,47,49	5,62,59	5,59,84
XXI—विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,49,71	1,94,17	2,45,69	2,53,11
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	11,30,53	10,33,33	10,52,13	10,40,20
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा	XXII.—Education	1,75,63	1,37,65	1,40,76	1,50,84
XXIII—चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical	1,06,59	1,06,52	1,12,90	1,19,65
XXIV—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health	1,29,20	42,61	74,23	1,57,42
XXV—कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture	1,91,54	1,99,95	1,71,88	1,66,49
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास	XXVI.—Rural Development	..	..	..	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry	25,02	52,84	28,68	54,78
XXVIII—सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation	2,58	3,10	5,83	3,44
XXIX—उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries	2,74,35	2,87,78	3,03,29	3,25,70
XXX—प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting	16,70,90	16,48,73	17,74,52	21,72,57
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	9,38	1,53	1,93	1,89
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	8,41,10	8,13,31	8,75,93	8,60,93
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	34,26,29	32,94,02	34,89,95	40,13,71
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	38,52,59,10

तानों के अनुमान—जारी
ISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimates, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,06,65,74	6,46,02,97	6,51,99,19	6,99,27,62
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	4,71,74	5,90,57	5,83,00	10,40,81
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration	27,46,10	29,17,36	29,96,82	47,50,82
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	20,25,35	22,49,81	23,76,07	26,96,36
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice	95,84	1,10,87	1,18,69	1,27,00
22—जेल	22.—Jails	25,20	24,54	27,56	26,85
23—पुलिस	23.—Police	86,16,19	88,84,10	98,10,07	1,00,33,79
24—वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	18,95,39	23,48,00	23,15,30	29,43,13
25—पूर्ति और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals	4,62,57	4,77,01	5,02,59	5,13,79
26—विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	11,58,47	13,67,64	13,62,50	15,28,48
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,74,96,85	1,89,69,90	2,00,92,60	2,36,61,03
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,35,88,05

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,63,26,06	33,98,23,36	35,07,64,67	38,[illegible]2,59,10
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES				
XXXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	10,67	10,74	8,59	8,80
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	5,20	5,10	5,80	[illegible]
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes	3,62,42	15,32,25	15,26,85	15,87,24
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	3,78,29	15,48,09	15,41,24	16,0[illegible],41
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,43	35,23,05,91	38,68,61,51

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,81,62,59	8,35,72,87	8,52,91,79	9,35,88,65
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments	59,56,09	71,30,61	69,66,21	84,19,98
28—शिक्षा	28.—Education	76,99,44	87,09,27	93,50,81	99,57,25
29—चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	15,05,50	17,82,26	17,47,03	19,37,39
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	9,03,29	12,01,46	10,17,29	6,81,46
30 क—परिवार नियोजन	30A.—Family Planning	..	..	..	6,06,47
31—कृषि	31.—Agriculture	18,68,96	28,59,78	26,72,49	38,54,16
32—ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development	13	19	..	..
33—पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry	2,26,58	3,20,85	2,89,37	4,79,23
34—सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	2,21,83	2,60,31	2,49,74	2,69,56
35—उद्योग	35.—Industries	31,55,02	37,89,77	35,75,77	38,74,15
36—प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	10,63,90	11,59,78	12,16,97	13,92,42
37—सामुदायिक विकास प्रायोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	43,77	71,07	57,31	66,33
38—श्रम और नियोजन	38.—Labour and Employment	10,41,90	13,80,76	11,30,55	20,19,78
39—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	21,70,90	33,05,04	30,94,22	40,78,46
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	50	4,30	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	4,79	9,55	2,77	2,95
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	2,58,62,60	3,19,85,00	3,13,71,63	3,76,40,69
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	13,12,29,34

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1.—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INIDA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	31,67,04,35	34,13,71,45	35,23,05,91	38,68,61,51
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़क सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS, AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य .	XXVII.—Public Works .	6,74,53	7,11,20	7,57,19	7,54,05
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	50,10	64,75	66,97	66,97
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	XL.—Mercantile Marine .	18,45	18,55	20,67	21,11
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,36,07	1,41,20	1,26,29	1,20,43
XLII—विमानन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	5,68,88	5,97,66	6,40,01	7,34,62
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	41,75	45,83	52,94	59,00
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	5,44,62	5,50,40	5,90,00	6,55,63
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OTHER THAN ROADS	13,59,87	14,18,39	14,96,88	16,57,76
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	38,92,73,32

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,40,25,19	11,55,57,87	11,66,63,42	13,12,29,34
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	42.—Multipurpose River Schemes	1,48,81	2,67,90	2,19,31	2,73,05
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . .	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) . .	14,92	26,95	17,95	31,09
45—बिजली योजनाएं .	45.—Electricity Schemes .	2,37,04	11,60,88	12,80,20	17,39,12
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	4,00,77	14,55,73	15,17,46	20,43,26
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण कार्य . .	50.—Public Works . .	31,81,72	41,18,56	38,26,62	41,30,40
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue . .	1,23,74	1,44,25	1,52,89	1,40,94
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS . .	33,05,46	42,62,81	39,79,51	42,71,34
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन . .	53.—Ports and Pilotage .	2,14,47	1,43,00	1,51,17	1,00,90
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	54.—Mercantile Marine . .	2,94,85	4,31,18	4,49,78	6,02,81
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,39,19	1,43,01	1,40,10	1,40,50
56—विमानन . . .	56.—Aviation	9,77,55	8,47,16	9,69,93	8,35,65
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	67,03	80,99	1,03,89	1,08,72
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	58.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,21	4,34,98	3,45,53	4,73,54
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	19,72,30	20,80,32	21,60,40	21,61,92
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,98,05,86

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम .	Brought Forward . .	31,87,38,75	34,35,01,04	35,45,59,98	38,92,73,32
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई .	XLV.—Currency and Coinage .	92,84,00	94,37,81	94,36,04	1,20,70,41
XLVI—टकसाल . .	XLVI.—Mint . . .	1,27,86	1,03,39	2,53,10	79,50
XLVI—क—कोलार की सोने की खानें .	XLVI-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	1,80,92	2,66,03	2,46,43	2,73,70
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	95,92,78	98,07,23	99,35,57	1,24,23,61
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां . .	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits .	2,08,86	1,76,12	2,07,18	1,92,68
XLIX—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई .	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,32,37	1,11,10	1,24,72	1,19,66
L—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने .	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	7,65,58	8,30,00	9,00,00	10,00,00
LI—वन . . .	LI.—Forest	2,72,82	2,87,59	2,98,13	3,01,33
LII—विविध . . .	LII.—Miscellaneous	29,38,07	33,99,42	63,32,13	54,85,02
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	43,17,70	48,04,23	78,62,16	70,98,69
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान . .	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	28,09,97	28,79,16	27,41,60	25,96,72
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान .	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs .	2,81,21	3,25,63	2,90,07	3,11,74
LVII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि . .	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	21,82,16	13,86,13	16,30,82	21,04,66
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	52,73,34	45,90,92	46,62,49	50,13,12
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37,70,20,20	41,38,08,74

भुगतानों के अनुमान–जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि— जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,97,03,72	12,33,56,73	12,43,20,79	13,98,05,86
	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई . .	62.—Currency and Coinage .	17,06,11	16,32,36	15,89,05	16,39,21
63—टकसाल . . .	63.—Mint	3,22,27	3,59,85	4,34,16	4,55,95
63–क–कोलार की सोने की खानें .	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	5,88,56	6,07,86	6,69,15	7,39,58
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	26,16,94	26,00,07	26,92,36	28,34,74
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता . .	64.—Famine Relief . . .	27	51	6	51
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	8,10,83	9,84,69	9,62,45	10,12,34
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	18,20	28,81	28,64	28,30
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते . . .	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances Of Indian Rulers . .	4,79,11	4,79,91	4,68,53	4,68,33
68—लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई . .	68.—Stationery and Printing .	5,81,36	5,76,44	4,49,07	4,10,13
69—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	5,63,82	5,64,94	5,09,26	6,82,20
70—वन	70.—Forest	4,48,50	4,68,53	5,06,52	5,77,18
71—विविध . . .	71.—Miscellaneous . .	2,19,20,15	1,90,22,02	2,05,05,82	2,46,17,81
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	2,48,22,24	2,21,25,85	2,34,30,35	2,77,96,80
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENT—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी . .	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties .	3,21,50,73	3,53,45,46	3,90,03,73	4,22,84,64
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अंशदान .	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	5,88,31,76	6,36,10,11	6,29,30,35	7,83,19,83
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन . . .	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	35,89	40,94	40,94	55,04
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट) . .	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments .	10,30,97	10,35,99	12,65,66	12,89,54
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	9,20,49,35	10,00,32,50	10,32,40,68	12,19,49,05
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	29,23,86,45

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Actuals, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लाई गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . .	33,79,22,57	36,27,03,42	37.70,20,20	41,50,83,29
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX–असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
LXI–विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां .	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts .	.	..	..	..
LXI–क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI.-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency .	..	..	..	..
जोड–असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	9,31,86	16,40,02	11,27,02	11,70,02
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII–रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services-Effective	59,05,84	64,92,00	69,25,00	66,06,00
LXIII–रक्षा सेवाएं—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	2,35,22	1,67,00	1,99,00	1,99,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	61,41,06	66,59,00	71,24,00	68,05,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX–डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs .	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,85,12 o
रेल—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	ailway Revenue as per Railway Budget . .	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,70,44,65
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 28 देखिए)	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS Carried Over (See page 28)	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	55,86,14,96
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अर्थात् कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit . . .	..	..	..	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान —जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	22,91,92,25	24,81,15,15	25,36,84,18	29,23,86,45
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय . .	77.—Extraordinary Charges .	5,80,90	6,55,75	6,55,75	6,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां .	78.—Pre-partition Payments	68	7,83	3,94	5,76
78-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय .	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	5,81,58	6,63,58	6,59,69	6,61,51
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय— स्थल—सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective Army . .	7,45,64,28	7,68,70,60	7,82,17,60	7,95,78,60
नौ-सेना	Navy . .	46,37,51	58,23,40	58,23,40	59,23,40
वायु-सेना	Air Force .	2,00,37,62	2,11,51,00	2,24,74,00	2,44,96,00
82—रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय . .	82.—Defence Services -Non-effective	34,65,18	45,98,00	45,98,07	47,30,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	10,27,04,59	10,84,43,00	11,11,13,07	11,47,28,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
90—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses . . .	2,07,54,29	2,29,87,70	2,39,13,44	2,60,08,91
सामान्य राजस्व से लाभांश . .	Dividend to General Revenues .	12,83,61	14,79,70	13,86,68	15,41,74
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग . . .	Appropriation from P.&T. Surplus	13,38,43	1,16,14	..	9,61,35
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की वापसी	Repayment of loan from General Revenues	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	..
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से किया जाने वाला व्यय	*Deduct*—Amount met from P.& T. Revenue Reserve Fund .	—12,76,52	..	—1,65,88	..
	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,85,12,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget .	9,51,59,45	10,22,43,88	10,04,22,18	10,70,44,65
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 27 देखिए)	Carried Over (*See* page 29) .	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	54,33,32,61
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . . .	1,25,17,07	1,37,80,71	1,98,14,28	1,40,07,80

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानो के अनुमान—जारी

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार . .	94.—Improvement of Public Health	18,19	66,90	79,30	65,86
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research . .	1,27,08	3,06,03	1,77,62	1,79,49
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास .	96.—Industrial and Economic Development . . .	3,02,76,51	3,40,96,11	3,15,82,63	2,96,84,22
97—प्रसारण . . .	97.—Broadcasting . . .	2,24,89	4,17,49	3,90,84	6,69,70
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं . .	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . .	3,06,46,67	3,48,86,53	3,22,30,39	3,05,97,27
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	98.—Multi Purpose River Schemes	15,64,73	21,77,63	14,86,84	12,37,94
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) .	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	93,89	2,90,38	2,19,93	2,57,07
101—बिजली योजनाएं . . .	101.—Electricity Schemes .	16,97,82	46,57,51	42,33,68	43,25,35
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	33,56,44	71,25,52	59,40,45	58,20,36
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोकनिर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य . .	103.—Public Works . .	39,85,12	66,33,64	56,84,06	77,27,61
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय . .	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay .	13,81,46	13,95,00	12,53,25	12,29,99
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय . .	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay.	19,50	19,86	45,00	35,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं .	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes . . .	2,94,13	3,00,00	3,40,70	2,52,96
108-क—कांडला अबोध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla . .	3,47	3,68	6,52	6,92
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	—8,53,92	9,12,00	6,55,52	7,93,25
जोड़—लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनायें	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	48,29,76	92,64,18	79,85,05	1,00,45,73
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . .	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	4,64,63,36

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	3,88,32,87	5,12,76,23	4,61,55,89	4,64,63,36
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—बन्दरगाह . . .	110.—Ports	4,97,57	8,76,77	8,09,74	10,50,99
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत .	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1	28,57	42,78	79,84
112—विमानन . . .	112.—Aviation	6,96,16	10,79,72	7,26,71	13,39,27
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes .	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	—33,11	4,01	6,03	3,00
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	115.—Overseas Communications Service	2,79,60	1,60,64	3,11,66	1,98,95
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc. . . .	2,94,80	7,21,60	4,34,67	3,95,15
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	17,35,03	28,71,31	23,31,59	30,67,20
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage	4,84,91	10,49,54	1,82,89,60	7,63,11
118—टकसाल . .	118.—Mint	14,50	50,18	33,94	28,82
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118-A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines . . .	82,46	1,02,94	1,04,16	1,12,59
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल . .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	5,81,87	12,02,66	1,84,27,70	9,04,52
आगे से लायी गई रकम	Carried Over . . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Conta.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस . .	93.—Security Printing Press .	[15,79	44,46	38,92	63,08
119—वन . . .	119. Forests	7,84	8,65	8,22	10,00
119—क अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119-A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories. .	..	21,16	21,83	90,91
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी . . .	120.-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions . . .	5,25,98	5,63,46	7,40,83	9,62,55
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	— 4,00,42	—4,00,51	—4,00,51	—4,04,52
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading . . .	—29,16,43	—24,14,28	77,21	—12,75,18
जोड़	TOTAL	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,53,16
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	4,11,49,77	5,53,50,20	6,69,15,18	5,04,35,08
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	—27,67,24	—21,77,06	4,86,50	—5,53,16
125 क—आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	125-Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	..	..	15,00,00	..
*126—विकास अनुदान . .	126.—Grants for Development .	2,11,49	61,21	1,84,10	—1,34,73
127—विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान . .	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons	—5,83,03	—1,43,53	—26,59	..
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty .	5,41,75	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	—25,97,03	—29,15,12	14,88,27	—13,43,63
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY—				
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,35,24,13	1,33,67,00	1,42,94,00	1,62,43,00
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गयी है) . .	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	94,28,94	1,50,00,00	1,26,10,34	1,51,00,00
134—डाक और तार . .	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	33,38,31	35,00,00	15,79,80	38,60,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT— Carried Over . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	..	..	..	..
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
I—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . .	6,11,47,77	4,55,00,00	5,02,59,00	5,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	21,16	15,35,00	79,53,74	20,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	6,11,68,93	4,70,35,00	5,82,12,74	5,00,20,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . . .	90,01,85,08	97,26,00,00	90,73,01,50	1,02,32,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	3,48,75	3,48,75	1,17,11,25	1,17,64
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT. .	90,05,33,83	97,29,48,75	91,90,12,75	1,02,33,17,64
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	6,33,32,43	7,19,00,00	6,81,37,00	6,66,37,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . .	1,02,50,35,19	1,09,18,83,75	1,04,53,62,49	1,13,99,74,64
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	6,33,07,83	6,00,00,00	6,70,00,00	6,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	2,71,53,85	2,25,00,00	2,60,00,00	2,70,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	9,04,61,68	8,25,00,00	9,30,00,00	9,30,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTERSTATE SETTLEMENT .	4,54	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—पृष्ठ 22 से आगे लायी गयी रकम	Total—Revenue Receipts—Brought Forward (from Page 22) .	46,35,31,27	49,89,28,32	51,17,86,40	55,73,40,41
जोड़—I भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,57,90,32,68	1,67,33,12,07	1,65,01,48,89	1,79,03,15,05

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में
(In thousands of Rupees

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	6,48,44,12	8,43,02,08	9,68,87,59	8,42,94,45
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India*				
I—स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . . .	3,93,37,16	2,93,30,00	2,91,30,00	3,32,09,60
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	2,88,42	2,06,42	1,74,42	1,60,00
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	3,96,25,58	2,95,36,42	2,93,04,42	3,33,69,60
II—अस्थायी ऋण . . .	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . .	90,14,41,25	95,00,00,00	89,97,01,50	1,00,00,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	75,80	2,01,00	86,12,70	3,01,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण . .	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT . .	90,15,17,05	95,02,01,00	90,83,14,20	1,00,03,01,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	1,79,15,93	2,00,24,56	1,95,46,13	2,16,22,84
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण . .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . . .	95,90,58,56	99,97,61,98	95,71,64,75	1,05,52,93,44
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम . .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . .	10,56,33,56	8,78,25,34	10,39,48,50	9,66,30,61
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	4,01,29,42	4,67,18,81	5,24,22,00	5,86,63,68
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	14,57,62,98	13,45,44,15	15,63,70,50	15,52,94,29
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	..	..	..	20,99
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय (पृष्ठ 23 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE-BROUGHT FORWARD (FROM PAGE 23)	45,10,14,20	48,51,47,61	49,19,72,12	54,33,32,61
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,62,06,79,86	1,70,37,55,82	1,70,23,94,96	1,83,82,35,78

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund.	2,96,05	..	16,12,47	..
जोड़–II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS . .	2,96,05		16,12,47	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय . . .	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India .	1,12,47	..	..	..
जोड़-II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि-भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,12,47	..	..	..

II--केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES .	6,51,30,48	6,80,80,00	7,00,25,00	7,63,25,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,74,18,91	1,69,71,13	1,78,63,22	1,91,90,69
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund . .	1,24,99	5,00,00	2,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	2,86,37	5,00,00	2,00,00	1,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . . .	85,00,10	13,27,00	..	..
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds .	1,46	1,51	1,39	1,32
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	5,82,61	5,24,29	26,27,72	46,64,46
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	5,84,07	5,25,80	26,29,11	46,65,78
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचत योजनाएं . .	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	5,22,50,48	5,40,60,00	5,54,95,00	5,82,85,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds .	95,16,93	95,00,61	1,03,52,46	1,07,45,28
लोक भविष्य निधि . .	Public Provident Fund .	16	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	14,55,76	16,33,00	15,75,00	16,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (net) .	21,29,11	5,00,00	3,00,00	1,50,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds (net)	..	..	9,59,00	13,04,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Service Funds .	2,49	1,92	2,66	2,22
अन्य खाते . . .	Other Accounts . .	15,00,76	3,41,77	33,37,47	43,51,29
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS . .	15,03,25	3,43,69	33,40,13	43,53,51
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां — RECEIPTS — (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	15,71,34	19,36,90	20,44,13	20,14,62
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	1,11,31,71	1,11,22,48	1 33,70,37	1,34,14,31
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	18,23,59	23,15,72	21,64,24	22,24,97
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	7,50	..	..	..
डाक और तार विकास निधि, डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और टेलीफोन विकास निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	13,39,80	10,98,46	8,95,49	3,85,44
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,64,12	2,20,70	1,83,28	2,41,64
(ख) गैर-ब्याज—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	18,31,14	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	5,72,28	4,23,06	9,88,76
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	2,35,79	1,37,61	95,99	23,53
ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00,00	..	..	..
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposits and Advances—				
(क) ब्याज—	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	29,32,59	23,68,95	48,39,28	38,07,62
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	3,68	13,00	10,60	10,60
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	2,87	2,69	2 70	2,51
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	6,00,00	..	23,60,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	3,79,35	1,80,00	1,69,40	1,67,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,50,41,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*Contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimates 1971-71-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	7,68,72	7,89,18	8,62,71	8,97,62
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	83,94,11	1,03,65,23	1,15,24,00	1,19,56,22
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	18,59,85	23,15,72	22,00,22	23,53,87
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund	1,20,00	..	.	..
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	12,76,52	10,98,46	9,58,76	.
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,42,49	1,19,53	81,30	93,48
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&.T. Renewals Reserve Fund	1,08,52	..	..	.
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	4,13,94	4,23,06	3,69,37
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	7,76	42,06	41,49	5,34
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,56,57,90
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II--केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,19,23,48	2,05,68,79	2,41,98,52	2,56,41,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest Bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . . .	Central Road Fund . .	4,00,00	4,75,00	4,75,00	5,50,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	32	..	6,43	1,82
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund	42,04,58	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
प्रसैनिक उड्डयन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	2,55,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	3,15,03	1,47,00	0,00	1,00
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Agreement	92,18	68,53	40,00	40,00
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	26,53,27	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL	30,60,48	2,15,53	1,00,00	61,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,10,99,82
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	1,26,77,97	1,51,44,12	1,60,91,54	1,56,57,90
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू	(*a*) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाज विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund .	30,71,62	23,68,95	49,29,37	40,18,88
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा .	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	16,53	15,50	15,23	11,50
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,21	..	3,55	1,82
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,04	21,04
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-Cum-Life Assurance Fund .	..	..	1,00	1,02,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	4,23	5,00	11,00	10,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याज	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . .	3,98,93	5,11,12	5,00,73	5,81,94
चीनी उद्योग संरक्षण निधि . .	Fund for the Protection of Sugar Industry . . .	1,62	26	..	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund	31,79,42	40,05,00	41,80,00	45,91,00
नागर विमानन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	2,50,00	1,25,00	1,21,00	2,60,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	Carried Over . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,52,65,00
आगे ले जाई गई रकम	Carried Over . . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969-70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970-71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970-71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward. . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,98,38,86	2,53,89,32	2,90,84,95	3,10,49,82
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,49,04	3,94,94	4,05,08	3,87,52
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,94	21,31	22,45	22,45
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	75,43	83,33	91,79	88,44
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	39,86	39,00	33,00	33,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund .	12,25,91	40,00	15,00	10,00
डाकघर सार्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबंद्ध बोनस निधि . .	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	28,58,15	38,63,30	33,90,94	37,66,58
बचत पत्र—बैंक श्रृंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificate—Bank Services Bonus Funds.	71	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds . .	1,37,54	2,60,00	1,90,00	2,10,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें . .	Deposits of Local Funds .	12,46,51	2,36,77	1,66,80	80,01
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits . . .	6,99,59,41	5,35,24,18	8,11,30,23	7,52,89,03
अन्य जमा रकम . . .	Other Deposits	1,13,52,05	1,11,57,73	1,04,46,79	1,05,29,24
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,15,16,09
आगे ले जाई गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . . .	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	1,96,24,58	2,21,95,99	2,58,83,46	2,52,65,08
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	60,62	68,53	40,00	40 00
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	43,62	25,01	25,01	10,01
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds	3,68	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	1,07,92	93,54	65,01	50,01
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund . .	4,83,81	4,66,92	4,70,69	5,04,60
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	22,71	20,00	20,80	24,96
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि . .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	43,18	76,91	75,31	99,33
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	52,50	53,26	47,09	52,36
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	23,87	31,30	26,04	30,25
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,60,26,59
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,20,44,92	8,79,03,93	9,09,67,33	10,07,31,47
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	11,52,06,41	9,50,09,88	12,49,77,03	12,15,16,09
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	49	2,50	2,50	5,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	78,17	80,00	85,00	95,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	1,85,48	2,12,00	2,19,00	2,28,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	43,98	14,00	2,79	7,95
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—2,17	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	46,57,26	42,60,61	61,56,01	36,64,47
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	1	1	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	5,63	4,86,66	4,69,82	5,30,82
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,27,82,42	4,22,53,62	4,33,41,71	4,37,91,82
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	46,14	..	..
बट्टा-शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	1,53,24	1,12,83	1,12,82	65,68
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	1,56,48,64	33,46,56	76,00,00	50,00,00
धनादेश बैंक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	25,00,00	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	19,51,15	..	..	9,08,76
विविध	Miscellaneous	29,12	9	49,04	50,44
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	17,97,39,82	14,58,24,90	18,55,15,73	17,58,64,04
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,65,95,51

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,68,55,69	6,60,37,30	7,20,21,59	7,64,62,79
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,03,58,57	2,29,37,92	2,65,88,40	2,60,26,59
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस विधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	2,00,50	3,06,77	10,53,96	16,19,96
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Fund	22,43	13,03	12,83	6,64
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	2,27,20	2,32,69	1,86,73	76,62
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	6,41,67,56	5,22,96,26	7,02,18,29	6,26,24,34
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,12,42,18	1,07,30,47	1,00,27,75	1,03,43,54
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—8,28	50	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	79	19	75	39
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	25	2,22	2,23	2,25
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	3,00,00	25,00	3,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	7,51	2,10	2,17	82
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	49,10,80	41,02,43	57,52,31	34,11,03
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	60	..	78	77
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	40	4,83,99	4,67,28	5,28,55
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,30,83,75	4,26,03,62	4,48,04,05	4,60,10,74
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	2,00,43	..	2,88,11	1,95,48
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	..	..	..	..
धनादेश (चेक) और हुंडिया (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	8,64,31	5,93,59	..	5,00,00
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	13,00,00	8,87,67	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	32,50,02	6,10	22,08,36	15,80
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	14,85,29,82	13,59,11,88	16,25,26,67	15,16,03,52
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried Over	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	22,81,26,31

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	27,17,84,74	23,37,28,83	27,64,83,06	27,65,95,51
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं—	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अंतर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर . . .	Inland Money Orders . .	5,91,47,72	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं . . .	Other Remittances . .	..	21,08,10	24,97,32	23,00,00
II—इंग्लैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II. REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Accounts between England and India . .	2,72,89,83	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं .	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	8,64,37,55	8,48,27,72	8,57,63,29	8,61,59,62
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,27,55,56	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा— . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक . . .	Civil	..	..	..	..
रेल . . .	Railways	—30,58,27	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—52,77,38
डाक और तार . . .	Posts and Telegraphs . .	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	63,85,79
रक्षा सेवाएं . . .	Defence Services . .	—11,01,28,35	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	27,58,40,61	21,26,47,78	24,38,47,97	25,34,73,36
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III) . .	1,85,51,69,34	1,88,59,59,85	1,89,56,09,33	2,04,38,62,96
प्रारम्भिक शेष . . .	OPENING BALANCE . .	1,12,11,46	51,00,00	1,29,02,64	50,45,35
कुल जोड़ . .	GRAND TOTAL .	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,04,89,083

भुगतानों के अनुमान—समाप्त

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*concld.*

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान		वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	21,53,84,71	20,19,49,18	23,45,48,26	22,81,26,31
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	5,91,48,84	5,80,00,00	6,00,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	39,35,18	35,38,00	16,55,81	28,76,18
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	3,44,37,52	2,47,19,62	2,32,65,97	2,18,59,62
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	9,75,21,54	8,62,57,62	8,49,21,78	8,67,35,80
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,51,23,35	1,41,18,94	86,26,04	1,23,33,80
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा —	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	CIVIL	..	..	..	..
रेल	RAILWAYS	—30,58,15	—1,02,43,89	—1,68,77,25	—52,77,38
डाक और तार	TELEGRAPHS	80,49,38	47,62,89	66,03,89	63,85,79
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES	—11,03,35,00	—11,45,46,71	—11,67,51,06	—12,27,23,98
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	23,26,85,83	18,22,98,03	20,10,71,66	20,55,80,34
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I+II+III)	1,85,34,78,16	1,88,60,53,85	1,90,34,66,62	2,04,38,16,12
इति-शेष	Closing Balance	1,29,02,64	50,06,00	50,45,35	50 92,19
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	1,86,63,80,80	1,89,10,59,85	1,90,85,11,97	2,04,89,08,31

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1971-72

(MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS)
Dated the 24th May, 1971

K. S. SUNDARA RAJAN
Financial Commissioner for Railways

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Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

Head of Revenue	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M.—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIVA-A LXV-A.—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts—					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	31,53,33	35,00,000	33,96,00	—1,04,00	36,00,00
Third	247,33,58	258,50,00	266,34,00	+7,84,00	282,75,00
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	278,86,21	293,50,00	300,30,00	6,80,00	318,75,00
Other Coaching Earnings . .	48,07,30	51,75,00	58,00,00	+6,25,00	59,50,00
Goods Earnings . . .	594,28,17	632,00,00	612,50,00	—19,50,00	659,00,00
Sundry Other Earnings . .	34,16,10	34,50,00	36,00,00	1,50,00	36,00,00
TOTAL—EARNINGS .	953,37,78	1,011,75,00	1,011,80,00	—4,95,00	1,073,25,00
Suspense	—4,09,92	—2,75,00	—2,80,00	—5,00	—3,00,00
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	951,27,86	1,009,00,00	1,004,00,00	—5,00,00	1,070,25,00
LXIW-L E LXW-B.—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts .	27,70	15,47	19,08	+7,61	15,90
LXVI.—Subsidised Companies .					
Government share of surplus profits etc.	3,86	28,41	3,10	—25,31	3,75
LXVII.—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	951,59,46	1,009,43,88	1,00,22,18	—5,21,70	1,070,44,65
†Includes earnings of worked lines	61,86	60,48	60,01	47	60,13

**The amount shown in the Budget Estimate as presented was 1,002,00,00. The reduction of 13,00,00 was due to withdrawal of certain proposals for revision of fares and freights.

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Head of Expenditure	Accounts 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M.—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A.—Working Expenses—					
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses .	684,94,02	700,99,16	731,76,42	+3,77,26	76,43,78
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	95,00,00	100,00,00	100,00,00	..	105,00,00
(*ii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	9,90,00	14,85,00	14,85,00	..	14,85,00
83-C.—Payments to Worked Lines—					
(*i*) Net earnings	15,71	15,23	12,10	—3,13	12,14
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	1,79
†83-B & 84-B.—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	7,71,08	7,95,34	8,20,48	+25,14	9,11,46
85.—Payments to General Revenue— .					
(*a*) Dividend to General Revenues	156,38,56	167,09,64	165,80,92	—1,28,72	173,77,35
(*b*) *Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund* . .	—9,82,74	..	—23,68,69	—23,68,69	—6,87,20
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	43	..	..	..	43
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund** .	..	3,63,13	..	—3,63,13	..
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund** .	..	**5,74,59	..	—5,74,59	..
(*iii*) Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..	..
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue .	57,30,22	9,00,00	7,14,16	—1,85,84	9,00,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	951,59,46	1,009,43,88	1,004,22,18	—5,21,70	1,070,44,65
Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue Railway Pension Fund	10,00	15,00	15,00	..	15,00

Also takes note of transactions in the Contingency Fund.

The amount shown in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 as presented was 18,74,59. The reduction of 13,00,00 was due to withdrawal of certain proposals for revision of fares and freights.

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	..	9,37,72	..	..
Railway Development Fund	..	5,74,59	..	..
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	3,63,33	..	..
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways.

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—					
Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132 Construction of Railways—	94,30,85	15,00,00	126,08,43	—23,91,57	151,00,00
T—Deposits and Advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	73,77,99	100,00,00	88,19,94	—11,80,06	100,00,00
Development Fund	17,07,84	21,00,00	19,53,97	—1,46,03	20,00,00
M—Revenue—					
88—Open Line Works—Revenue	7,30,22	9,00,00	7,14,16	—1,85,84	9,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	192,47,00	280,00,00	240,06,50	—39,03,50	280,00,00

Also takes note of the transactions in the Contingency Fund.

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-72	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72		Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	97,81,91	110,06,69	127,06,69	147,44,27	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund .. .	73,77,99	100,00,00	88,19,94	100,00,000
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	(a) 97,47,86	(b) 100,50,69	(c) 102,53,35	(d) 107,54,93	Closing Balance .	126,37,94	118,39,05	147,52,36	162,02,36
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	4,66,16	5,06,56	6,12,36	7,013,16					
TOTAL . .	200,15,93,	218,39 05,	235,72,30	262,02,36	TOTAL . . .	200,15,93	218,39,05	235,72,30	262,02,36

£Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Includes 35,01 credits transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

††Includes 68,75 due to write back of the cost of certain II class coaches to development Fund on Southern Railway.

@Excludes on account to adjustment of arrear interest 1,72 in 1969-70 and 81 in 1970-71.

(a)	Includes 2,48,86	debitable to	Workshop	Manufacture	Suspense	Account		C.L.W.	(1,22,62)	I.C.F.	(45,40)	D.L.W.	(79,84)
(b)	,, 2,50,69	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(1,24,71)	,,	(45,98)	,,	(80,00)
(c)	,, 2,53,25	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(1,23,16)	,,	(46,23)	,,	(83,86)
(d)	,, 2,54,93	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	(1,24,08)	,,	(46,85)	,,	(84,00)

B.—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72		Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72
	Rs. (a)	Rs. (a)	Rs. (a)	Rs. (a)		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
£Opening Balance .	3,49,18	31,45	2,30,75	31,45	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Fund — . .	..	3,63,13	..	..	(i) For Amortising Capital . .	33,37	..	..	..
(ii) Loan from General Revenues	8,85,51	..	24,91,62	19,26,10	(ii) For making good Revenue for Payment of full dividend . .	9,82,75	..	23,68,69	6,87,20
					(iii) Repayment of Loans . . .	..	3,28,15	2,95,17	11,25,71
					(iv) Interest on loan	..	37,08	40,20	1,43,31
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . .	*(b) 12,18	(c) 2,10	(d) 13,14	(e) 30,12	Closing Balance	(a) 2,30,75	(a) 31,45	31,45	31,45
TOTAL . .	12,46,87	3,96,68	27,35,51	19,87,67	TOTAL . .	12,46,87	3,96,68	27,35,51	16,87,67

†Includes 172·29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Excludes on account of adjustment of arrear interest of 15 in 1969-70.

(a) Includes 31.45 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(b) Includes 1.13 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(c) Includes 1.28 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(d) Includes 1.28 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(e) Includes 1. 28 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

C.—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	**Budget Estimate, 1971-72**		Accounts 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	**Budget Estimate, 1971-72**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	*1,54,74	..	**35,98	1,28,90	Appropriation from Development Fund	17,07,94	21,00,00	19,53,97	20,00,00
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	..	5,74,59	..	..	Repayment of Loans	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loans from General Revenues	18,14,44	@ 17,36,36	22,57,98	22,14,00	Interest on loans .	**1,51,91	2,15,72	££ 2,46,25	3,53,87
Interest on Development Fund .	£9,15	4,77	6,26	10,97	Closing Balance .	1,18,48	..	..	..
TOTAL .	19,78,33	23,15,72	22,00,22	23,53,87	TOTAL .	19,78,33	23,15,72	22,00,22	23,53,87

*Includes 28,44 due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah remodelling Phase into Capital now assessed to emunerative justifying its charge to Capital.

@The amount of loan required was shown as 436,66 lakhs on the basis of an anticipated Revenue surplus of 2237·32 lakhs in the Budget for 1970-71 as presented. With he withdrawal of certain proposals for fare and freight increases amounting to Rs. 13·00 crores, stood reduced to 937·32 crores. The amount of loan required to Development Fund from central revenue for financing wosks charged to the fund and interest pay got escalated by the corresponding amount i.e. loan from Central Revenue from 436·56 lakhs to 1736·36 lakhs.

£Adjustment of arrear interest (—6) in 1969-70.

££Adjustment of arrear interest (—37) in 1970-71.

**Excludes 82,50 due to anticipated transfer of the cost of certain III class coache ;from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget Estimete, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	**Budget Estimate, 1971-72**		Accounts 1969-70	Budget Estimate, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1970-71	**Budget Estimate, 1971-72**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	† 71,99,85	81,79,40	† 84,53,31	96,56,55	Appropriation from Pension Fund .	7,68,72	7,89,18	8,62,71	8,79,62
Appropriation to Pens on Fund .	††(*a*) 12,43,15	(*b*) 15,50,00	††(*c*) 16,42,63	(*d*) 15,50,00					
Interest on Pension Fund .	3,28,19	3,86,90	4,01,48	4,64,62	Closing Balance .	80,02,47	92,27,13	96,34,71	107,91,55
TOTAL .	87,71,19	101,16,31	104,197,42	116,71,17	TOTAL .	87,71,19	101,16,31	104,97,42	116,,71,17

†Includes 409.54 lakhs in 1969-70 and 450·84 lakhs proposed in 1970-71 by transfer from the State Railway Psovident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultiomate financial years.

††Includes 213·15 lakhs in 1969-70 and 92·63 lakhs proposed in 1970-71 by transfer from the State Railway Provicent Fund of the accumulated Govrnment contribution to the Psovident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the course of the respective financial years.

†Excludes on account of adjustment of arrear interest of 122 in 1969-70.

(*a*) Includes 30,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (10,58) ICF (12,65) and DLW (6,77)

(*b*) Includes 50,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (17,35) ,, (21,65) ,, (11,00)

(*c*) Includes 50,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (17,11) ,, (20,99) ,, (11,90)

(*d*) Includes 50,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (17,04) ,, (21,23) ,, (11,73)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

AND

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

(1971-72)

(FINAL EDITION)

541

Budget 1971-72

Budget at a Glance

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

PREFACE

This document gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Revised 1970-71 and Budget 1971-72. Statement I brings out the summary position. Statements II to VI broadly give details of:

(*i*) tax revenues,

(*ii*) non-tax revenues,

(*iii*) disbursement on revenue account,

(*iv*) capital receipts, and

(*v*) disbursement on capital account.

STATEMENT I

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

(In crores of rupees)

Revenue Receipts

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Tax Revenues	3,134	3,197	3,403 +205*
Less.—States' Share of Tax Revenues	744	755	850 +40*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2,390	2,442	2,553 +165*
Non-Tax Revenues	900	949	1,009
Total—Centre's Revenues	3,290	3,391	3,562 +165*

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Market Loans (Net)	162	136	168
External Aid (other than PL 480)	400	355	324
PL—480 Aid	132	122	113
Loan Repayments	825	930	930
Loan Receipts	305	562	489
Total—Capital Receipts	1,824	2,105	2,024

Revenue Receipts

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
Civil Expenditure	1,498	1,524	1,725
Defence Expenditure	1,018	1,040	1,079
Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislatures	6,36	6,29	783
Total—Revenue Expenditure	3,152	3,193	3,587
Revenue Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	+138	+198	(—)25 (+)165*

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

Civil Expenditure	525	684	491
Defence Expenditure	134	143	163
Railway, Capital Outlay	1,150	126	151
P. & T. Capital Outlay	35	16	38
Loans and Advances:			
(*i*) States and Union Territories	878	1,040	966
(*ii*) Others	467	524	587
Total—Capital Disbursements	2,189	2,533	2,396
Deficit on Ciaptal Account	(—)365	(—)428	(—)372
Overall Deficit	(—)227	(—)230	(—)397 (+)165*

*Effect of Finance Act (No. 2), 1971.

STATEMENT II

Details of Tax Revenues

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS—			
TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—			
Customs	465,00,00	487,62,00	480,00,00 +54,00,00*
Union Excise Duties	1812,75,00	1805,24,00	1951,17,00 120,39,00*
Less—Share payable to States	(—)34,97,00	..	(—)40,11,55*
Corporation Tax	342,00,00	365,00,00	395,00,00 +16,00,00*
Taxes on Income Other than Corporation Tax	436,75,00	460,00,00	480,00,00 +11,00,00*
Less—Share of States	(—)348,29,98	(—)359,09,47	(—)420,77,49
Estate Duty	7,50,00	7,00,00	7,00,00
Less—Share of States	(—)7,17,01	(—)6,29,84	(—)6,70,05
Taxes on Wealth	18,00,00	16,00,00	30,00,00
Expenditure Tax	83	25	25
Gift Tax	1,50,00	20,00,00	2,00,00
Other Heads	50,62,40	54,63,79	57,95,17 +3,35,00*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2743,69,24	2832,10,73	2975,64,88 +164,62,45*
Less—States share of Union Excise Duties provided for in the Expenditure Estimates in the Budget	353,45,86	390,03,73	422,84,64
Net Centres Revenues—as shown in Statement I	2390,23,38	2442,07,00	2552,80,24 —164,62,45*

*Effect of Finance Act (No. 2), 1971.

STATEMENT III

Details of Non-Tax Revenues

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
I. Interest Receipts	611·27	630·12	661·78
II. Administrative Services	10·33	10·52	10·40
III. Social and Developmental Services	32·94	34·90	40·14
IV. Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	15·48	15·41	16·02
V. Public Works, etc.	7·11	7·57	7·54
VI. Transport and Communications	14·18	14·97	16·58
VII. Currency and Mint	98·07	99·36	124·23
VIII. Miscellaneous	48·06	78·61	70·99
IX. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	45·91	46·63	50·13
X. Extraordinary Items	16·40	11·27	11·70
Total—Non-Tax Revenues	899·75	949·36	1009·51

STATEMBNT IV

Details of Disbursement on Revenue Account

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
w.—Civil Bxpenditure			
Collection of Taxes and Duties	48·55	48·08	50·88
Debt Services	597·48	603.91	648·39
Administrative Services	189·70	200·93	236·61
Social and Developmental Services	319·85	313·72	376·40
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	14·56	15·17	20·43
Public Works, etc.	42·63	39·80	42·71
Transport and Communications	20·80	21·60	22·62
Currency and Mint	26·00	26·92	28·35
Miscellaneous	221·26	234·30	277·97
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	10·77	13·07	13·45
Extraordinary Items	6·64	6·60	6·62
Total—Civil Expenditure	1498·24	1524·10	1724·43
F. Defence Expenditure (Net)	1017·84	139·89	1079·23
C. Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature	636·10	629·30	783·20
Total	3152·18	3193·29	3586·86

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	455·00	427·59*	500·00
Less—Repayments	293·30	291·30	332·10
Net Borrowing	161·70	136·29	167·90
2. External Aid (Other than P. L. 480)			
Gross Borrowings	600·00	550·00	540·00
Less—Repayments	200·25	195·46	216·23
Net Borrowing	399·75	354·54	323·77
3. P. L. 480 Aid			
Dollar Credit	84·00	81·37	114·37
Rupee Loans	35·00	50·00	12·00
P. L. 480 Deposits (net)	13·27	(—)9·59	(—)13·04
Total	132·27	121·78	113·33
4. Repayment of loans and advances	825·00	930·00	930·00
5. Other Items (net)			
(*i*) Small Saving	140·20	145·30	180·40
(*ii*) Other Receipts	164·79	416·96	308·14
Total.—Capital Receipts	1823·71	2104·87	2023·54

*Excludes Rs. 75 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

STATEMENT VI

Details of Disbursements on Capital Account

(In crores of rupees)

	1970-71 Budget	1970-71 Revised	1971-72 Budget
A.—CIVIV EXPENDITURE:			
1. Social and Developmental Services	348·87	322·30	305·97
2. Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	71·25	59·40	58·20
3. Public Works, etc.	92·64	79·85	100·46
4. Transport and Communications	28·71	23·32	30·67
5. Currency and Mint	12·03	184·28	9·05
6. Miscellaneous	(—)29.15	14·88	(—)13·43
Total—Civil Expenditure	524·35	684·03	490·92
B. Posts and Telegraphs	35·00	15.80	38·60
C. Railway Capital Outlay	150·00	126·10	151·00
D. Defence Capital Outlay	133·67	142·94	162·43
Loans and Advances—			
1. States and Union Territories	878·25	1039·49	966·30
2. Others	467·19	524·22	586·64
Total—Loans and Advances	1345·44	1563·71	1552·94
Total—Capital Disbursements	2188·46	2532·58	2395·89

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

on the

Budget of the Central Government

for

1971-72

PART I

PREFACE

The Explanatory Memorandum is prepared in two Parts :

Part I.—The Introductory Note in Part I explains, in brief, the budgetary structure—in particular, the pattern of the Annual Financial Statement, otherwise known as the Budget, and of the Demands for Grants presented in support of the expenditure estimates. The Annual Financial statement follows the Major Heads of Account prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General, but for facility of understanding this Statement has been summarised under meaningful categories, separately for the Revenue Budget and the Capital Budget, in Statements I and II, given at the beginning of Part I. Among the changes made for purposes of presentation, while summarising the Annual Financial Statement in these two Statements, may be mentioned : exhibition of the States' share of Union Excise Duties and Repayment of Debt, as deduction from Revenue receipts or Capital receipts, as the case may be, instead of as expenditure as shown in the Annual Financial Statement, of Defence Services expenditure on a net basis *i.e.*, net of receipts and of certain transactions in the Public Account also on a net basis. Statement III reconciling the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement and in the Statements I and II is added at the end of Part I.

The Note which follows the Statements I and II mentioned in the preceding paragraph details the main variations in the estimates included in the Revenue and Capital Budgets for 1971-72. Annexure I and Appendices thereto which have been added at the end of Part I give the budgetary position, by broad heads and the analysis of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, developmental expenditure on Revenue as well as Capital account and other expenditure on Revenue account in each of the years since 1962-63. Annexure II shows the details of the resources transferred to the State and Union Territory Governments in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Part II—The headwise estimates of Revenue receipts and expenditure met from Revenue as also Capital receipts and Capital disbursements as shown in the Summary statements in Part I, together with explanations for variations, are given in this Part. The debt position of the Central Government over the year as also other liabilities and assests of the Central Government have also been explained in this Part.

Annexure I at the end reconciles the disbursements shown in the Demands for Grants and Appropriations with the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. Other Annexures detail establishment, etc. charges met from Revenue included in Civil and P&T estimates, capital and loans advanced to the public sector undertakings, assistance from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions, investments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns therefrom, contributions to International bodies and guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1970.

2. The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are presented in separate volumes. These are supported by Notes on variations in individual Demands, Schedules showing details of provisions for establishment charges, lists of important items of expenditure on non-Plan schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above, items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and grants-in-aid to parties other than State and Union Territory Governments of more than Rs. 1 lakh included in the Budget for 1971-72.

3. The budgetary position indicated in the statements and notes in this Memorandum is at the rates of taxation finally approved. The budgetary position taking into account the effect of taxation measures is shown in the "Budget at a glance".

4. A separate document showing the Plan provisions included in the Budget reclassified according to Heads of Development laid down by the Planning Commission as well as a supplement to the Demands for Grants containing notes on various Government companies, Undertakings and Corporations as also important schemes have been brought out.

5. In this Memorandum unless otherwise stated all amounts are in lakhs of rupees. Sterling transactions in 1970-71 have been converted at the rate of £ 5·528 to 100 rupees. In accordance with the usual practice similar transactions included in the Budget for 1971-72 have been converted into rupees at the standard rate of £ 1 to 18 rupees. Conversion of non-sterling transactions both in 1970-71 and 1971-72 has been made at I.M.F. parity rates. The difference between this rate and that actually prevailing from time to time has been provided under "71/LII Miscellaneous—Loss or gain by exchange", as the case may be.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The "annual financial statement" laid before both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, is the Budget of the Central Government. This statement covers all the transactions of the Central Government during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The budget of the Indian Railways is separately presented to Parliament and dealt with by it, but as the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are, nevertheless, the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, the figures relating to these are also included in lump in the General Budget.

2. The annual financial statement is prepared by major heads of account, prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General. These heads fall either under the Consolidated Fund of India or in the Public Account of the Government. In addition, the Government of India also maintain a Contingency Fund, set up under Art. 267(1) of the Constitution, with a corpus of Rs. 30 crores, for making advances for urgent unforeseen expenditure, which are recouped to the Fund by debit to the Consolidated Fund of India, after obtaining Parliamentary sanction for such expenditure. The receipts and expenditure of Government fall under one or other of the major heads either in the Consolidated Fund or the Public Account in accordance with the prescribed rules of classification.

3. All revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all monies received by Government in repayment of loans are credited to the Consolidated Fund and monies can be appropriated from that Fund only in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution. All other public monies received by or on behalf of the Government of India are credited to the Public Account. Government expenditure, including expenditure on loans and advances by Government, the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances is met out of the Consolidated Fund. The estimates of expenditure have to show separately the sums required to meet expenditure which the Constitution has "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund and the sums required to meet other expenditure. The estimates have also to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. The latter covers expenditure on capital outlay, loans given by Government and expenditure on the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances.

4. The estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund are presented to the Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants, except to the extent to which such expenditure is "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and, in consequence, does not require a vote of the Lok Sabha. These demands generally cover the requirements of each individual administrative service. For example, a Ministry has a demand for its own expenditure and one for the expenditure of each one of the various departments under its administrative control. Normally a demand does not cover more than one department or more than one head of account. All revenue expenditure controlled by Head of each Union Territory without Legislature is, however, brought together in a single demand. Similarly all capital expenditure in the Union Territories without Legislature under the control of the Heads of these Territories has been provided in a single demand. Each Ministry has also generally a demand for its miscellaneous expenditure which may cover more than one head of account. The loan requirements, whether for payment to States or others, of all the Ministries and Union Territories without Legislature are included in a composite demand, presented on behalf of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance. Likewise, the provision for payment of grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature, by all Ministries, is included in a composite demand. Distinct demands are presented for expenditure met from Revenue and for Capital expenditure. The "charged" expenditure under any head for which there is a voted demand, is included in that demand but not presented for vote. Where expenditure is wholly charged, a separate Appropriation is included for it in the Book of Demands.

5. Within each demand the estimates are arranged by suitable sub-heads, which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure included in the demand. So long as the total demand is not exceeded, Government (and authorities subordinate to them to whom powers may be delegated) can meet excesses under one sub-head from savings in another except that excess in "charged" expenditure cannot be met by savings under "voted" heads and *vice versa*.

6. One qualification must be remembered in considering the demands for grants. Although they are generally by major heads, the total of all the demands relating to a major head and the "charged" expenditure provided under that head may not agree with the total shown in the annual financial statement. This is because certain recoveries are taken in the accounts in reduction of expenditure, while in the demands, which when passed, provide the authority for incurring the particular item of expenditure, these recoveries are not taken into account. The recoveries mostly relate to inter-departmental adjustments or

recoveries from other Governments, ad hoc funds etc. Thus, if the Union Excise Department does some work for Customs, the gross expenditure will appear in the demand under Union Excise while the accounts will show only the net expenditure (*i.e.* gross expenditure less recovery from Customs) under the major head 'Union Excise Duties'.

7. After the demands have been voted by the Lok Sabha, the monies required to meet the grants so voted and the expenditure "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and included in the annual financial statement presented to Parliament are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund under the authority of an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

8. For payments out of the Public Account, no demand is required to be presented to Parliament and the requirements are met from time to time as they arise. These payments are largely of the nature of banking transactions. State Provident Funds, Depreciation and other Reserve Funds of Government departments, Post Office Savings Bank, Post Office Cash and other Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance Fund, *ad hoc* funds created by Government by appropriation from revenue or otherwise, miscellaneous deposits and remittances are included in the Public Account. It is broadly correct to say that none of the monies lying in the Public Account belongs to Government. They have to be paid back some time or the other to the public as in the case of State Provident Funds, Postal Savings Bank, Postal Cash Certificates, Postal Life Insurance funds, etc., or to be utilised by Government in an agreed manner as in the case of *ad hoc* funds set up for special purposes. It may be mentioned, to complete the picture, that the approval of Parliament is necessary to any appropriation from revenue to create a fund and unless the monies thus funded are made over to corporate bodies with separate legal status of their own, similar approval is required for incurring subsequent expenditure from such funds. When an amount is transferred to any such fund, it is shown as expenditure in the estimates of the year, in which the transfer is made. Expenditure met from these funds is similarly shown in the estimates of the year in which it is incurred but an equivalent amount is transferred from the fund to meet this expenditure. Parliamentary control is thus secured on both the creation of such funds and the utilisation of the monies held in them.

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

STATEMENT

REVENUE

RECEIPTS	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. *Tax Revenue*			
Customs Duties	465·00	487·62	480 00 +54 00*
Union Excise Duties	1812·75	1805·24	1951·17 +120.39*
Corporation Tax	342·00	365·00	395 00 +16 00*
Taxes on Income	436·75	460·00	480·00 +11·00
Estate Duty	7·50	7·00	7·00
Wealth Tax	18·00	16·00	30.00
Other Taxes and Duties	52·13	56·64	59 95 +3·35*
TOTAL	3134·13	3197·50	3403.12 +204·74*
2. *Non-tax Revenue*			
Debt Services	611·27	630·12	661·78
Currency and Mint	98·07	99·36	124·23
Other non-tax Revenue	190·41	219·88	223·50
TOTAL	899·75	949·36	1009·51
3. *Total Gross Revenue*	4033·88	4146·86	4412·63 +204·74*
4. *Less—States' Shares*			
Union Excise Duties	388·42	390·04	422·85 +40·12*
Taxes on Income	348·30	359·09	420·77
Estate Duty	7·17	6·30	6·70
TOTAL	743·89	755·43	850·32 +40·12*
5. *Net—Centre's Revenue*	3289·99	3391·43	3562·31 +164·62*

*Effect of the Finance Act, 1971

I

BUDGET

(In crores of rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. *Civil Expenditure*			
Collection of Taxes and Duties	48·55	48·08	50·83
Debt Services	597·48	603·91	648·39
Administrative Services	189·70	200·93	236·61
Social and Developmental Services	319·85	313·72	376·40
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	14·56	15·17	20·43
Public Works, etc.	42·63	39·80	42·71
Transport and Communications	20·80	21·60	22·62
Currency and Mint	26·00	26·92	28·35
Miscellaneous	221·26	234·30	277·97
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments*	10·77	13·07	13·45
Extraordinary Items	6·64	6·60	6·62
TOTAL—Civil Expenditure	1498·24	1524·10	1724·43
2. *Defence Expenditure (Net)*	1017·84	1039·89	1079·23
3. Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature	636·10	629·30	783·20
TOTAL£	3152·18	3193·29	3586·86
Surplus (+)Deficit (—) on Revenue Account	+137·81	+198·14	(—)24·55 +164·62**

*Excludes grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature shown separately.

£Includes a plan provision of Rs. 541 crores in Budget Estimates 1971-72 as against Rs. 437 crores in the Estimates of 1970-71.

**Effect of the Finance Act, 1971

STATEMENT

CAPITAL

RECEIPTS	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. *Market Loan*			
Gross Borrowings	455·00	427·59*	500·00
Less—Repayments	293·30	291·30	332·10
Net Borrowing	161·70	136·29	167·90
2. *External Aid (Other than P.L. 480)*			
Gross Borrowings	600·00	550·00	540·00
Less—Repayments	200·25	195·46	216·23
Net Borrowing	399·75	354·54	323·77
3. *P.L. 480 Aid*			
Dollar Credit	84·00	81·37	114·37
Rupee Loans	35·00	50·00	12·00
P.L. 480 Deposits (net)	13·27	(—)9.59	(—)13·04
TOTAL	132·27	121·78	113·33
4. Repayment of loans and advances	825·00	930·00	930·00
5. *Other Items (net)*			
(*i*) Small Savings	140·20	145·30	180·40
(*ii*) Other Receipts	164·79	416·96	308·14
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS	1823·71	2104·87	2023·54

*Includes Rs. 75 crores of ad hoc treasury bills converted into dated securities.

II

BUDGET

(In crores of Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
A. CIVIL EXPENDITURE :			
1. Social and Developmental Services	348·87	322·30	305·97
2. Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	71·25	59·40	58·20
3. Public Works, etc.	92·64	79·85	100·46
4. Transport and Communications	28·71	23·32	30·67
5. Currency and Mint	12·03	184·28	9·05
6. Miscellaneous	—29·15	14·88	(—)13·43
TOTAL—CIVIL EXPENDITURE	524·35	684·03	490·92
B. Posts and Telegraphs	35·00	15·80	38·60
C. Railway Capital Outlay	150·00	126·10	151·00
D. Defence Capital Outlay	133·67	142·94	162·43
E. Loans and Advances—			
1. States and Union Territories	878·25	1039·49	966·30
2. Others	467·19	524·22	586·64
TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	1345·44	1563·71	1552·94
TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS	2188·46	2532·58	2395·89
Deficit on Capital Account	364·75	427·71	372·35
Overall Deficit	226·94	229·57	396·90 +164.62*

*Effect of the Finance Act, 1971.

NOTE ON ESTIMATES

ESTIMATES FOR 1970-71

The Revised Estimates for 1970-71 had anticipated an overall deficit of Rs. 230 crores. According to latest indications the deficit during the year might be of the order of Rs. 270 crores. The deterioration was mainly on account of shortfalls under external assistance and lesser collections under Union Excise Duties partly offset by improvement in net collections under the various small savings schemes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1971-72

REVENUE BUDGET

The Revenue Budget after taking into account the effect of the Finance Act, 1971 shows a surplus of Rs. 140 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 198 crores in 1970-71 as a result of an increase of Rs. 394 crores in the revenue expenditure off set by an improvement of Rs. 336 crores in net revenue receipts.

Revenue Receipts.—The total gross revenue for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 4617 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 471 crores more than the estimates for 1970-71. The Union Excise Duties of Rs. 2072 crores in the budget estimates show an improvement of Rs. 266 crores over the estimates for 1970-71. These would mainly comprise receipts under petroleum products, fertilisers, iron and steel products, aluminium, cotton fabrics, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, tyres and tubes, sugar, tobacco, and cement etc.

The revenue from customs duty including the additional levies has been placed at Rs. 47 crores more than the estimates for 1970-71.

Receipts from Corporation tax and Income tax are placed at Rs. 902 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 77 crores over the estimates for 1970-71. The estimates are based on the trend of growth over the years of revenue from this source and the better economic conditions and including the additional levies under the Finance Act, 1971.

The revenue from Wealth Tax is expected to be more by Rs. 14 crores taking into account the receipts from Agricultural Wealth Tax and effect of changes made in the Finance Act, 1970 which take effect from 1971-72.

Under other Taxes and duties the estimates for 1971-72 include Rs. 3.35 crores being the anticipated yield from the new levy on air and sea travel.

Interest receipts are expected to increase by Rs. 32 crores from Rs. 630 crores to Rs. 662 crores. This is mainly on account of increased receipts of Rs. 25 crores from Public Sector Undertakings (including Railways and Posts and Telegraphs). The surplus profits of Reserve Bank transferable to Government are placed at Rs. 100 crores for 1971-72 as compared to Rs. 75 crores in 1970-71. Food aid from countries other than USA is placed at Rs. 20 crores. Credit has also been assumed to the extent of Rs. 20 crores as external assistance for the relief of refugees from East Bengal.

The States' share of Union Excise Duties registers an increase of Rs. 73 crores, from Rs. 390 crores in the estimates for 1970-71 to Rs. 463 crores on the basis of estimated revenue collections including the effect of additional levies. Similarly share of Income-tax is Rs. 421 crores as against Rs. 359 crores in the estimates for 1970-71. This includes Rs. 90 crores on account of the payment of the first instalment of the unadjusted advance tax collections upto 1966-67 which are to be paid to the States on the basis of figures certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in three instalments beginning from 1971-72. The revenue receipts (Rs. 3562 crores) net of States' share will thus be Rs. 171 crores more than the estimate for 1970-71. (Rs. 3727 crores) net of States' share will thus be Rs. 336 crores more than the estimate for 1970-71.

Revenue Expenditure.—The total disbursements met from revenue in 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 3,587 crores as against Rs. 3,193 crores in the estimates for 1970-71, thus showing an increase of Rs. 394 crores. The Defence Expenditure met from revenue would be Rs. 1,094 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 54 crores more. Of this a sum of Rs. 15 crores in respect of the Defence Accounts Department stands transferred from 1971-72 from Defence Services Estimates to Civil Estimates. The rest of the increase is mainly due to larger expenditure on stores.

The Civil Expenditure in 1971-72 shows an increase of Rs. 355 crores—including Rs. 15 crores on account of the Defence Accounts Department mentioned above. Of the rest the increase in Plan expenditure is Rs. 104 crores and that on non-Plan is Rs. 251 crores of which interest charges account for an increase of Rs. 44 crores. Growing volume of debt raised internally and from abroad, enhancement in the rate of discount on Treasury Bills consequent on the raising of the Bank rate and upward revision of the rate of interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits etc. mainly account for this increase.

The expenditure on collection of taxes and administrative services shows an increase of Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 36 crores respectively compared to the 1970-71 estimates. The increase under General Administration is mainly on account of exhibition of expenditure pertaining to Defence Accounts Department in the civil Budget instead of in the Defence Services Estimates. The expenditure on Parliament and State and Union Territory Legislatures is placed at Rs. 10 crores showing an excess of Rs. 4 crores which is mainly on account of election expenses for Parliament. The provision for Social and Developmental Services is Rs. 376 crores which is about Rs. 63 crores more than in 1970-71 and spread over a number of Departments—Scientific Departments (Rs. 15 crores), Education (Rs. 6 crores), Agriculture (Rs. 12 crores), Industries (Rs. 3 crores), Labour and Employment

(Rs. 9 crores—mainly for contributing to Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund), Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations (Rs. 10 crores). The outlay on electricity schemes for 1971-72 is more than in 1970-71 by about Rs. 5 crores which is mainly on account of provision for payments to manufacturers for fabrication of fuel and increased requirements for heavy water for atomic power stations. The provision for grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories is placed at Rs. 783 crores as against Rs. 629 crores in 1970-71. In accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission which provided for the grants to States on a diminishing basis, 1971-72 Budget includes a provision of Rs. 137 crores including Rs. 9 crores for grant to Himachal Pradesh as against Rs. 142 crores provided in 1970-71 for grants to States-under article 275(1) of the Constitution. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in 1971-72 for a crash programme for rural employment. Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 19 crores for grants for rural works in chronically drought affected areas and Rs. 8 crores for payment of incentives for higher production of foodgrains. The provision included for natural calamities relief is Rs. 15 crores as against Rs. 19 crores in 1970-71. For the improvement of Basti areas in Calcutta a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been included. Grants for Family Planning have been stepped up from Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 54 crores and for various health schemes from Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 26 crores under Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes. In addition to the above, Budget Estimates for 1971-72 also include Rs. 30 crores for grants to States and Union Territories for relief of refugees from East Bengal (out of the total provision of Rs. 60 crores for this purpose) and Rs. 25 crores towards provision for educated unemployed.

Section "Miscellaneous" shows an increase of Rs. 44 crores mainly because of provision of Rs. 30 crores for relief of refugees from East Bengal referred to above, Rs. 12 crores for subsidy to the Food Corporation and Rs. 8 crores for Export Promotion and Marketing Development Schemes. These increases are partly counter-balanced by the lesser provision for the purchase of dollars from the International Monetary Fund.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts

Net receipts from Market loans are placed at Rs. 168 crores showing an increase of Rs. 32 crores over 1970-71. Net budgetary receipts under External Aid, excluding PL. 480 and other food aid are estimated at Rs. 324 crores i.e. Rs. 31 crores less than last year. PL. 480 Aid (excluding portion adjusted as Grant taken under Revenue Section but including PL. 480 Convertible Currency Credit) would be Rs. 113 crores as against Rs. 122 crores in the last year. Loan repayments by States and Union Territories are placed at Rs. 660 crores and by other parties at Rs. 270 crores aggregating Rs. 930 crores. Credit under small savings has, on the basis of improved trend in collections, been assumed at Rs. 180 crores.

Capital Disbursements

Budget for 1971-72 provides for civil expenditure of Rs. 491 crores. Investment in Government companies is placed at Rs. 233 crores compared to Rs. 192 crores in the estimates for 1970-71. The increase is mainly on account of larger investment in the share capital of the Bokaro Steel Limited (Rs. 90 crores against Rs. 57 in 1970-71). The estimates for 1971-72 also include provision for investment in share capital of Defence Public Sector Undertakings which forms part of civil expenditure from 1971-72.

The outlay for Multipurpose River Valley Schemes, etc. is estimated to be Rs. 58 crores. Under Public Works the provision is Rs. 100 crores as compared to Rs. 80 crores in the estimates for 1970-71. Because of the absence of the provision included last year for subscription to share capital of Asian Development Bank, subscription towards International Monetary Fund and purchase of shares of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the provision for 1971-72 is only Rs. 9 crores under 'Currency and Mint'. The Railway Capital expenditure is placed at Rs. 151 crores showing an increase of Rs. 25 crores over the estimates for 1970-71. Similiarly, Post & Telegraphs Capital outlay (Rs. 38.6 crores) shows an increase of Rs. 23 crores over the estimates for 1970-71.

The provision for loans and advances to States and Union Territories is Rs. 966 crores i.e. Rs. 73 crores less than in 1970-71. The special assistance to States is Rs. 120 crores as against Rs. 195 crores last year. Similarly, provision for natural calamities relief is less and is placed at Rs. 35 crores. Small savings loans to States are estimated to be Rs. 166 crores in 1971-72 as against Rs. 97 crores in 1970-71. The loans to foreign Governments, Port Trusts, Railways/P&T Funds and other parties are placed at Rs. 587 crores as against Rs. 524 crores in 1970-71.

OVERALL POSITION

The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 shows an overall deficit of Rs. 232 crores after taking into account the affect of the additional levy under the Finance Act, 1971.

PLAN PROVISIONS

The Central Government's Budget for 1971-72 envisages Plan programmes amounting to Rs. 1583 crores in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Sector, comprising Rs. 1350 crores

provided in the various demands for grants, Rs. 205 crores to be met from the internal resources of the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and other non-departmental Undertakings in the Public Sector and another Rs. 28 crores available to the Rural Electrification Corporation out of PL 480 funds. The Budget for 1971-72 also includes Plan provisions of Rs. 85 crores for Union Territories and Rs. 700 crores towards Central assistance for the State Plans. The total Plan provision in 1971-72 thus amounts to Rs. 2368 crores, representing a step up of Rs. 155 crores over the provisions included in the interim Budget presented in March this year. The comparative figures for the two years are—

	Budget 1970-71	Budget 1971-72 March	Budget 1971-72 May
	(Rupees in crores).		
I—CENTRAL SECTOR :			
(a) Central Plan—			
(*i*) Met from Central Government's Budget . . .	1076	1072	1207
(*ii*) Internal resources of public sector Undertakings . .	202	205	205
(*iii*) Other sources . . .	14	28	28
TOTAL—(a) CENTRAL PLAN .	1292	1305	1440
(b) Centrally Sponsored Plan .	119	123	143
TOTAL—I—CENTRAL SECTOR .	1411	1428	1583
II—UNION TERRITORIES :			
(a) Territories without Legislature (including NEFA) . .	38	41	41
(b) Territories with Legislature .	38	44	44
TOTAL—II—UNION TERRITORIES.	76	85	85
III—STATES :			
(a) Central assistance for State Plans	635	700	700
TOTAL—PLAN PROVISIONS .	2122	2213	2368

The Plan programme of Rs. 1583 crores for 1971-72 for the Central Sector provides for outlay under each developmental head, as follows:—

	Plan outlay (Rupees in crores)		
	Budget 1970-71	Budget 1971-72 March	Budget 1971-72 May
A.—Met from Central Government's Budget—			
(*i*) Agriculture & Allied Programmes	123	148	197
(*ii*) Irrigation & Flood Control .	5	5	5
(*iii*) Power	58	60	62
(*iv*) Industry & Mineral . .	449	437	454
(*v*) Transport & Communication	362	343	398
(*vi*) Social Services . . .	182	186	216
(*vii*) Other Programmes . .	16	16	18
TOTAL	1195	1195	1350
B.—Met from internal resources and other sources—			
(*i*) Agriculture and allied programmes	2	—	—
(*ii*) Power	21	28	28
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals .	99	97	97
(*iv*) Transport and Communications	93	08	108
(*v*) Social Services . . .	1	—	—
TOTAL . .	216	233	233

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appendix I)	1060·98	1374·32	1562·79	1,84·62	1933·95	1936·94	2018·86	2201·40	2390·24	2442·07	2717·42
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II) . . .	399 41	494·60	538·95	559·78	566·19	648·62	774·28	865·63	899·75	949·36	1009·51
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS . . .	1460·39	1868·92	2101·74	2344·40	2500·14	2585·56	2793·14	3067·03	3289·99	3391·43	3726·93
Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140·07
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
1. Internal Debt											
(i) Market Loan											
Gross Borrowing*	278·94	367·10	296·67	278·58	275·30	350·48	320 67	536·48	455·00	427·59	500·00
Repayments .	182·30	175·97	189·04	154·96	182·79	256·70	241·54	393·37	293·30	291 30	332·10
Net . . .	96·64	191·13	107·63	123·62	92·51	93·78	79·13	143·11	161·70	136·29	167·90
(ii) Other Debt (Net)	11·26	12·86	4 61	40·27	351·51	..	—6·63	0·06	14·77	108·78	—3·23
TOTAL . .	107 90	203·99	112·24	163·89	444·02	93·78	72·50	143·17	176·47	245·07	164·67
2. *External Debt*											
(i) Non P.L. 480 Loans											
Gross Borrowing	259 83	318·40	399·35	489·97	514 26	506·93	410·55	501·22	600·00	550 00	540·00
Repayments .	46·30	63·73	84·42	88·08	159·42	187·78	176·39	179·16	200·25	195·46	216·23
Net . . .	213·53	254·67	314·93	401·89	354·84	319·15	234·16	322·06	399·75	354·54	323·77
(ii) P. L. 480 Debt											
Dollar Credit .	..	..	..	..	..	32·00	71·88	71·60	84·00	81·37	114·37
Rupee Loans .	79·74	66·17	170·38	80·00	350·00	250·00	171·40	60·50	35·00	50·00	12·00
TOTAL . .	79·74	66·17	170·38	80·00	350·00	282·00	243·28	132·10	119·00	131·37	126·37
TOTAL .	293·27	320·84	485·31	481·89	704·84	601·15	477·44	454·16	518·75	485·91	450·14
B. Unfunded Debt (Net)											
P.L. 480 Deposits .	48·07	87·38	– 1·57	133·06	– 2·66	93·56	—70.50	85·00	13·27	—9·59	—13·04
Small Savings	73·91	126 88	127·48	151·35	118·36	123·41	113·71	128·80	140·20	145·30	180·40
Other Items .	41·85	81·46	91·54	91·78	76·05	135·57	33·91	38·09	65·20	53·75	75·33
TOTAL . .	163·83	295·72	217·45	376·19	191·75	352·54	77·12	251·89	218·67	189·46	242·69
C. Repayment of Loans and Advances .	170·87	214·38	289·06	373·49	418·55	494·44	742·38	904·62	825·00	930·00	930·00
D. Other Heads (Net)†.	164·01	99·66	153·73	7·80	69·36	177·89	213·04	181·53	84·82	254·43	236·04
TOTAL– CAPITAL RECEIPTS .	899·88	1134·59	1257·79	1403·26	1828·52	1719·80	1582·48	1935·37	1823·71	2104·87	2023·54
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2360·27	3003·51	3359·53	3747·66	4328·66	4305·36	4375·62	5002·40	5113·70	5496·30	5750·47
Overall Deficit .	156·14	166·86	171·84	172·76	295·29	206·29	262·38	45·53	226·94	229·57	232·28

*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1961-62 and 1962-63, Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64 and Rs. 50 crores each in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and R. E. 1970-71.

†Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

BUDGETARY POSITION (In crores of rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66s	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Reivised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
REVENUE											
1. Civil Expenditures											
A. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) .	216·26	195·28	220·76	257·64	300·47	323·88	343·41	385·31	467·76	470·01	553·54
B. Other Expenditures (Details in Appendix IV)	510·36	551·91	645·58	680·75	768·17	821·89	904·02	1002·59	1030·48	1054·09	1170·89
2. Defence Expenditure (Net)	425·30	704·15	692·85	762·18	797·80	862·21	929·05	965·64	1017·84	1039·89	1079·23
3. Grants to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	195·03	229·97	268·68	324·07	405·89	473·30	535·70	588·32	636·10	629·30	783·20
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS .	1346·95	1681·31	1827·87	2024·64	2272·33	2481·28	2712·18	2941·86	3152·18	3193·29	3856·86
REVENUE SURPLUS .	113·44	187·61	273·87	319·76	227·81	104·28	80·96	125·17	137·81	198·14	140·07
CAPITAL											
1. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix VI) .	495·11	613·60	632·08	579·7	511·48	465·34	498·88	535·54	727·39	628·92	684·57
2. Other Expenditure .	—13·99	23·01	29·76	—5·83	322·07	95·04	—175·11	—22·34	—18·04	197·01	—4·05
3. Defence Expenditure .	48·61	111·97	112·95	122·57	110·79	106·22	104·14	135·24	133·67	142·94	162·43
4. Loans and Advances											
States and Union Territories . .	511·09	583·60	678·70	828·92	930·89	891·94	915·27	1056·34	878·25	1039·49	966·30
Other Parties .	128·64	156·88	250·01	371·10	476·39	471·83	582·64	401·29	467·19	524·22	586·64
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS	1169·46	1489·06	1703·57	1895·78	2951·62	2030·37	1925·82	2106·07	2188·46	2532·58	2395·89
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2516·41	3170·37	3531·37	3920·42	4623·95	4511·65	4638·00	5747·93	5340·64	5725·87	5982·75

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I—*Taxes on Income and Expenditure* :											
(*a*) Corporation Tax . .	220.06	287.30	313.64	304.84	330·80	310·51	299·77	353·39	342·00	365·00	411·00
(*b*) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	187.40	245.58	266.93	271.80	306·63	325·89	378·47	448·45	436·75	460·00	491·00
(*c*) Expenditure Tax . .	0.20	0.13	0.44	0.42	0·08	..	..	..	0·01	..	..
II—*Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions* :											
(*a*) Estate Duty . . .	3.94	4.64	5.43	6.66	6·26	6·37	6·74	6·94	7·50	7·00	7·00
(*b*) Wealth Tax . . .	9.54	10.50	10.52	12.06	10·73	10·70	11·11	15·62	18.00	16·00	·00
(*c*) Gift Tax . . .	0.97	1.13	2.22	2.27	1·75	1·30	1·51	2·02	1·50	2·00	·00
(*d*) Land Revenue . .	0.58	0.30	0.15	0.26	0·18	0·14	0·28	0·16	0·15	0·18	0·16
(*e*) Stamps and Registration .	5·00	4·94	4·97	5·38	5·91	6·30	7·46	6·97	7·08	6·89	7·37
III—*Taxes on Commodities and Services*:											
(*a*) Customs . .	245.96	334.75	397.50	538.97	585·37	513·35	446·50	423·31	465·00	487·62	534·00
(*b*) Union Excise Duties .	598.83	729.58	801.51	897.92	1033·77	1148·25	1320·67	1524·31	1812·75	1805·24	2071·56
(*c*) State Excise Duties . .	2.26	1.62	1.44	1.67	2·49	3·74	4·26	4·61	4·58	4·87	5·19
(*d*) Taxes on Vehicles . .	0.69	1.12	1.18	1.26	1·37	1·55	1·68	2·32	2·43	2·76	3·04
(*e*) Sales Tax . . .	6.65	9.01	11.23	12.54	15·97	19·07	23·21	24·45	26·02	28·43	29·94
(*f*) Other Taxes & Duties .	2.96	3.22	3.52	4.62	5·19	5·51	8·18	10·52	10·36	11·51	15·60
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE	1285·04	1633·82	1820·68	2060·67	2306·50	2352·68	2509·84	2823·07	3134.13	3197·50	3607·86
Less—Transfers to State Governments											
(*i*) Income Tax .	95.27	119.29	123.77	123.34	137·10	174·52	194·51	293·18	348·30	359·09	420·77
(*ii*) Estate Duty . .	3.88	4.22	6.78	6.79	4·54	6·58	5·54	6·98	7·17	6·30	6·70
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties .	124.91	135.99	127.34	145.92	230·91	234·64	290·93	321·51	388·42	390·04	462·97
TOTAL TRANSFERS .	224·06	259·50	257·89	276·05	372·55	415·74	490·98	621·67	743·89	755·43	890·44
NET TAX REVENUE .	1060·98	1374·32	1562·79	1784·62	1933·95	1936·94	2018·86	2201·40	2390·24	2442·07	2717·42

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. *Interest Receipts*—											
(*a*) From State & Union Territory Governments	68.36	118.75	114.53	151.75	184·68	200·02	240·71	281·33	290·00	310·00	317·00
(*b*) From Others	19.08	47.58	53.81	60.12	81·81	101·69	142·36	175·15	171·42	170·76	184·67
II. *Dividends*—											
(*a*) From Railways† . .	81.26	92.95	104.93	116.28	132·39	141·53	150·66	156·39	167·10	165·81	173·78
(*b*) From P. &. T.† . .	5.67	7.32	8.71	6.57	9·36	17·99	11·84	12·84	14·80	13·87	15·42
(*c*) From other Undertakings .	3.74	4.38	6.89	6.65	7·86	10·13	13.04	21·82	13·86	16·31	21·04
III. Industries	35.04	16.05	12.72	6.51	4·12	2·96	2·22	2·74	2·88	3·03	3·26
IV. Currency and Mint . .	54.24	56.18	53.72	63.67	68·30	78·93	85·44	95·93	98·07	99·36	124·23
V. P.L. 480 Grants . . .	54.52	62.81	122.01	60.17	5·27	6·20	36·25	9·32	16·40	11·27	11·70
VI. Risks Insurance Schemes .	11.17	16.43	0.56	21.68	2·48	1·86	2·89	*	3·40	2·70	3·05
VII. Other Receipts . . .	66·33	72·15	61·07	66·38	69·92	87·31	88·87	110·11	121·82	156·25	155·36
TOTAL—Non-Tax Revenue	399·41	494·60	538·95	559·78	566·19	648·62	774·28	865·63	899·75	949·36	1009·51

†Include both interest and contribution elements.

*Included under Other Receipts.

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. *Social Services*—											
(*a*) Education and Scientific Research and Survey . .	55·38	62·75	75·54	87·24	96·38	112·22	122·89	136·56	158·40	163·17	183·77
(*b*) Medical and Public Health†	10·33	11·38	12·32	15·11	17·48	19·05	21·64	24·09	29·84	27·64	32·26
(*c*) Labour and Employment . .	5·32	7·06	6·45	7·85	8·77	9·90	10·09	10·42	13·81	11·31	20·20
(*d*) Broadcasting . . .	5·27	5·11	5·68	6·66	7·46	8·34	9·80	10·69	11·69	12·20	13·95
(*e*) Other Services . .	1·92	1·70	1·97	1·79	1·47	1·74	2·20	2·49	3·01	3·03	2·96
II. *Economic Services*—											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services .	18·87	16·69	19·05	18·38	21·63	27·03	26·70	28·10	39·81	37·75	52·46
(*b*) Industries . . .	56·46	33·95	37·43	32·86	27·78	28·15	29·53	31 56	37·94	35·77	38·75
(*c*) Export Promotion . .	14·20	7·22	2·10	19·89	42·55	22·68	34·00	42·00	40·05	41·80	49·91
(*d*) Irrigation and Power . .	1·36	1·05	1·12	1·28	2·04	3·34	2·14	4·01	14·56	15·17	20·43
(*e*) Public Works†† . .	6·10	5·43	6·40	7·84	11·77	9·22	12·07	11·71	18·36	15·57	16·79
(*f*) Transport & Communications†††	21·67	20·85	25·15	26·47	27 03	30·90	36·40	41·07	45·07	45·83	48·54
(*g*) Other Services†††† . .	19·38	22·09	27·55	32·27	36·11	51·31	35·95	42·61	55·22	60·77	73·52
TOTAL—Developmental Expenditure .	216·26	195·28	220·76	257·64	300·47	323·88	343·41	385·31	467·76	470·01	553·54

†Includes expenditure on family planning programmes.

††Exclude expenditure on roads.

†††Incude expenditure on roads.

††††Include miscellaneous social and developmental organisations, payments to Coal Board, subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea, developmental schemes in Delhi spilt over from earlier plans, subsidiary food schemes and contribution to Calcutta Port for river dredging etc.

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. Collection of Taxes and Duties	23·47	23·93	26·30	30·06	32·18	35·19	38·69	41·79	48·55	48·08	50·88
II. General Services—											
(a) Police	23·44	25·07	25·27	31·83	48·27	61·27	72·60	86·16	88·84	98·10	100·34
(b) General Administration	16·64	16·73	17·75	20·00	22·34	24·83	27·98	27·46	29·17	29·97	47·51
(c) Audit	9·09	9·60	10·93	12·66	14·55	16·39	18·06	20·25	22·50	23·76	26·96
(d) External Affairs	8·05	7·99	8·11	9·65	13·59	14·56	14·12	18·95	23·48	23·15	29·43
(e) Others†	17·98	17.98	18·69	19·64	24·24	25·21	26·56	27·95	31·47	30·43	36·47
III. Debt Services	245·43	278·35	316·41	370·62	463·45	501·61	528·02	564·87	597·48	603·91	648·39
IV. Currency and Mint	22·03	15·50	14·72	17·19	20·22	22·79	24·31	26·17	26·00	26·92	28·35
V. Other Services (Details in Appendix V)	144·23	156·76	207·40	169·10	129·33	120·04	153·68	188·99	162·99	169·77	202·56
TOTAL—Other Expenditure	510·36	551·91	645·58	680·75	768·17	821·89	904·02	1002·59	1030·48	1054·09	1170·89

†Include Parliament, Administration of Justice, Jails, Supplies and Disposals, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous Departments.

APPENDIX V

DETAILS OF OTHER SERVICES INCLUDED IN APPENDIX IV

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. Subsidies and Aid to Foreign Countries	6·32	8·00	11·27	14·01	14·08	15·34	18·28	23·30	23.58	22·47	23·38
2. Contribution to U. N. Development Programme	1·39	1·44	1·44	1·45	2·27	2·27	2·39	2·31	3·06	3·09	3·27
3. Service Charg esetc. paid to I.M.F.	2·02	2·73	3·23	4·11	20·42	9·95	11·61	10·59	5.01	9·59	1·00
4. Payment to A.I.D. for Local cost of technical assistance	..	..	..	..	5·00	6·20	8·00	5·00	7·40	7·40	8·00
5. Income Tax on Salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockefeller Foundations	0·72	1·39	2·42	2·26	1·12	2·74	3·78	4·09	0·73	4·27	0·79
6. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·10	30·69	25·00	18·00	30·00
7. Rehabilitation of displaced persons	10·79	12·56	14·00	11·68	13·38	14·25	18·60	15·25	8·46	14·27	12·23
8. Relief to refugees from East Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·80
9. Accounting adjustments:—											
(i) Write back of trading loss on foodgrains to Revenue	13·27	13·14	15·66	18·75	18·78	22·53	19·71	20·19	17·41	17·96	16·50
(ii) Write back of payments under Indus Waters Treaty to Revenue	1·10	1·66	2·21	2·76	3·31	4·19	5·06	5·81	6·56	6·56	6·56
(iii) Transfer of P. L. 480 Grants to S.D.F.	54·00	63·47	122·01	60·00	0·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Transfer of Risks Insurance Premiums to Insurance Funds	9·00	16·95	2·02	15·88	8·02	2·15	2·98	2·16	3·43	2·78	3·10
(v) Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund	..	..	..	..	1·41	1·47	1·62	1·85	2·13	2·19	2·28
10. Transfer of Revenue to Local Bodies	3·28	3·16	3·97	4·47	5·68	5·90	8·67	10·31	10·36	12·66	12·90
11. Pensions and Privy Purses	10·63	10·30	10·42	10·65	11·10	11·84	12·17	13·08	14·93	14·60	15·09
12. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	4·37	3·47	3·23	3·18	2·32	2·37	3·34	5·64	5·65	5·09	6·82
13. Other Items§	27·34	18·49	15·52	19·90	22·15	18·84	25·37	38·72	29·28	28·84	30·84
TOTAL	144·23	156·76	207·40	169·10	129·33	120·04	153·68	188·99	162.99	169·77	202·56

§ Mainly include civil defence measures, payment against tax credit certificates, contribution to international bodies and grants to local bodies etc.

APPENDIX VI

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
A. Social Services—											
(i) Medical and Public Health.	0·47	0·04	0·04	0·07	0·23	0·46	0.34	0·18	0.67	0·79	0·66
(ii) Broadcasting . . .	1·27	1·48	1·32	1·16	1·36	4·09	3.30	2·25	4.17	3·91	6·70
B. Economic Services—											
(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	3·99	1·70	2·86	2·65	2·46	6·85	7.07	22·96	23.89	22·79	24·23
(ii) Industries—											
(a) Iron and Steel . .	60·00	80·00	85·80	15·05	20·34	79·00	115.00	149·97	88.00	57·24	102·86
(b) Other Metallurgical Industries . .	4·21	2·95	0·52	3·84	9·56	15·43	21.72	22·41	50.10	33·83	47·53
(c) Machinery and Engineering Industries .	34·50	39·06	23·56	55·71	50·11	5·84	9.52	3·30	1.99	1·84	4·65
(d) Coal	9·28	9·40	8·90	8·67	14·03	10·21	8.40	13·66	11.77	15·08	..
(e) Petroleum . .	41·24	41·60	43·16	13·73	18·66	6·88	3.28	5·12	12·05	9·98	7·31
(f) Chemicals and Fertilisers	7·79	16·80	8·35	6·32	8·02	20·58	16.80	30·30	47.25	32·06	38·75
(g) Other Industries .	5·38	..	9·11	13·22	13·62	6·55	15.45	36·63	60.73	99·89	25·78
(iii) Atomic Energy Development	3·89	0·51	14·64	31·13	56·69	25·54	37.27	9·02	21.36	15·65	23·98
(iv) Irrigation and Power .	3·56	8·91	14·13	20·62	17·18	19·52	25.69	37·16	77.36	65·51	59·30
(v) Public Works . .	19·71	19·90	24·06	21·94	15·08	21·40	16.73	17·97	41.67	37·29	37·99
(vi) Transport and Communications	48·59	72·70	67·13	66·35	54·24	44·61	53.11	54·83	100.77	89·32	116·58
(vii) Railways	214·89	260·52	275·37	245·09	160·70	135·93	121.47	94·29	150.00	126·10	151·00
(viii) Posts and Telegraphs .	20·96	31·48	30·54	31·38	29·77	26·44	26.72	33·38	35.00	15·80	38·60
(x) Grants for Development to State and Union Territory Governments and other parties	15·32	17·91	22·59	42·09	39·43	36·01	17·01	2·11	0·61	1·84	(—)1·35
TOTAL . .	495·11	613·60	632·08	579·02	511·48	465·34	498.88	535·54	727·39	628·92	684·57

ANNEXURE II

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. *State Governments* :			
A. Share of Taxes and Duties :			
(*i*) Income Tax	348·30	359·09	420·77
(*ii*) Estate Duty	7·17	6·30	6·70
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties	388·42	390·04	462·97
TOTAL—SHARE OF TAXES AND DUTIES	743·89	755·43	890·44
B. Non-Plan Assistance :			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid :			
(*a*) Grants under the substantive provision of Article 275(1)	140·15	141·83	136·87
(*b*) Other Grants**	122·07	118·80	234·49
TOTAL—GR NTS-IN-AID	262·22	260·63	371·36
(*ii*) Loans and Advances	392·38	545·61	427·83
TOTAL—NON-PLAN-ASSISTANCE	654·60	806·24	799·19
Less—REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	595·53	665·01	654·50
Net	59·07	141.23	144·69
TOTAL OF A AND B.	802·96	896·66	995·01
C. Assistance for State Plan Schemes :			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid	200·52	202·21	220·43
(*ii*) Loans and Advanases	428·48	430·78	473·57
TOTAL	629·00	632·99	694·00
(*iii*) In addition grants and loans disbursed through NCD are:			
Grants	1·80	1·67	1·80
Loans	4·20	3·89	4·20
TOTAL	6·00	5·56	6·00
TOTAL—ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLAN SCHEMES	635·00	638·55	700·00
D. Assistance for Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes:			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid**	115·16	105·54	141·90
(*ii*) Loans and Advances	26·18	31·42	31·45
TOTAL—ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES	141·34	136·96	173·35
II. *Union Territory Governments* :			
A. Non-Plan Assistance			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid**	50·55	51·60	39·05
(*ii*) Loans and Advances	5·92	4·21	3·68
TOTAL—NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE	56·47	55·81	42·73
Less—REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	4·47	4·99	5·50
NET	52·00	50·82	37·23
B. Assistance for Union Territory Plan Schemes:@			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid	12·54	12·84	14·06
(*ii*) Loans and Advances.	25·17	27·32	29·72
TOTAL—ASSISTANCE FOR UNION TERRITORY PLANS	37·71	40·16	43·78
ssistance for Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes :			
(*i*) Grants-in-aid	2·08	1·82	2·16
(*ii*) Loans and Advances.	0·13	0·14	0·06
TOTAL—ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES.	2·21	1·96	2·22

*Includes grants met from Revenue, Capital and also funds in the Public Account

@Includes grants and loans for Himachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT III

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS I AND II

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. Revenue Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	4851·48	4919·72	5433·33
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the P&T Deptt. not included in Statement I	—256·82	—260·93	—285·12
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in Statement I	—1022·44	—1004·22	—1070·45
(*iii*) States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in Statement I	—353·45	—390·04	—422·85
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Deptt. taken in reduction of receipts in Statement I	—66·59	—71·24	—68·05
Disbursements as shown in Statement I	3152·18	3193·29	3586·86
I. *Capital Budget* :			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement†	12186·08	12104·23	12949·03
Less repayment of debt taken in reduction of receipts in Statement II	—9997·62	—9571·65	—10553·14
Disbursements as shown in Statement II	2188·46	2532·58	2395·89

†Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :

Capital Expenditure	843·02	968·87	842·95
Public Debt	9997·62	9571·65	10553·14
Loans and Advances	1345·44	1563·71	1552·94
	12186·08	2 04·23	12949·03

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

on the

Budget of the Central Government

for

1971-72

PART II

SECTION I

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

REVENUE ESTIMATES

Statement I in Part I of the Explanatory Memorandum summarises, by broad categories, the estimates of Revenue Receipts. In these Notes the Estimates are dealt with by Sections and Heads of Account.

NOTES ON REVENUE ESTIMATES

TAX REVENUE:

Customs:—

A rough distribution of the Customs revenue expected in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given below:—

STATEMENT I

Details of Customs Revenue

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. *IMPORT DUTIES* :				
(*i*) *Revenue Duties* :				
Spirits and liquors	2,04	2,40	1,90	1,90
Spices	14	30	25	60
Tobacco	90	95	95	95
Kerosene oil	17,76	13,00	9,80	15,50
Motor spirit	4,35	4,60	4,20	5,44
Batching, lubricating and other mineral oils	9,32	16,50	18,00	11,30
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	6	..	3	3
Industrial Fuel Oil	1,60	1,00	3,20	5,40
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof	2,47	2,50	2,30	2,84
Motor vehicle parts	10,41	14,00	11,50	18,58
Electric lighting bulbs	16	15	19	19
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	71	1,00	1,20	1,00
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives	1,38	1,80	3,40	3,40
Machinery	90,33	1,37,20	90,00	99,00
Iron and Steel	33,62	40,15	60,00	70,90
Metals other than iron, steel and silver	9,32	13,00	18,00	40,15
Railway plant and rolling stock	36	32	1,20	1,06
Wood Pulp, paper and stationery	6,01	5,50	7,00	7,08
Artificial silk yarn and thread	3,47	6,05	8,00	8,00
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics	3	4	5	4
Cinematograph films	1,22	1,25	1,50	1,50
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	1,00	1,00	93	93
Heavy Chemicals	6	1	12	2,50
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	31,57	36,00	39,00	36,50
Artificial silk fabrics	9	5	21	10
Raw cotton	1,19	1,10	1,45	1,45
All other articles	96,31	1,28,33	1,67,62	1,59,00
TOTAL—REVENUE DUTIES	3,25,88	4,28,20	4,52,00	4,95,34
(*ii*) *Protective Duties* :				
Metals other than iron and steel	35	60	1,50	2,00
Raw Silk	18	20	22	22
All other articles	56	50	65	65
TOTAL—PROTECTIVE DUTIES	1,09	1,30	2,37	2,87
TOTAL—IMPORT DUTIES (GROSS)	3,26,97	4,29,50	4,54,37	4,98,21
Deduct—Refunds and draw-backs	—20,68	—24,75	—30,50	—30,00
TOTAL—IMPORT DUTIES (NET)	3,06,29	4,04,75	4,23,87	4,68,21
II. *EXPORT DUTIES* :				
Jute Manufactures	18,39	13,80	12,00	12,00
Raw Cotton	2,81	2,60	2,30	2,30
Cotton waste	43	50	17	17
Tea	7,86	(—)1,35	15	7
Coffee	1,55	1,70	1,70	1,80
Black pepper	2,60	2,10	1,80	1,80
Groundnut oil cake	11	16	16	16
Deoiled groundnut meal	2,62	7,80	9,40	9,75
Unmanufactured tobacco	3,14	3,35	3,00	3,00
Hides, skins and leather	7,39	7,00	6,00	6,00
Coir and coir manufactures	1,08	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mica	4,47	4,50	4,50	4,50

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Manganese ore	1,51	1,60	2,00	1,63
Lumpy Iron ore	11,12	12,40	13,20	15,40
Other articles	8,51	1,54	1,93	1,87
Cesses on exports				
Agricultural produce	57	1,11	1,40	1 40
Unmanufactured tobacco	12	13	11	11
Groundnut meal	19	16	19	19
Coffee	16	15	20	20
Lac	4	4	4	4
Mica	31	23	30	30
Coir manufacture	4	4	3	3
Other articles	55	10	7	7
TOTAL—EXPORT DUTIES (GROSS)	75,57	60,66	61,65	63,79
Deduct—Refunds	—7,31	—5,26	—5,00	—5,00
TOTAL—EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	68,26	55,40	56,65	58,79
III. Miscellaneous (Gross)	6,71	6,15	8,00	8,00
Deduct—Refunds	—2,28	—1,30	— 90	—1,00
Miscellaneous (Net)	4,43	4,85	7,10	7,00
Additional Duties (Gross)	44,58	..	..	..
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	—25	..	..	..
Additional Duties (Net)*	44,33	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL—Customs Revenue (Gross)	4,53,83	4,96,31	5,24,02	5,70,00
Deduct—Total Refunds and drawbacks	—30,52	—31,31	—36,40	—36,00
GRAND TOTAL—CUSTOMS REVENUE—(NET)	4,23,31	4,65,00	4,87,62	5,34,00

*Commodity-wise details not available.

Import Duties

The Import Tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule. The Tariff which was rationalised in August, 1965 was suitably revised consequent on the devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966. The regulatory duty on imports was withdrawn and the *ad valorem* duties applicable to imports of machinery, raw materials and intermediate products were scaled down. The duty on crude petroleum was withdrawn and the rates of duty on petroleum products were reduced to prevent any rise in the consumer prices. Items like foodgrains, sulphur, raw jute, cashew nuts, raw wool, printed books, family planning accessories, etc., continued to be exempted from import duties.

Additional duties of customs equal to the duties of excise wherever leviable on indentical indigenous products, are also levied on imports under the Tariff Act of 1934 so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage. Exemption from import duty, is however, granted in respect of certain raw materials, components etc. as incentive for the development of indigenous industries. To promote exports, rebate of customs duty on imported items, used in the manufacture of articles intended for export, is also allowed under the various schemes of drawbacks evolved under section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962.

The Budget estimate of revenue from import duties for 1970-71 was placed at Rs. 404.75 crores taking into account the revenue of Rs. 29.75 crores from the additional levies in the Finance Act, 1970 and also anticipated increase in the imports of iron and steel, metals other than ison and steel and various items contributing to an expected higher level of industrial production.

The revenue from import duties in the revised estimates for 1970-71 has been estimated at Rs. 423.87 crores. The increase in the Revised estimate is mainly due to duty on the import of gold for payment to International Monetary Fund consequent on the increase of member's quota, 25 per cent of which is payable in gold. The estimates of 1970-71 also assume larger revenue from duty on hatching, lubricating oils, industrial fuel oils, iron and steel, metals other than iron and steel and chemicals, drugs and medicines. These increase are offset to some extent by lesser import of kerosene oil, motor vehicle parts and machinery.

Revenue from Import Duties for next year has been placed at Rs. 468.21 crores, taking into account the revenue of Rs. 54.00 crores from the additional levies in the Finance Act, 1971 and also the anticipated increase in imports of kerosene oil, motor vehicle parts, machinery, iron and steel and metals other than iron and steel. The Finance Act, 1971 provided for the increase in the import duty on metals other than iron & steel, motor vehicle parts, iron and steel, machinery, motor spirit, batching, lubricating and other mineral oils, chemicals, drugs and medicines, motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chasis, vans, lorries & parts, spices, etc.

Export Duties:

Before devaluation, very few commodities were subjected to export duty. Following the devaluation of the Rupee, export duties were levied on a number of items of exports such as jute manufactures, tea, ground-nut oil cake, deoiled groundnut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, hides, skins and leathers, manganese ore,

iron ore, etc. from June, 1966. These were levied mainly to mop up the adventitious gain to the exporters by way of higher realisation on sales abroad but with due regard to the competitive position of the goods in international market.

The effect of export duties on the country's export trade is kept under constant review. The export duty leviable on each item of export takes into account, *inter alia,* factors like home production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products abroad, prices in international market, devaluation of foreign currencies etc.

The Budget estimate for 1970-71 was placed at Rs. 55·40 crores having regard to the reduction of export duty on jute manufactures and abolition of export duty on tea made under the Finance Act, 1970. The Revised estimate for 1970-71 has been placed at Rs. 56·65 crores. The revenue from export duties for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 58·79 crores, the increase being mainly on account of larger export of lumpy iron ore.

Customs revenue.

The total customs revenue from all duties has been estimated at Rs. 487·62 crores for 1970-71 as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 465 crores. The Budget estimate for 1971-72 is placed at Rs. 534 crores.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement II. The following Table summarises the position:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Food and beverages	1,34,37	1,69,52	1,83,25	1,95,14
Tobacco	2,02,88	2,27,53	2,28,38	2,71,58
Petroleum Products	5,49,02	6,36,54	6,23,05	7,23,63
Vegetable oils and fats	12,36	13,10	14,70	15,52
Chemicals	81,30	1,07,83	97,22	1,16,36
Metals	1,00,73	1,25,77	1,25,94	1,40,83
Manufactured goods	4,00,52	4,27,91	4,33,78	4,86,47
Machinery and transport equipment	64,92	77,91	76,93	1,00,59
Cesses on various commodities	*	34,94	30,59	31,84
Miscellaneous	1,32	1,20	2,40	2,60
TOTAL—Gross Revenue from all duties of excise	15,47,42	18,22,25	18,16,24	20,84,56
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	—23,11	—9,50	—11,00	—13,00
TOTAL—Net Revenue from all duties	15,24,31	18,12,75	18,05,24	20,71,56
Break up of the above :				
(*i*) Basic Excise Duties (net) (excluding Cesses)	13,73,04	16,00,53	15,93,98	18,20,03
(*ii*) Special excise duties (net)	90,78	1,03,93	1,06,53	1,18,73
(*iii*) Addl. excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net)	60,49	73,30	74,14	1,00,96
(*iv*) Earmarked Cesses	*	34,94	30,59	31,84

*Not available separately.

The Budget Estimate for 1970-71 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 1812·75 crores including Rs. 133·41 crores as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance Act, 1970. On the basis of trend of production, clearances and realisations during the year, the revenue from all duties is expected to go down slightly by Rs. 7·51 crores to Rs. 1805·24 crores in 1970-71. This deterioration is mainly under petroleum products, fertilisers, patent and proprietary medicines, iron and steel products and is partly off-set by improvement in collections under cotton fabrics, tea, kerosene oil, aluminium etc.

The revenue from all excise duties for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 2071.56 crores including Rs. 120.39 crores as a result of the changes in the Finance Act, 1971 *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 266.32 crores over the Revised estimates 1970-71 spread over a number of commodities.

Basic Excise Duties

The Revised estimate of revenue from basic excise duties for 1970-71 has been placed at Rs. 1624·57 crores including the revenue from additional duties on mineral products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 as well as from the various cesses earmarked for specific purposes. The Budget estimates for 1970-71 included additional revenue of Rs. 115·92 crores representing the net effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1970.

The additional levies under the Finance Act, 1970 were on sugar, cigarettes, motor spirit, superior kerosene, furnace oil, artificial silk fabrics and on new items like food products produced with the aid of power, like biscuits etc. aerated waters, chemicals like calcium carbide, office machines, metal containers etc. The Revised estimate takes into account larger realisations from sugar, tea, kerosene oil, vegetable proproducts, aluminium, cotton fabrics and rayon

and synthetic fibres and yarn etc., offset by shortfall in collections from refined diesel oils, motor spirit, patent and proprietary medicines, fertilisers, tyres and tubes, iron and steel products, cess on coal and coke etc.

Budget estimate of Rs. 1851.87 crores for 1971-72 assumes an increase of Rs. 227.30 crores over the Revised estimates for 1970-71. Larger production and clearances of sugar, tobacco, all petroleum products, patent and proprietary medicines, fertilisers, iron and steel products, aluminium, cotton fabrics, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, tyres and tubes, cement, motor vehicles, are anticipated in 1971-72. A part of the increase namely Rs. 95.41 crores is due to the net effect of the changes made in the Finance Act, 1971. The Finance Act, 1971 provided for the increase in duties on cigarettes, motor spirit, petroleum products, cosmetics & toilet preparations, gases, soap, organic surface active agents, rubber products, cotton yarn, woollen yarn, glass and glassware, chinaware and prorcelainware, electric lighting bulbs & flourescent lighting tubes, electric fans, electric wires & cables, motor vehicles, crown corks, pilfer proof caps, wool top, etc. and fresh levies on maida, compound lubricating oils and greases, calcined petroleum coke, linoleum, ready-made garments, typewriter ribbons, motor starters, mosaic tiles, electricity supply meters, motor vehicles parts and accessories, fork lift & plat-form trucks, cinematograph projectors, photographic cameras, rolling bearings, welding electrodes, coated abrassives and grinding wheels, bolts, nuts & screws, slide zip fasteners, pressure cookers, vacuum flasks, playing cards, camphor, menthol, electric insulation and adhesive tapes.

With effect from 1st April, 1969 the distribution of the basic excise duties among the States is to be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1970 which was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides for the distribution of 20 per cent of the net proceeds of basic excise duties on all commodities other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, in accordance with the percentages prescribed by the Commission. The percentages are indicated in col. 8 of Statement III.

In addition 0·17 per cent during 1970-71 and 0·93 per cent during the subsequent years, of the divisible net proceeds of basic excise duties would be payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh in terms of the Presidential Order issued under section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

The amount payable to the States out of the basic excise duties during 1970-71 has been estimated at Rs. 317·87 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 317.13 crores. The slight increase in the share payable to the States is partly due to the adjustment pertaining to the earlier year and partly due to inclusion of the share payable to Himachal Pradesh.

The States' share for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 364.04 crores, with larger revenue anticipated from basic excise duties in that year.

The amounts payable to the States have been worked out as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Gross collections from basic excise duties excluding cesses and Miscellaneous receipts . . .	16,08,13	16,01,88	18,29,71
Deduct—Refunds . .	(—)8,80	(—)10,30	(—)12,28
Deduct—Cost of collections	(—)13,68	(—)12,94	(—)14,04
Net proceeds from all commodities excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts .	15,85,65	15,78,64	18,03,39
States' share (20%) (Other than for Himachal Pradesh).	3,17,13	3,15,73	3,60,68
Adjustment on account of short payment in respect of 1969-70 on the basis of Deptt. actuals . .	..	(+)1,60	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh . . .	..	54	336
TOTAL—AMOUNT PAYABLE TO STATES	3,17,13	3,17,87	3,64,04

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in columns 7 and 11 of Statement IV.

Special Duties of Excise

Under the Finance Act, 1963, a special duty of excise ranging from 10 to 33-1/3 per cent of the basic duty has been levied on certain articles which are chargeable to duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. These duties are renewed on a year to year basis. The special duties are at present levied notably on tobacco, cement, tyres and tubes, motor vehicles, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, aluminium, plastics, jute manufactures and paper. These duties are at present exclusively for Union purposes and are not, therefore, shareable with the States. In terms of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission accepted by Government these duties would also be shareable with the States in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the States would get 20 per cent of the net collections.

The Budget estimate for the year 1970-71 was placed at Rs. 103·98 crores after taking into account additional revenue of Rs. 5·53 crores from increases in special duty. The Revised estimates for 1970-71 and the Budget estimates for 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 106·53 crores and Rs. 118.73 crores respectively. The increase in the estimates for 1971-72 is partly due to larger production and clearance and partly due to additional revenue under the Finance Act, 1971 under rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn and tyres and tubes.

Additional Duties of Excise.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replace by agreement with the State Governments, the Sales Tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities.

The Budget estimate for 1970-71 was placed at Rs. 73.30 crores taking into account anticipated larger production and clearances and additional revenue of Rs. 11.96 crores due to changes in duty under the Finance Act, 1970. The Revised estimate for 1970-71 and the Budget estimate for 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 74.14 crores and Rs. 100.96 crores respectively. The increase in 1971-72 has been due to the additional levies on Tobacco and Textiles under the Finance Act, 1971 for raising additional revenues to the States in pursuance of the decision at the National Development Council.

From 1st April, 1969 the net proceeds of these additional duties are distributable among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The net proceeds of these duties are distributable on the following basis:—

(a) 2.05 per cent to be retained by the Union for Union Territories;

(b) 0.83 per cent to be paid to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) 0.09 per cent to be paid to the State of Nagaland; and

(d) the balance of 97.03 per cent of the net proceeds after payment of the amounts guaranteed to the States is to distributed in accordance with the percentages specified in the Act.

The guaranteed amounts and the percentage shares are prescribed in the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1970 and are shown in cols. 9 & 10 of Statement III.

In addition, in terms of the order issued by the President under section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, of the total net proceeds of additional duties, 0.12 per cent for the year 1970-71 and 0.66 per cent in the subsequent years are payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The amount payable to the States, out of the collections during 1970-71 has been estimated at Rs. 72.17 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 71.28 crores taking into account the short payment in 1969-70 of Rs. 0.05 crores and the amount payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh. On the basis of estimated revenue collection, the States' share for 1971-72 works out to Rs. 98.93 crores including the amount payable to Himachal Pradesh.

The following table indicates the total amounts payable to the States during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Total Gross collections	73,65	74,49	101,32
Deduct—Refunds	—35	—35	—36
Deduct—Cost of collections	—59	—60	—64
Net proceeds of additional duties	72,71	73,54	100,32
Less—Union Territories' share	—1,43	—151	—2,05
States' share other than for Himachal Pradesh	71,28	72,03	98,27
Adjustments to be made on the basis of Deptt. actuals 1969-70	..	+5	..
Share of Himachal Pradesh	..	9	66
TOTAL	71,28	72,17	98,93

The amounts payable to individual States during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in columns 8 and 12 of Statement IV.

TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

Broad details of revenue are as follows:]

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. *Corporation Tax*			
Ordinary collections including Advance Tax collections	325,50	348,90	394,25
Super Profits Tax	1,00	50	1,00
Surtax	15,00	15,00	15,00
Miscellaneous	50	60	75
TOTAL—I	342,00	365,00	411,00
II. *Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.*			
Advance Tax collections (net)	85,60	160,00	165,00
Ordinary collections	320,90	278,50	290,40
Surcharge (Union)	16,25	10,00	23,00
Surcharge (Special)	8,00	5,40	6,00
Addl. Surcharge (Union)	2,00	50	50
Excess Profits Tax	..	10	10
Miscellaneous	4,00	5,50	6,00
TOTAL—II	436,75	460,00	491,00
TOTAL—I & II	778,75	825,00	902,00

The revenue from Corporation tax and Income-tax for 1970-71 was estimated at Rs. 778.75 crores including the effect of the changes made under the Finance Act, 1970 amounting to Rs. 13·75 crores; changes mainly being in respect of taxes on income.

On the basis of the latest assessment, the Revised estimates of revenue from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income for 1970-71 have been placed at Rs. 365 crores and Rs. 460 crores as against the earlier estimates of Rs. 342 crores and Rs. 436·75 crores respectively. The revenue from Corporation Tax for 1971-72 has been placed at Rs. 411 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 46 crores over the Revised estimates for 1970-71 having regard to the trend in the growth over the years of revenue from this source and the effect of the changes made in the Finance Act, 1971.

Revenue from Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax for 1971-72 has been estimated at Rs. 491 crores as against the Revised estimates of Rs. 460 crores keeping in view the larger collections in 1970-71 under this head and the additional levies under the Finance Act, 1971.

While the Corporation Tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of Income tax, except the tax attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Union surcharges are divisible between the Centre and the States. The Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 issued on 12th November, 1969 by the President of India under article 270 of the Constitution, to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides that 75 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories, *viz.* 2·6 per cent and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in column 7 of Statement III.

In terms of the Order, the divisible net proceeds of Income tax in respect of financial years commencing from 1969-70 are to include the advance tax collections made in the respective financial years and will not pend till the completion of regular assessments as had been the practice till then.

The States' share of advance tax already collected but not distributed till 1969-70 is to be distributed among the States as under:

(i) arrears in respect of advance tax collections upto 1966-67 to be paid in three annual equal instalments commencing from 1971-72.

(ii) arrears in respect of collections in 1967-68 and 1968-69 to be paid in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively on the basis of the Certificates of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Paragraph 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 provides for assignment and distribution of these arrears in accordance with the percentages prescribed in the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1965 as has been recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission.

These percentages which were recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission, are shown in col. 2 of Statement III.

The amount payable to the States as their share of the divisible net proceeds of taxes on income, including the revenue estimated from the changes effected in the Finance Act, 1970 and adjustments pertaining to earlier year was placed at Rs. 348·30 crores. The share payable on the basis of the Revised estimates of collections for 1970-71, works out to Rs. 359·09 crores including Rs. 65.31 crores on account of adjustments to be made on the basis of figures of net proceeds certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1968-69. The States' share of taxes on income for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 420·77 crores including Rs. 24·85 crores on account of adjustments to be made on the basis of the Departmental figures of net proceeds of taxes on income for the year 1969-70 and Rs. 90·15 crores being the first instalment of the unadjusted advance tax collections upto 1966-67, which are to be paid to the States on the basis of the figures certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in three annual instalments beginning from 1971-72.

On its becoming a full-fledged State with effect from 25th January, 1971, Himachal Pradesh is also entitled to a share in the net proceeds of taxes on income. The Presidential Order issued in terms of section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 provides for payment of an amount equal to 0·09 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so for as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union Territories or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, during the financial year 1970-71 and 0·47 per cent during each of the subsequent years.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below:

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Total taxes on income (other than Corporation Tax) (net of refunds) . .	436.75	460·00	491·00
Less—			
Union surcharge . .	—16·25	—10·00	—23·00
Surcharge (Special) .	*	—5·40	—6·00
Additional surcharge (Union) . . .	—2·00	—0·50	—0·50
Miscellaneous . .	—4·00	—5·50	—6·00
	414·50	438·60	455·50
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union emoluments .	—15·70	—18·00	—20·00
Less—Cost of collections .	—14·61	—18·93	—19·54
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories .	—9·99	—10 43	—10 81
TOTAL—Divisible Pool .	374·20	391·24	405·15
States' share (75%) (Other than for Himachal Pradesh)	280·65	293·43	303·87
Adjustment made on the basis of Departmental/certified figures for 1968-69 .	+67·65	+65·31	..
Adjustment to be made on the basis of Departmental actuals for 1969-70 .	..	..	+24·85
First instalment of unadjusted advance tax collections (upto 1966-67) . .	..	..	+90·15
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh . . .	..	+0·35	+1·90
TOTAL . .	348·30	359·09	420·77

*Surcharge (special) is also not divisible.

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in columns 6 and 10 of Statement IV. The larger share in both the years is due partly to increase in the estimated collections and partly to adjustments in respect of the actual collections of the earlier years.

Estate Duty

The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States and the Union Territories with legislature in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deduction therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are also distributed among the States as under:

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages indicated in column 11 of Statement III.

From 1st April, 1969 the distribution of Estate Duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1969 based on the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission. In terms of the Act, three per cent of the net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land is to be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories and the remaining 97 per cent distributed among the States. After distributing the portion attributable to immovable property in proportion to the gross value of such property located in each State and brought into assessment in each year, the balance is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages shown in col. 11 of Statement III.

The revenue from Estate Duty has been assumed at Rs. 7 crores in both the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 against the original estimate of Rs. 7·5 crores.

The States' share has been worked out and is indicated below:

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
I. Agricultural Land :			
A. *Share payable to States*			
TOTAL collections (net of refunds) . .	44,31	46,94	45,83
Deduct—Cost of collection	—85	—87	—90
Deduct—Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories : .			
(i) Union Territories with Legislature	—22	..	..

(In thousands of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(*ii*) Union Territories without Legislature	—15	—4	—4
Net amount to be distributed among States	43,09	46,03	44,91
Add—Adjustment on the basis of certified figures for 1966-67	..	+37	..
Total—States' Share	43,09	46,40	44,91
B. *Share payable to Union Territories with Legislature* :			
Net proceeds in Union Territories with Legislature	22	..	..
I. Total payable to States and Union Territories with Legislature in respect of agricultural land.	43,31	46,40	44,91
II. *Property other than agricultural land*:			
Total collections (Net of refunds)	7,05,69	6,53,06	6,54,15
Deduct—Cost of collection	—11,15	—12,11	—12,88
Net proceeds	6,94,54	6,40,95	6,41,27
Less—Portion attributable to Union Territories	—20,84	—19,23	—19,24
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst States	6,73,70	6,21,72	6,22,03
Less—Adjustments on the basis of certified figures for 1966-67	..	—38,84	..
Net States' share (other than for Himachal Pradesh)	6,73,70	5,82,88	6,22,03
III. Share Payable to Himachal Pradesh	..	+56	+3,11
Total share payable to States and Union Territories with Legislature (Total I —III)	7,17,01	6,29,84	6,70,05

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are shown in columns 9 and 13 of Statement IV.

Taxes on Wealth

The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. Under the Finance Act, 1970, the rates of ordinary wealth-tax have been increased. These rates, which are effective from 1st April, 1971, and the rates prior to this date are as indicated below.

	Rates in 1970-71	Rates effective from 1971-72
(*a*) *Individual* :—		
(*i*) On the first Rs. 1 lakh of net wealth	Nil	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 4 lakhs of net wealth	0·5%	1%
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	1%	2%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	3%
(*v*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	4%
(*vi*) On the balance of net wealth	2·5%	5%
(*b*) *Hindu undivided family*:—		
(*i*) On the first Rs. 2 lakhs of net wealth	Nil	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 3 lakhs of net wealth	0·5%	1%
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	1%	2%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	3%
(*v*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	4%
(*vi*) On the balance of net wealth	2·5%	5%

The Finance Act, 1970 also altered the manner of levy of additional wealth-tax with effect from 1st April, 1971. Additional wealth-tax will be leviable on the value of land and building (other than business premises) and rights therein, situated in an "urban area", which is included in the net wealth of an individual or Hindu Undivided Family. The rates, which are effective from 1st April, 1971, are indicated below:—

In respect of the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the prescribed rules:

(i) On the first Rs. 5 lakhs .. Nil

(ii) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs .. 5%

(iii) On the balance .. 7%

Under the Finance Act, 1969 the value of agricultural property held by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth-tax Act, subject to certain limits. This took effect from 1st April, 1970 *i.e.* from the assessment year 1970-71. The net

proceeds of wealth-tax on agricultural property are to be passed on to the States as grant-in-aid.

Based on the collections during that year, the revised estimate of revenue from wealth-tax for the year 1970-71 is put at Rs. 16 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 18 crores. The revenue during the year 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 30 crores after taking into account the estimated revenue of Rs. 8 crores from wealth-tax on agricultural property, and the changes made in the Finance Act, 1970 which take effect from 1971-72. Provision has been made in the expenditure estimates for the payment of Rs. 7·25 crores to the States in 1971-72 as grants on account of agricultural Wealth-tax, being the net proceeds of the tax.

Other taxes and Duties:

The relevant details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Expenditure Tax . .	1	..	..
Gift Tax	1,50	2,00	2,00
Land Revenue . . .	15	18	16
State Excise Duties . .	4,58	4,87	5,20
Taxes on Vehicles . .	2,43	2,76	3,04
Sales Tax	26,02	28,43	29,94
Other Taxes and Duties .	10,36	11,51	15,60
Stamps	6,92	6,72	7,19
Registration Fees . .	16	17	18
	52,13	56,64	63,31

Expenditure Tax:

Under the Finance Act, 1966, the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 stands repealed with effect from 1st April, 1966. The budget for 1970-71 assumed receipt of Rs. 83 thousand in respect of the collections pertaining to earlier years. The revised estimates for the year 1970-71 and the Budget estimates for 1971-72 have been fixed at Rs. 25 thousand each, keeping in view the trend of collections and the refunds allowed as a result of appeals.

Gift Tax:

The Gift Tax Act, 1958 provides for the levy every year of a tax on gifts made during the previous year. Under the Finance Act, 1970 the exemption limit from gift in respect of the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years has been lowered from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 and the rates of Gift Tax have been modified. The rates of Gift Tax in 1970-71 and the rates which are effective from the 1st April, 1971 are given below:—

Slabs		Rates in 1970-71	Rates effective from 1-4-1971
		(%)	(%)
1	5,000 . . .	Nil	Nil
5,001	10,000 . . .	Nil	5
10,001	20,000 . . .	5	5
20,001	25,000 . . .	5	10
25,001	50,000 . . .	8	10
50,001	1,00,000 . . .	10	15
1,00,001 —	1,50,000 . . .	15	20
1,50,001 —	2,00,000 . . .	17·5	20
2,00,001 —	3,50,000 . . .	20	25
3,50,001 —	5,00,000 . . .	25	25
5,00,001 —	10,00,000 . . .	30	30
10,00,001 —	15,00,000 . . .	40	40
15,00,001 —	20,00,000 . . .	50	50
Above	20,00,000 . . .	50	75

The revenue from Gift Tax was assumed at Rs. 1·50 crores for the year 1970-71. The revised estimates for the year 1970-71 and the budget estimates for 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 2 crores each.

Land Revenue:

The receipts represent the Land Revenue collected in the Union Territories. Larger receipts in 1970-71 are due to recovery of arrears from Bhomidars in Delhi.

State Excise Duties:

The receipts mainly relate to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in 1970-71 and 1971-72 is due to better results anticipated from the auctions for sale of country spirit in Chandigarh and larger receipts from licences for sale of wines and spirits in Delhi.

Taxes on Vehicles:

The revised estimate for 1970-71 is based on the trend of collections under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The budget for 1971-72 allows for normal growth in receipts following increase in number of vehicles.

Sales Tax:

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The revised estimate for 1970-71 is based on the trend of collections in that year. A part of the increase in the receipts is due to arrears recovered from the Indian Oil Corporation, Chandigarh. The estimates for 1971-72 provide for progressive increase in the receipts on account of expansion of business.

Other Taxes and Duties:

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment, Betting and Terminal Taxes in Delhi and collections under Entertainment Duty Act, Passenger and Goods Tax Act, Profession Tax and Electricity Duties in Chandigarh. The increase in the revised estimate for 1970-71 is due partly to larger receipts from Entertainment Tax consequent on the opening of more Cinema Halls and partly to larger receipts from Terminal Tax in Delhi. A part of the increase is also due to enhancement of Betting Tax in Delhi from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. The Budget for 1971-72 assumes further increase in receipts from Terminal Tax and Entertainment Tax in Delhi and Electricity Duties in Chandigarh. The Terminal Tax in Delhi is collected through the agency of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the net proceeds being distributed amongst the local bodies, including the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and the major portion of the Betting Tax are also made over to the local bodies. Provision for these payments as well as for payment of the cost of collection of Terminal Tax is made in the expenditure estimates. The Finance Act, 1971 provided for levy of a tax on foreign travel by air or sea. The estimate for 1971-72 include Rs. 3.35 on account of the above tax.

Stamps:

Larger sale of stamps in Chandigarh and Delhi, offset to some extent by lesser receipts of the Security Printing Press due to lesser supplies of inland letter cards and post cards etc. accounts for the decrease in the estimates for 1970-71.

Registration Fees:

More cases of registration of property anticipated account for the variation in the estimates for both the years.

NON-TAX REVENUE

Debt Services: Interest Receipts:

The relevant details are:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	2,90,00	3,10,00	3,17,00
Interest from Railways	1,38,31	1,38,39	1,47,81
Interest from P&T	11,54	10,97	12,30
Other interest receipts	1,71,42	1,70,76	1,84,67
TOTAL	6,11,27	6,30,12	6,61,78

Interest receipts from the State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1970-71 have been placed at Rs. 310 crores on the basis of the latest assessment including the recovery of arrears pertaining to earlier years. The estimate of Rs. 317 crores for 1971-72 which does not include any arrear element, takes into account the loans advanced to the States and Union Territories in 1970-71.

The increase in interest receipts from the Railways is mainly due to rise in the rate of interest chargeable to Commercial Departments from 4·52 per cent to 4·54 per cent for 1970-71 and to 4·65 per cent for 1971-72. Fresh additions to capital-at-charge during 1970-71 account for further increase in 1971-72.

The slight decrease in the Revised in respect of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is due to the fact that the capital-at-charge on 1st April, 1970 was less than what was anticipated at the budget stage. The increase in the interest payable in 1971-72 is due to fresh addition to the capital-at-charge during 1970-71 and higher rate of interest chargeable to Commercial Departments in 1971-72.

The estimates under "Other Interest Receipts" represent the interest on loans and advances to various public sector commercial and industrial undertakings, corporations, Port Trusts and other parties as also interest earned on the investment of cash balances of the India Supply Mission, Washington, and of the High Commission in the U.K.

The estimates for the year 1970-71 assume larger recovery of interest from Bharat Heavy Electricals, National Coal Development Corporation, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Damodar Valley Corporation and Shipping Development Fund. These increases are however offset by lesser interest recovery anticipated from Hindustan Steel and postponement of interest payment by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

The estimates for the year 1971-72 assume interest recoverable on the loans advanced in 1970-71 to Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 7·5 crores). The Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., in whose case no recovery of interest is assumed

in 1970-71, is expected to pay about Rs. 3·72 crores in 1971-72. In addition higher interest recoveries are anticipated from a number of Undertakings to whom loans are sanctioned in 1970-71.

Currency and Mint.—The main items of Currency and Mint receipts are:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Currency and Coinage :			
(*i*) Surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India .	75,00	75,00	100,00
(*ii*) Value of one rupee Note forms . . .	3,75	3,10	3,83
(*iii*) Other receipts from Currency Note Press .	4,95	4,82	5,43
(*iv*) Profits from current circulation of small coins .	5,00	6,00	6,00
(*v*) Security Paper Mill .	5,68	5,44	5,44
TOTAL . .	94,38	94,36	1,20,70
Mint :			
(1) Miscellaneous Mint Receipts . . .	1,03	2,53	80
(2) Kolar Gold Mines .	2,66	2,47	2,74
TOTAL . .	98,07	99,36	1,24,24

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank transferable to Government in 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been estimated at Rs. 75 crores and Rs. 100 crores respectively. Lesser demand for notes by the Reserve Bank accounts for the drop in the estimates for the year 1970-71 under item (ii).

Profits from the circulation of small coins during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are expected to be more by Rs. 1 crore each due to minting of Rs. 10 coins and larger circulation of other coins. According to the accounting procedure followed since 1956-57, the expenditure on the purchase and acquisition of metal for coinage is charged to capital and the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins put into circulation is adjusted as profit. Likewise, the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is treated as loss and debited to expenditure estimates.

Mints:

Large variation in the revised estimate for 1970-71 is due mainly to the advance payment made by Hindustan Photo Films for supply of refined silver by the Silver Refinery.

Kolar Gold Mines:

The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines is taken over on Government stocks at the official rate (Rs. 84·40 per 10 grammes of ·995 fineness) and adjusted as receipt under this head by *per contra* debit to "Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage". Gold to be taken to stock during the year 1970-71 is expected to be less. The estimates for 1971-72 are on the basis of anticipated improvement in the position.

OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

The details by sections are:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Administrative Services .	10,33	10,52	10,40
Social and Developmental Services	32,94	34,90	40,14
Multipurpose River Schemes : Irrigation and Electricity Schemes . . .	15,48	15,41	16,02
Public Works . . .	7,11	7,57	7,54
Transport & Communications	14,18	14,97	16,58
Miscellaneous . . .	48,04	78,62	70,99
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments . .	45,91	46,63	50,13
Extraordinary items . .	16,40	11,27	11,70
TOTAL . . .	190,39	219,89	223,50

Administrative Services:

The details by major heads of account are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Administration of Justice .	54	56	56
Jails	5	4	4
Police	1,33	1,84	1,67
Supplies and Disposals .	6,47	5,62	5,60
Misc. Departments . .	1,94	2,46	2,53
TOTAL . . .	10,33	10,52	10,40

Administration of Justice:

Receipts represent the fees and fines realised mainly in Delhi.

Jails:

Estimates are based on anticipated receipts from the jail factories.

Police:

Major portion of the receipts under this head is on account of the Arms Act which is administered by the State Governments on behalf of the Centre, the net receipts being made over to them as cost of administration, provision for which is made in the expenditure estimates. A part of the increase in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is due to the anticipated recovery of outstanding dues from the Delhi Municipal Corporation for payment for police supplied and larger recovery from the Government of Assam for the Central Reserve Police deputed to that State.

Supplies and Disposals:

The head primarily accommodates the receipts from surcharge on stores and inspection of stores by India Supply Mission, London which depend on purchases made through the Department of Supply.

Miscellaneous Departments:

The increase is mainly on account of more fees anticipated from registration of Companies under the Companies Act and renewal and registration of insurers under the Insurance Act.

Social and Developmental Services:

Details by major heads of account are as under:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Education	1,38	1,41	1,51
Medical	1,06	1,13	1,20
Public Health . . .	43	74	1,57
Agriculture . . .	2,00	1,72	1,66
Animal Husbandry . .	53	29	55
Co-operation . . .	3	6	3
Industries	2,88	3,03	3,26
Broadcasting . . .	16,49	17,74	21,73
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . . .	1	2	2
Miscellaneous social and Developmental Organisations	8,13	8,76	8,61
TOTAL . . .	32,94	34,90	40,14

Education:

The receipts under this head pertain to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the estimates is mainly due to taking over of Schools from the Corporation in Delhi partly offset by less receipts due to reduction in the seats in the Engineering College in Delhi.

Medical:

Receipts mainly represent contributions received from the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme.

Public Health:

Anticipated increase in the sale of sera and vaccine in Chandigarh accounts for the variation in the estimates for 1970-71. The increase in 1971-72 is due to credit having been assumed for the material received, for supply to State Government, from UNICEF and Russia as free Gifts for National T. B. control and National smallpox eradication programme.

Agriculture:

The drop in the estimate for both the years is mainly due to the decrease in the number of Fishing vessels.

Animal Husbandry:

The decrease in the Revised estimate for 1970-71 is due to non-functioning of Poultry Dressing Plant at Chandigarh at full capacity and consequential less sale of dressed meat. The estimates for the year 1971-72 assume fuller operation of the Plant.

Co-operation:

Refund of unutilised subsidy by the National Co-operative Development Corporation accounts for the increase in the revised estimates for 1970-71.

Industries:

Larger fees on account of the Guarantees given by the Government and receipts under Cotton Textile Control Order account for the variation in the estimates for both the years.

Broadcasting:

The increase in the estimates for both the years is due to anticipated increase in the collection of licence fees, extension of commercial Broadcasting Service to 5 more centres and introduction of sponsored programmes.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations:

This head accommodates receipts from import and export application fees, Survey of India, Atomic Energy Department (other than its industrial units), Geological Survey of India, Films Division, Archaeology, exhibitions and fairs, Central Water and Power Commission, Land and Development Office, Delhi, the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation, etc.

The increase in the estimates for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is due mainly to larger receipts of the Atomic Energy Department on account of export of beryl-ore, increased profits from Thorium Uranium Plant, sale of electronic instruments etc. A part of the increase in 1970-71 is due to anticipated adjustment of receipts for survey charges of previous years.

Multi-purpose River Schemes: Irrigation and Electricity Schemes:

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
(*i*) Multipurpose River and Irrigation, Navigation etc., Works .	16	14	15
(*ii*) Electricity Schemes .	15,32	15,27	15,87
TOTAL . . .	15,48	15,41	16,02

The estimates under item (i) pertain mainly to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. The large increase in the estimates under item (ii) for 1971-72 is on account of the anticipated increase in receipts due to fuller commercial operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which was commissioned in January, 1970.

Public Works:

The Public Works receipts represent mainly the recoveries of rents etc. for Government property. The increase in the estimate for 1970-71 and 1971-72 as compared to the original estimate, is due to the anticipated increase in receipts with the increase in the tempo of construction activities.

Transport and Communication:—The details are:

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Ports and Pilotage . .	65	67	67
Mercantile Marine . .	18	21	21
Lighthouses and Lightships .	1,41	1,26	1,20
Aviation	5,98	6,40	7,35
Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	46	53	59
Overseas Communication Service	5,50	5,90	6,56
TOTAL . . .	14,18	14,97	16,58

The small increase in 1970-71 and 1971-72 under 'Mercantile Marine' is due to more survey work carried out and increase in the rates of Survey fees.

The increase in the 'Aviation' receipts for the year 1970-71 is mainly due to larger sale of admission tickets to aerodromes and passenger service fees. The estimates for the year 1971-72 assume the revival of flying activities, increase in the existing frequencies of service and introduction of new services, larger sale of Aerodrome admission tickets and passenger service fees as more number of visitors are anticipated with the introduction of Jumbo jets.

Operation of extra mileage with the increase in the number of buses in Chandigarh, accounts for the variation in the estimates under 'Road and Water Transport Schemes'.

The increase in the receipts under the 'Overseas Communication Service' in 1970-71 and 1971-72, follows the anticipated increase in Telegraphs and Telex traffic and clearance of arrears. Increase in telephone traffic is also anticipated due to Satelite Service.

Miscellaneous.—The details are:

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Contribution and recoveries towards pensions and other retirement benefits . .	1,76	2,07	1,93
Stationery and Printing .	1,11	1,25	1,20
Opium	8,30	9,00	10,00
Forest	2,88	2,98	3,01
Miscellaneous . . .	33,99	63,32	54,85
TOTAL . . .	48,04	78,62	70,99

Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits:

The estimates under this head represent the recoveries in respect of Government servants deputed for service to outside bodies including Government owned autonomous undertakings and the amounts recoverable from the Government of Burma on account of their share of divisible pensions. The estimates are based on the trend of actuals.

Stationery and Printing.—Anticipated increase in the sale of Gazette and other publications accounts for the variation in the estimates for both the years.

Opium.—The receipts from 'Opium' have been estimated at Rs. 9 crores for the year 1970-71 and Rs. 10 crores for the year 1971-72. The increase in both the years is mainly due to higher targets for exports of Opium to other countries and increase in selling rates.

Forest.—The receipts pertain mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and N.E.F.A.

Miscellaneous.—The main items under this head are:

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Rehabilitation receipts .	1,60	1,72	1,45
Emergency Risk (Goods) Insurance Scheme . .	60	55	60
Emergency Risk (Factory) Insurance Scheme . .	2,00	1,30	1,50
War Risk Marine Hull Re-insurance Scheme . .	80	85	95
Other receipts . . .	28,99	58,90	50,35
TOTAL . . .	33,99	63,32	54,85

The Rehabilitation receipts mainly consist of sale proceeds and rent, etc., of evacuee property, cash balances of the custodians transferred to the Compensation Pool and other receipts. The estimates are based on trend of actual realisations.

No premium is being charged now under the Emergency Risk (Goods) Insurance Scheme and Emergency Risk (Factories) Insurance Scheme as they are not in force since 10th January, 1969. The estimates in these cases represent the arrears of premium expected to be realised during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

The War Risk Marine Hull Re-insurance Scheme is a continuing Scheme. The scheme to grant War risk insurance cover on Marine Hulls of all ships on the Indian Register and also on mechanised sailing vessels was introduced by the Government of India following the cancellation of war risks insurance cover on Indian ships by the foreign insurance in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan in September, 1965. The Life Insurance Corporation of India are acting as the agent, but the policies are wholly reinsured with the Government of India. The premiums are payable quarterly for the quarters ending 31st December. The receipts from premiums are initially credited as revenues of the Government and subsequently transferred to a Fund. The rate of premium fixed at 2·5 per cent for the quarter ending 30th September, 1965 had been gradually reduced. The rate of premium is 0·2 per cent per annum with effect from 1st October, 1967.

Other Receipts:

The increase in the Revised estimate for 1970-71 and Budget Estimate or 1971-72 under 'Other Receipts' is due to net effect of variation under a number of items including Passport fees, gain by exchange on dollar transactions, unclaimed deposits and fees for Government Audit. The estimates proposed include credit on account of food aid received from countries other than U.S.A. and special sur-charge realised on the repayment of U.S.A.I.D. loans. The revised estimate or 1970-71 also includes gain by exchange amounting to Rs. 2 crores for which no credit could be assumed in the Budget estimate.

In addition to imports from U.S.A. under PL 480 the Government of India have received food aid from various countries notably Canada, Australia and United Kingdom. The value of this aid in the Budget for 1970-71 was estimated at Rs. 20 crores. The value of aid to be received in that year has been placed in the Revised Estimates at Rs. 37·39 crores. Food aid likely to be received in 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 20 crores. Credit has been assumed to the extent of Rs. 20 crores in the Budget estimates 1971-72 as external assistance for the relief of refugees from East Bengal.

Loans paid by the U.S.A.I.D. directly to private sector undertakings, under Special Loan Repayment Procedure Agreements between the Government of India and the U.S.A.I.D. are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in instalments according to the terms of the original loan agreements. The borrowers also pay to Government in rupees a special surcharge at rates ranging from 2¾ per cent to 5 per cent on the balance outstanding with them and a credit fee at the rates prescribed in the loan agreements. While the special surcharge is retained by Government, the credit fee is paid to the A.I.D. in dollars. The receipts from the special surcharge, which are credited under this head are estimated at Rs. 2·14 crores for 1970-71 and Rs. 1·93 crores for 1971-72 as against the original budget of Rs. 2·10 crores for 1970-71.

Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—The details are:

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
(*i*) Contribution from Railways . . .	28,79	27,42	25,97
(*ii*) Contribution from Posts & Telegraphs .	3,26	2,90	3,12
(*iii*) Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other Undertakings . .	13,86	16,31	21,04
TOTAL . . .	45,91	46,63	50,13

Contribution from Railways:

The Railway Convention Resolution, 1960, which took effect from 1st April, 1961, required the Railways to pay to the General Revenues a consolidated dividend of 4·25 per cent per annum on their capital-at-charge after excluding the over-capitalisation, and the capital expended on the North-East Frontier on unremunerative strategic lines and on new lines. The over-capitalisation of Railway capital and the capital expended on North-East Frontier Railway, till it became productive, carried interest at the rate chargeable to commercial departments. While the loss on working of strategic lines was to be borne by the General Revenues, the capital expended on new lines carried moratorium during the period of construction and five years thereafter, the normal dividend being payable from the 6th year onwards together with deferred interest at the rate chargeable to commercial departments for the period of moratorium.

The rate of dividend payable by the Railways was increased to 4·5 per cent with effect from the 1st April, 1963. On the new capital advanced to the Railways with effect from 1st April, 1964, the rate was stepped up to 5·75 per cent.

Consequent on the abolition of the Tax on Railway Passenger Fares and its merger with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961, the Railways had been paying a fixed contribution of Rs. 12·5 crores per annum which was distributed among the States as an *ad hoc* grant in lieu of the loss to them from the abolition of the Tax.

Following the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965, the rate of dividend for capital invested after 31st March, 1964 was raised from 5·75 per cent to 6 per cent with effect from 1966-67. The rate of dividend of 4·5 per cent on the capital invested upto 1963-64 was continued but the Railways were made liable to pay an additional 1 per cent on the capital instead of the fixed amount of Rs. 12·5 crores per year paid in lieu of passenger fares tax. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 16·25 crores is being passed on to the States as payments in lieu of passenger fares tax, and the balance is to be utilised to assist the States to provide for their portion of the resources required for financing safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

The extant arrangements in regard to the adjustment of loss in the working of strategic lines are to continue with the provision that if the working on these lines left a surplus, the same would be transferred to the General Revenues upto the level of the normal dividend.

The account of deferred dividend on new lines was to be closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

The contribution payable by the Railways for 1970-71 after deduction of the loss on strategic lines, has been estimated at Rs. 27·42 crores as against Rs. 28·79 crores assumed in the original Budget. The contribution for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 25·97 crores. Of the total dividend, the element attributable to interest calculated at the rate chargeable to commercial departments together with deferred interest on new lines, the interest on overcapitalisation and that on the North-East Frontier Railway, is adjusted under the Interest Head. The balance after deduction of the loss on strategic lines but including the contribution in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares and that for railway safety works, is adjusted under this head. The details are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71		Revised 1970-71		Budget 1971-72	
	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution
	1	2	3	4	5	6
				(In crores of Rs.)		
(*i*) Dividend on Capital-at-charge.	126·11	13·72	124.93	12.57	134.33	11.20
(*ii*) Interest on over-capitalisation and of N.E.F. Railways	11·52	..	11.61	..	11.96	..
(*iii*) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	0·67	..	1.62	..	1.52	..
(*iv*) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	0.23	0.02	..	..
(*v*) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16·25	..	16.25	..	16.25
(*vi*) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	2·13	..	2.19	..	2.28
(*vii*) Deduct—Loss on strategic lines	..	—3·31	..	—3.61	..	—3.76
TOTAL	138·30	28·79	138.39	27.42	147.81	25.97

The share of each State out of the grant of Rs. 16·25 crores in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax is determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission in their Interim Report of October, 1968 which have been accepted. The percentage share of the grant of Rs. 16·25 crores and the amounts payable to each State are indicated in the Table below:—

States	Share payable	
	Percentage of Rs. 16·25 crores	Amount (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	8·56	1·39
Assam	2·88	0·47
Bihar	10·86	1·77
Gujarat	6·91	1·12
Haryana	2·46	0·40
Jammu & Kashmir	0·01	*
Kerala	1·78	0·29
Madhya Pradesh	9·92	1·61
Maharashtra	9·12	1·48
Mysore	3·83	0·62
Nagaland	0·01	*
Orissa	2·36	0·38
Punjab	4·76	0·77
Rajasthan	6·43	1·05
Tamil Nadu	5·54	0·90
Uttar Pradesh	19·06	3·10
West Bengal	5·51	0·90
	100·00	16·25

*In thousands only.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The provision for both these payments is made under expenditure head "74—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments".

Contributions from Posts & Telegraphs

Under the revised convention, effective from 1st April, 1970, governing the relations between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues:—

(i) The Department pay dividend at 4·75% on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by

(a) that Department's share of accumulated surpluses as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29·78 crores); and

(b) further reduced by the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52·72 crores);

(ii) On the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund during the same period, the dividend payable is calculated at 6·75%;

(iii) On the capital further advanced from 1st April, 1970 reduced by the balance in the P&T Capital Reserve Fund, the P&T Department will pay dividend at 6·75%;

(iv) No interest is payable by General Revenues on the balance at credit of the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund;

(v) The rates of dividend, mentioned at (i) and (ii), are to continue to be in force as long as the rates at which dividend is payable by the Railways do not undergo any change. In general, for the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964, the rates of dividend applicable to the P&T Department would be 0·75% more than the rates that may be fixed for Railways from time to time; and

(vi) In case the P&T Department are unable to pay the dividend due to the General Revenues, the latter make an interest bearing advance to the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

(vii) Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets will be transferred to Capital in reduction of the outlay. The Department will, in addition, make out of its earnings, an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets. It has also been decided to reckon, with effect from 1st April, 1970, the balance in the Department's Capital Reserve Fund as in reduction of the capital advanced for the purpose of payment of dividend to General Revenues and, consequently, the Fund will cease to earn any interest from General Revenues from that date.

Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the P&T Department. Briefly the position is as under:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Gross Receipts . . .	2,56,82	2,60,93	2,85,12
Working Expenses . .	2,29,88	2,39,13	2,60,09
Net Receipts . .	26,94	21,80	25,03

The increase under "Gross Receipts" in the revised estimate for 1970-71 has been primarily due to more realisation of revenue under Telephone rentals and advance rentals under "Own Your Telephone Scheme". Budget for 1971-72 allows for normal growth in receipts.

Increased 'working expenses' are mainly due to grant of Interim Relief to Central Government Employees, more expenditure under conveyance of mails and transfer of advance rentals under 'Own Your Telephone Scheme'. Budget for 1971-72 provides for normal increase in expenditure and more contributions towards Capital expenditure and depreciation on historical cost transferred to capital.

The working of the Department in 1970-71 is expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 21·80 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 13·87 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7·93 crores. The liability towards repayment of the third instalment of loans taken from General Revenues in 1967-68 and 1968-69, together with interest is estimated at Rs. 9·59 crores.

In accordance with the revised convention effective from 1st April, 1970 a loan of Rs. 1·01 crores will be obtained from the General Revenues to meet the balance of the liability, after utilising the anticipated balance of Rs. 0·65 crore from the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1971-72 assumes net receipts of Rs. 25·03 crores with a dividend liability of Rs. 15·42 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9·61 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 3·61 crores is appropriated to P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 6·00 crores to P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund. The liability towards repayment of the first instalment of loan to be taken from the General Revenues in 1970-71 together with interest is estimated at Rs. 0·39 crore. Of the total dividend payable, Rs. 10·97 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 12·30 crores in 1971-72 will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balance of Rs. 2·90 crores and Rs. 3·12 crores, being taken as contribution to General Revenues.

Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings:

The dividends received by Government on investments in commercial, industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The estimates for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 assume dividend from Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (Rs. 21 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1971-72), Indian Tourism Development Corporation (Rs. 37·64 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 34·69 lakhs in 1971-72), State Farms Corporation (Rs. 17·03 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 32 lakhs in 1971-72), Singareni Collieries (Rs. 16·80 lakhs each in 1970-71 and 1971-72). No dividend in respect of these was assumed in the original budget for 1970-71. State Trading Corporation in both the years; Cochin Refinery in 1970-71 are expected to pay increased dividends. The estimates for 1971-72 also take into account the profits of Rs. 2·75 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The details of these estimates are given in Annexure V.

Extraordinary items: They comprise.—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Grants under P.L. 480 .	16,40	11,27	11,70
Receipts under Indus Water Treaty	..*	..*	..*
TOTAL . .	16,40	11,27	11,70

*Figures in thousands only

Grants under PL. 480:

A major portion of the rupee payments made to the U.S. authorities for the import of agricultural commodities under PL 480 is intended to be made available to the Government of India for utilisation on approved projects. The credit for such receipts is taken under 'Revenue' or 'Public Debt' according as the amount received is in the form of grant or loan. Against the original Budget of Rs. 9 crores of grants under this arrangement, the Revised Estimate for 1970-71 is placed at Rs. 3·87 crores and the Budget for 1971-72 at Rs. 3·70 crores.

Under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programmes, the U.S. Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields and affords training facilities for Indians in the U.S.A. Since 1959, the rupee expenditure on this account was being met out of rupee accruing to the U.S. Government under PL 665. As the rupees accrued under PL 665 had been exhausted, it was agreed that the expenditure might be met out of the portion of PL 480 funds earmarked for grants to Government of India. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 34·7 crores due to be received from the U.S. Government as

grants in terms of the PL 480 agreement was set apart for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the Indo-Us Technical Co-operation Programme. The U.S. Government is to advance annual grants for the amounts estimated to be required in any particular year and the sums so advanced are in turn to be paid back to U.S. AID for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the above programme, the provision for the purpose being made in the expenditure estimates. The estimates of receipt of grants during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 7·40 crores and Rs. 8·00 crores respectively.

Receipts under Indus Waters Treaty:

The receipts under this head represent the proportionate working expenses for certain head works and carrier channels payable by Pakistan Government under the Indus-Waters Treaty.

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Total	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	I. Basic Duties, Special Duties and Cesses.													
	A.—Food and Beverages													
1.	Sugar	85,01	..	85,01	1,00,05	..	1,00,05	1,03,25	..	1,03,25	1,09,63	..	1,09,63	1
2.	Tea	25,10	..	25,10	31,06	..	31,06	38,25	..	38,25	39,00	..	39,00	2
3.	Coffee	3,01	58	3,59	3,40	63	4,03	3,10	57	3,67	3,40	63	4,03	3
4.	Confectionery	48	..	48	60	..	60	60	..	60	65	..	65	4
5.	Prepared or Preserved food	82	..	82	1,15	..	1,15	3,65	..	3,65	4,30	..	4,30	5
6.	Food Products	30	..	30	4,46	..	4,46	4,46	..	4,46	4,80	..	4,80	6
7.	Aerated water	24	..	24	2,50	..	2,50	3,00	..	3,00	3,30	..	3,30	7
8.	Glucose and dextrose	5	..	5	85	..	85	85	..	85	1,05	..	1,05	8
9.	Maida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36	9
	TOTAL A—FOOD AND BEVERAGES	1,15,01	58	1,15,59	1,44,07	63	1,44,70	1,57,16	57	1,57,73	1,66,49	63	1,67,12	A
	B.—Tobacco.													
10.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	1,50,70	30,04	1,80,74	62,20	12,44	74,64	61,00	12,20	73,20	63,00	12,60	75,60	10
11.	Cigars and Cigarettes				1,07,15	20,93	1,28,08	1,08,65	21,74	1,30,39	1,28,02	25,61	1,53,63	11
	TOTAL B—TOBACCO	1,50,70	30,04	1,80,74	1,69,35	33,37	2,02,72	1,69,65	33,94	2,03,59	1,91,02	38,21	2,29,23	B
	C.—Petroleum Products													
12.	Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	2,22,73	..	2,22,73	2,56,75	..	2,56,75	2,38,25	..	2,38,25	2,65,00	..	2,65,00	12
13.	Motor Spirit	1,43,76	..	1,43,76	1,76,01	..	1,76,01	1,73,40	..	1,73,40	2,22,52	..	2,22,52	13
14.	Kerosene	96,28	..	96,28	1,23,42	..	1,23,42	1,28,50	..	1,28,50	1,36,50	..	1,36,50	14
15.	Furnace Oil	28,91	..	28,91	39,00	..	39,00	32,90	..	32,90	35,00	..	35,00	15
16.	Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	24,09	..	24,09	25,13	..	25,13	22,50	..	22,50	24,00	..	24,00	16
17.	Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	5,58	..	5,58	6,48	..	6,48	9,50	..	9,50	11,00	..	11,00	17
18.	Petroleum Products N.O.S.	9,15	..	9,15	9,75	..	9,75	18,00	..	18,00	21,73	..	21,73	18
19.	Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,54	..	7,54	19
20.	Calcined Petroleum Coke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	20
	TOTAL C.—PETROLEUM PRODUCTS*	5,30,50	..	5,30,50	6,36,54	..	6,36,54	6,23,05	..	6,23,05	7,23,63	..	7,23,63	C

*Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products Additional Duties of Excise and Customs Act, 1958

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable commodities	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Total	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	D.—Vegetable Oils and Fats													
21.	Vegetable Products	10,49	..	10,49	12,10	..	12,10	13,50	..	13,50	14,22	..	14,22	21
22.	Vegetable Non-essential Oils	1,13	..	1,13	1,00	..	1,00	1,20	..	1,20	1,30	..	1,30	22
	TOTAL D.—VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	11,62	..	11,62	13,10	..	13,10	14,70	..	14,70	15,52	..	15,52	D
	E.—*Chemicals.*													
23.	Fertilizers	16,85	..	16,85	24,82	..	24,82	19,00	..	19,00	22,80	..	22,80	23
24.	Plastic Materials and synthetic resins	15,38	3,17	18,55	19,20	3,84	23,04	19,60	3,92	23,52	22,42	4,48	26,90	24
25.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines	12,77	..	12,77	18,00	..	18,00	14,00	..	14,00	16,50	..	16,50	25
26.	Soap	6,50	1,31	7,81	7,70	1,54	9,24	7,15	1,43	8,58	8,83	1,77	10,60	26
27.	Paints and Varnishes	5,10	1,04	6,14	6,20	1,24	7,44	5,65	1,13	6,78	6,00	1,20	7,20	27
28.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	5,82	..	5,82	6,40	..	6,40	6,30	..	6,30	7,20	..	7,20	28
29.	Cosmetics	3,36	65	4,01	3,45	69	4,14	3,45	69	4,14	4,37	87	5,24	29
30.	Sodium Silicate	1,69	..	1,69	1,95	..	1,95	1,90	..	1,90	1,39	..	1,39	30
31.	Gases	1,14	..	1,14	1,45	..	1,45	1,20	..	1,20	2,88	..	2,88	31
32.	Caustic Soda	1,80	..	1,80	3,40	..	3,40	3,55	..	3,55	3,75	..	3,75	32
33.	Soda Ash	1,03	..	1,03	1,70	..	1,70	2,00	..	2,00	2,20	..	2,20	33
34.	Chemicals namely Calcium, Carbide Bleaching Powder, Sodium hydrosulphite	15	..	15	1,85	..	1,85	1,40	..	1,40	2,40	..	2,40	34
35.	Cellophane	1,42	..	1,42	1,50	..	1,50	1,50	..	1,50	1,90	..	1,90	35
36.	Acids	1,07	..	1,07	1,00	..	1,00	1,40	..	1,40	1,75	..	1,75	36
37.	Organic Surface Active Agents	85	..	85	1,00	..	1,00	1,15	..	1,15	2,39	..	2,39	37
38.	Optical Bleaching Agents	..	..	..	65	..	65	60	..	60	70	..	70	38
39.	Glycerine	19	..	19	25	..	25	20	..	20	25	..	25	39
40.	Camphor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	40
41.	Menthol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	41
	TOTAL E.—CHEMICALS.	75,12	6,17	81,29	1,00,52	7,31	1,07,83	90,05	7,17	97,22	1,08,04	8,32	1,16,36	E

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl No.	Excisable commodities	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Total Excise	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	F—*Metals.*													
	a) Iron and Steel													
42.	Iron in any crude form	4,07	..	4,07	5,30	..	5,30	4,50	..	4,50	5,50	..	5,50	42
43.	Steel Ingots	1,65	..	1,65	3,00	..	3,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,20	..	2,20	43
44.	Iron and Steel Products	69,51	..	69,51	77,66	..	77,66	69,00	..	69,00	76,00	..	76,00	44
45.	Tin Plates	2,04	..	2,04	2,60	..	2,60	2,40	..	2,40	2,90	..	2,90	45
46.	Safety razor blades of stainless steel	..	..	..	10	..	10	14	..	14	16	..	16	46
47.	Metal Containers	70	..	70	6,38	..	6,38	9,50	..	9,50	10,40	..	10,40	47
48.	Slotted angles and channels of steel	1	..	1	50	..	50	10	..	10	13	..	13	48
49.	Safes, strong boxes, etc. made of base metal	1	..	1	46	..	46	46	..	46	52	..	52	49
	TOTAL (*a*)—IRON AND STEEL	77,99	..	77,99	96,00	..	96,00	88,10	..	88,10	97,81	..	97,81	F(*a*)
	(*b*) *Non-ferrous Metals*													
50.	Aluminium	14,74	1,59	16,33	19,35	3,65	23,00	26,60	5,32	31,92	29,70	5,94	35,64	50
51.	Copper and Copper Alloys	4,16	..	4,16	4,50	..	4,50	4,50	..	4,50	5,20	..	5,20	51
52.	Zinc	1,44	..	1,44	2,15	..	2,15	1,30	..	1,30	2,00	..	2,00	52
53.	Lead Unwrought	10	..	10	12	..	12	12	..	12	18	..	18	53
	TOTAL (*b*) NON-FERROUS METALS	20,44	1,59	22,03	26,12	3,65	29,77	32,52	5,32	37,84	37,08	5,	43,02	(*b*)
	TOTAL F—METALS	98,43	1,59	1,00,02	1,22,12	3,65	1,25,77	1,20,62	5,32	1,25,94	1,34,89	5,94	1,40,83	F(a) &(b)
	G. *Manufactured Goods:*													
	(*a*) *Textiles and Jute:*													
54.	Cotton Fabrics	57,49@	..	57,49	49,10	..	49,10	51,78	..	51,78	55,62	..	55,62	54
55.	Cotton Yarn	34,07	..	34,07	33,36	..	33,36	34,50	..	34,50	36,72	..	36,72	55
56.	Woollen Fabrics	1,30@	23	1,53	1,38	28	1,66	1,55	31	1,86	1,70	34	2,04	56
57.	Woollen Yarn	2,72@	67	3,39	2,40	80	3,20	2,40	80	3,20	3,41	1,13	4,54	57
58.	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	3,29@	55	3,84	10,93	1,55	12,48	14,10	2,72	16,82	15,12	2,95	18,07	58
59.	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and Yarn	63,23	18,87	82,10	68,09	20,40	88,49	69,50	20,60	90,10	75,00	22,25	97,25	59
60.	Jute Manufactures	17,86	1,81	19,67	18,50	1,85	20,35	18,50	1,85	20,35	20,50	2,05	22,55	60
61.	Embroidery	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
62.	Textile fabrics impregnated	28	..	28	22	..	22	15	..	15	15	..	15	62
63.	Wool tops	1,42	..	1,42	2,60	..	2,60	2,60	..	2,60	3,82	..	3,82	63
64.	Linoleum	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	29	..	29	64
65.	Readymade Garments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,41	..	12,41	65
	TOTAL (*a*)—TEXTILES AND JUTE	1,81,84	22,13	2,03,97	1,86,58	24,88	2,11,46	1,95,08	26,28	2,21,36	2,13,74	28,72	2,42,46	G(*a*)

@ Includes cess realisations also.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable commodities	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Total	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(b) Other Maufactured Goods.													
66	Tyres and Tubes	44,36	8,76	53,12	51,00	10,20	61,20	47,50	9,50	57,00	52,00	10,40	62,40	66
67	Rubber Products	6,14	1,21	7,35	7,00	1,40	8,40	6,60	1,32	7,92	8,68	1 4	10,42	67
68	Synthetic Rubber	1	..	1	90	..	90	80	..	80	1,00	..	1,00	68
69	Cement	35,51	7,06	42,57	38,90	7,78	46,68	37,75	7,55	45,30	41,34	8,27	49,61	69
70	Asbestos Cement Products	1,93	..	1,93	2,20	..	2,20	2,70	..	2,70	3,25	..	3,25	70
71	Mosaic Tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	71
72	Matches	27,37	..	27,37	28,00	..	28,00	28,10	..	28,10	29,00	..	29,00	72
73	Paper	20,52	2,85	23,37	21,57	3,06	24,63	21,57	3,06	24,63	22,95	3,28	26,23	73
74	Glass and Glassware	5,28	18	5,46	5,55	15	5,70	6,45	16	6,61	9,02	28	9,30	74
75	Chinaware and Porcelainware	2,34	..	2,34	3,12	..	3,12	3,60	..	3,60	4,75	..	4,75	75
76	Plywood	2,19	..	2,19	2,40	..	2,40	2,70	..	2,70	3,10	..	3,10	76
77	Cinematograph films exposed	..	22	22	1,40	25	1,65	1,25	23	1,48	1,40	25	1,65	77
78	Cinematograph films unexposed.	1,17	..	1,17										78
79	Footwear	2,02	..	2,02	2,40	..	2,40	2,15	..	2,15	2,30	..	2,30	79
80	Gramophones and records	13	..	13	15	..	15	25	..	25	33	..	33	80
81	Cinematograph Projectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	81
82	Photographic Cameras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	82
83	Steel furniture	2,64	..	2,64	2,80	..	2,80	2,95	..	2,95	3,20	..	3,20	83
84	Crown Corks	1,39	..	1,39	1,55	..	1,55	1,45	..	1,45	2,95	..	2,95	84
85	Pilfer Proof Caps	58	..	58	65	..	65	60	..	60	1,20	..	1,20	85
86	Mechanical Lighters	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
87	Typewriter ribbons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	87
88	Electric Insuiation Tapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	88
89	Adhesive Tapes (N.O.S.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	13	89
90	Slide, Zip Fastners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	90
91	Pressure Cookers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	91
92	Vacuum Flasks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	92
93	Playing Cards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	38	93
	TOTAL (*b*)—OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS	1,53,59	20,28	1,73,87	1,69,59	22,84	1,92,43	1,66,42	21,82	1,88,24	1,88,84	24,22	2,13,06	G(*b*)
	TOTAL G.—MANUFACTURED GOODS	3,35,43	42,41	3,77,84	3,56,17	47,72	4,03,89	3,61,50	48,10	4,09,60	4,02,58	52,94	1,55,52	G(*a*) (*b*)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable commodities.	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise.	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise.	Accounts 1969-70 Total	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise.	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise.	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise.	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise.	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise.	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise.	Budget 1971-72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	H. Machinery and Transport Equipment :													
94.	Motor Vehicles	19,30	4,59	23,89	24,00	5,50	29,50	22,30	5,00	27,30	27,37	5,50	32,87	94
95.	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,31	..	1,31	95
96.	Fork Lift Trucks & Platform Trucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	96
97.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	6,09	99	7,08	7,90	1,10	9,00	6,30	1,02	7,32	7,10	1,20	8,30	97
98.	Electric Wires and Cables	7,61	..	7,61	8,35	..	8,35	8,35	..	8,35	10,26	..	10,26	98
99.	Electric Motors	4,39	87	5,26	4,40	88	5,28	5,50	1,10	6,60	6,30	1,26	7,56	99
100.	Motor Starters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63	100
101.	Wireless receiving sets	2,97	94	3,91	3,61	1,21	4,82	3,00	1,00	4,00	3,30	1,10	4,40	101
102.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	1,11	..	1,11	1,40	..	1,40	1,65	..	1,65	1,90	..	1,90	102
103.	Internal Combustion Engines	1,27	13	1,40	1,40	14	1,54	1,40	14	1,54	1,50	15	1,65	103
104.	Refrigerators and air-conditioning appliances.	5,69	1,83	7,52	6,15	2,05	8,20	8,10	2,70	10,80	9,17	3,00	12,17	104
105.	Electric Fans	2,23	43	2,66	2,70	54	3,24	2,70	54	3,24	3,79	76	4,55	105
106.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes	3,40	32	3,72	3,30	23	3,53	4,10	28	4,38	6,03	8	6,11	106
107.	Domestic Electric Appliances	41	..	41	25	..	25	33	..	33	40	..	40	107
108.	Power driven pumps	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
109.	Office Machines	..	..	..	2,00	..	2,00	1,30	..	1,30	1,70	..	1,70	109
110.	Electricity Supply Meters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01	..	1,01	110
111.	Sparking plugs	..	..	..	80	..	80	12	..	12	2	..	2	111
112.	Rolling Bearings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85	..	1,85	112
113.	Welding Electrodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	76	113
114.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70	114
115.	Bolts and Nuts & Screws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,10	..	2,10	115
	TOTAL H—MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	54,81	10,10	64,91	66,26	11,65	77,91	65,15	11,78	76,93	87,54	13,05	1,00,59	H

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable commodities	Accounts 1969-70 Basic Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Special Excise	Accounts 1969-70 Total	Budget 1970-71 Basic Excise	Budget 1970-71 Special Excise	Budget 1970-71 Total	Revised 1970-71 Basic Excise	Revised 1970-71 Special Excise	Revised 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	I. Cesses on Commodities :													
116	Coal and Coke	18,52	..	18,52	19,93	..	19,93	16,07	..	16,07	16,17	..	16,17	116
117.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	*	..	*	6,63	..	6,63	6,10	..	6,10	6,42	..	6,42	117
118.	Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	*	..	*	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	118
119.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	*	..	*	93	..	93	94	..	94	1,00	..	1,00	119
120.	Rubber	2,01	..	2,01	2,35	..	2,35	2,20	..	2,20	2,87	..	2,87	120
121.	Salt	99	..	99	1,16	..	1,16	1,05	..	1,05	1,13	..	1,13	121
122.	Iron Ore	72	..	72	90	..	90	92	..	92	1,00	..	1,00	122
123.	Oil and Oil seeds	65	..	65	65	..	65	75	..	75	77	..	77	123
124.	Copra	9	..	9	10	..	10	12	..	12	13	..	13	124
125.	Tea	..	..	..	1,60	..	1,60	1,60	..	1,60	1,64	..	1,64	125
126.	Cotton	..	..	..	65	..	65	80	..	80	67	..	67	126
	TOTAL I—CESSES ON COMMODITIES	22,98	..	22,98	34,94	..	34,94	30,59	..	30,59	31,84	..	31,84	TOTAL I
	J. Miscellaneous													
127.	Miscellaneous	1,32	..	1,32	1,20	..	1,20	2,40	..	2,40	2,60	..	2,60	127
	TOTAL I—GROSS REVENUE	13,95,92	90,89	14,86,81	16,44,27	1,04,33	17,48,60	16,34,87	1,06,88	17,41,75	18,64,15	1,19,09	19,83,24	
	DEDUCT—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	—22,88	—11	—22,99	—8,80	—35	—9,15	—10,30	—35	—10,65	—12,28	—36	—12,64	
	TOTAL I—NET REVENUE	13,73,04	90,78	14,63,82	16,35,47	1,03,98	17,39,45	16,24,57	1,06,53	17,31,10	18,51,87	1,18,73	19,70,60	TOTAL I
	II. *Additional Duties :*													
1.	Sugar	17,79	..	17,79	24,82	..	24,82	25,52	..	25,52	28,02	..	28,02	1
2.	Textiles	20,68	..	20,68	24,02	..	24,02	24,18	..	24,18	30,95	..	30,95	2
3.	Tobacco	22,14	..	22,14	24,81	..	24,81	24,79	..	24,79	42,35	..	42,35	3
	TOTAL II—GROSS REVENUE	60,61	..	60,61	73,65	..	73,65	74,49	..	74,49	1,01,32	..	1.01,32	
	Deduct—Refunds, etc.	—12	..	—12	—35	..	—35	—35	..	—35	—36	..	—36	
	TOTAL II—NET REVENUE	60,49	..	60,49	73,30	..	73,30	74,14	..	74,14	1,00,96	..	1,00,96	TOTAL II
	GRAND TOTAL-UNION EXCISE DUTIES (Net) I+II	14,33,53	90,78	15,24,31	17,08,77	1,03,98	18,12,75	16,98,71	1,06,53	18,05,24	19,52,83	1,18,73	20,71,56	TOTAL I + II

*Included under basic duties above.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income-Tax, Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty—Percentage Share and Guaranteed Amount under the recommendations of the Fourth and Fifth Finance Commissions

States	FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION					FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION				
	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % Share
			Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance				Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	7·37	7·77	235·24	7·42	8·34	8·01	7·15	235·24	8·13	8·37
Assam	2·44	3·32	85·08	1·98	2·75	2·50*	2·27*	79·75*	2·32*	2·59*
Bihar	9·04	10·03	130·16	6·17	10·76	9·99	13·81	130·16	8·40	10·80
Gujarat	5·29	4·80	323·45	7·43	4·78	5·13	4·17	323·45	6·33	4·80
Haryana**	**	**	**	**	**	1·73	1·49	65·49	1·70	1·76
Jammu & Kashmir	0·73	2·26	..	..	0·83	0·79	1·12	..	..	0·83
Kerala	3·59	4·16	95·08	5·65	3·92	3·83	4·28	95·08	4·84	3·93
Madhya Pradesh	6·47	7·40	155·17	4·62	7·50	7·09	8·48	155·17	6·34	7·53
Maharashtra	14·28	8·23	637·77	19·87	9·16	11·34	7·93	637·77	13·89	9·20
Mysore	5·14	5·41	100·10	5·21	5·46	5·40	4·65	100·10	6·00	5·48
Nagaland	0·07	2·21	..	..	0·09	0·08	0·08	..	..	0·09
Orissa	3·40	4·82	85·10	2·58	4·07	3·75	4·72	85·10	3·13	4·08
Punjab (Reorganised)**	**	**	**	**	**	2·55	2·17	96·07	2·98	2·59
Punjab (Composite)**	4·36	4·86	175·19	5·01	4·70	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—Concld.

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic and Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty—Percentage share and Guaranteed Amount under the recommendations of the Fourth and Fifth Finance Commissions.

States	FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION					FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION				
	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share	Income. Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % Share
			Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance				Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	3·97	5·06	90·10	3·17	4·67	4·34	5·28	90·10	4·42	4·68
Tamil Nadu	8·34	7·18	285·34	11·13	7·80	8·18	6·50	285·34	9·63	7·83
Uttar Pradesh	14·60	14·98	575·81	7·83	17·08	16·01	18·82	575·81	12·99	17·15
West Bengal	10·91	7·51	280·41	11·93	8·09	9·11	6·84	280·41	8·75	8·12
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	0·17*	0·24*	5·33*	0·15*	0·17*
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	3254·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	3240·37	100·00	100·00

**The figures represent the percentage fixed for the composite Punjab State as it existed prior to 1st November, 1966. Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, from 1st November, 1966 onwards the share of composite Punjab State is distributable in the ratio 54·84 : 37·38 : 7·78 among the successor States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union respectively.

*Represents the percentage share determined by the Presidential Order issued under Section 56(1) of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969.

STATEMENT IV

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC UNION EXCISE DUTIES, ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES AND ESTATE DUTY

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1970-71				Revised Estimtes, 1970-71				Budget Estimate, 1971-72			
	Income-Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income-Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh . . .	27,48	22,68	5,46	65	28,33	22,69	5,52	62	33,00	25,79	7,63	58
Assam	8,56	7,19	1,69	18	8,84	7,20	1,70	15	10,42	8,19	2,30	16
Bihar	34,17	43,79	4,51	75	35,24	43,82	4,58	56	41,02	49,81	6,76	71
Gujarat	17,99	13,23	5,66	34	18,52	13,23	5,70	33	21,65	15,04	7,35	32
Haryana	5,96	4,72	1,31	12	6,15	4,73	1,32	9	7,16	5,37	1,76	11
Jammu and Kashmir . .	2,72	3,55	60	6	2,80	3,55	61	4	3,26	4,04	83	5
Kerala	13,19	13,57	2,80	32	13,59	13,58	2,84	22	15,84	15,44	4,09	28
Madhya Pradesh . .	24,29	26,90	3,97	52	25,04	26,91	4,02	34	29,16	30,59	5,67	48
Maharashtra . . .	41,52	25,15	11,68	66	42,63	25,16	11,80	81	50,19	28,60	15,40	59
Mysore	18,64	14,75	3,29	46	19,21	14,76	3,34	41	22,40	16,77	4,90	43
Nagaland	27	25	6	1	28	25	7	**	33	29	9	1
Orissa	12,83	14,96	2,04	28	13,23	14,98	2,07	18	15,40	17,02	2,88	26
Punjab	8,78	6,88	2,10	18	9,05	6,89	2,12	18	10,54	7,83	2,90	20
Rajasthan	14,88	16,74	2,59	32	15,34	16,76	2,63	21	17,86	19,04	3,77	30
Tamil Nadu . . .	28,63	20,62	6,53	60	29,47	20,63	6,61	64	34,43	23,44	9,11	58
Uttar Pradesh . . .	54,84	59,68	10,73	1,16	56,55	59,72	10,82	86	65,83	67,88	14,19	1,10
West Bengal . . .	32,97	21,70	6,15	55	33,88	21,71	6,22	64	39,82	24,67	8,49	50
Meghalaya	58	77	11	1	59	76	11	1	56	87	15	1
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	@ 35	@ 54	@ 9	@ 1	@ 1,90	@ 3,36	@ 66	@ 3
TOTAL—ALL STATES. .	3,48,30	3,17,13	71,28	7,17	3,59,09	3,17,87	72,17	6,30	4,20,77	3,64,04	98,93	6,70

**In Thousands only.

@As per the percentages prescribed in the Presidential Order under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

STATEMENT

POSTS AND

Statement showing financial results of the working of different

HEADS	Postal				Telegraphs			
	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
GROSS RECEIPTS								
(*i*) Postage and Message Revenue	84,12,01	94,33,00	91,21,00	97,08,60	14,34,08	16,84,85	16,04,27	19,35,41
(*ii*) Miscellaneous Revenue	13,69,29	16,14,42	15,61,32	16,43,51	10,16,61	9,95,29	12,84,38	14,84,52
TOTAL	97,81,30	1,10,47,42	1,06,82,32	1,13,52,11	24,50,69	26,80,14	28,88,65	34,19,93
EXPENDITURE								
General Administration	1,24,16	1,23,63	1,37,61	1,44,61	47,55	53,49	55,35	57,59
Stores and Workshops	..	..	..	..	1,33,03	1,23,61	1,19,32	98,56
Accounts and Audit	2,51,98	2,55,14	2,80,12	2,87,94	64,65	92,83	89,55	1,03,52
Control—Circle Offices	2,25,31	2,36,27	2,50,57	2,63,67	44,79	50,99	53,34	55,46
Engineering Expenses	..	..	..	..	6,10,12	6,69,68	7,31,99	8,09,21
Civil Engineering Wing	40,48	34,69	45,21	46,89	4,49	18,18	6,54	6,07
Pensionary Charges	2,46,11	2,87,98	2,80,87	2,84,36	65,78	75,87	76,41	74,50
Stamps, Postcards, Printing and Stationery	5,50,10	6,06,98	5,38,86	6,01,26	64,93	57,82	71,43	73,58
Maintenance of Assets	55,89	64,53	68,29	84,10	2,06,77	2,22,91	2,22,40	2,52,46
Expenditure on Annual open Estimates and Petty Works	26,60	19,25	31,97	23,13	84,50	1,01,69	1,08,49	97,48
Expenditure on Other Revenue Works	..	..	..	..	73,07	..	..	..
Contribution towards Capital Expenditure from Revenue	72,88	94,06	95,26	1,20,29	1,59,14	3,33,37	3,33,05	3,69,18
Postal Expenses (including cost of combined offices)	96,46,46	1,05,08,57	1,12,06,01	1,17,85,42	..	..	..	..
Telegraph Traffic Expenses (excluding cost of combined offices)	..	..	..	..	9,72,19	10,30,03	11,11,90	11,69,82
Radio Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer of Advance Rentals under Own Your Telephone and Other Schemes to Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contribution to Renewals Reserve Fund	34,12	..	..	..	2,89,32	..	..	..
Depreciation on Historical Cost transferred to Capital	..	38,84	38,57	47,59	..	2,54,38	2,59,69	2,82,67
Supplementary Depreciation towards Inflationary element	..	..	..	..	..	64,73	62,21	58,82
Inter-Branch Adjustments	(—)1,94,08	(—)1,93,24	(—)2,02,18	(—)2,04,81	(—)16,45	(+)2,92	(—)1,79	(—)2,32
TOTAL	1,10,80,01	1,20,76,70	1,27,71,16	1,34,84,45	28,03,88	31,52,50	32,99,88	35,06,60
Deduct—Credits to Working Expenses	9,04,22	9,40,34	15,90,60	12,26,58	2,34,06	2,50,95	1,92,66	1,78,68
Net Working Expenses	1,01,75,79	1,11,36,36	1,11,80,56	1,22,57,87	25,69,82	29,01,55	31,07,22	33,27,92
Net Receipts	(—)3,94,49	(—)88,94	(—)4,98,24	(—) 9,05,76	(—)1,19,13	(—)2,21,41	(—)2,18,57	92,01
Deduct—Dividend to General Revenues	1,19,80	1,38,90	1,48,04	1,75,86	4,34,38	4,94,32	4,60,28	4,77,51
BALANCE	(—)5,14,29	(—)2,27,84	(—)6,46,28	(—)10,81,62	(—)5,53,51	(—)7,15,73	(—)6,78,85	(—)3,85,50

V

TELEGRAPHS

Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Telephones				Radios				Total			
Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
..	..	..	..	9,32	13,75	12,83	10,39	98,55,41	1,11,31,60	1,07,38,10	1,16,54,40
1,10,87,93	1,18,91,06	1,24,68,39	1,36,88,45	47,09	49,63	40,81	41,12	1,35,20,92	1,45,50,40	1,53,54,90	1,68,57,60
1,10,87,93	1,18,91,06	1,24,68,39	1,36,88,45	56,41	63,38	53,64	51,51	2,33,76,33	2,56,82,00	2,60,93,00	2,85,12,00
80,63	87,33	95,14	99,15	1,42	1,95	1,62	1,72	2,53,76	2,66,40	2,89,72	3,03,07
2,86,73	3,47,07	3,24,44	3,99,24	2,45	4,75	3,13	2,50	4,22,21	4,75,43	4,46,89	5,00,30
61,52	67,62	68,89	75,95	1,47	3,19	3,79	4,45	3,79,62	4,18,78	4,42,35	4,71,86
59,11	67,90	74,71	77,63	1,63	2,12	1,79	1,87	3,30,84	3,57,28	3,80,41	3,98,63
2,62,86	2,93,41	3,17,12	3,54,43	15,62	16,23	18,79	21,42	8,88,60	9,79,32	10,67,90	11,85,06
32,19	30,44	45,21	54,69	87	43	69	65	78,03	83,74	97,65	1,08,30
1,32,46	1,49,15	1,55,93	1,62,64	2,57	3,10	3,10	3,15	4,46,92	5,16,10	5,16,31	5,24,65
32,71	64,54	53,84	56,98	65	58	72	75	6,48,39	7,29,92	6,64,85	7,32,57
5,94,07	6,21,37	6,93,96	7,95,75	16,24	16,19	15,35	17,69	8,72,97	9,25,00	10,00,00	11,50,00
2,85,88	3,57,16	3,57,22	3,27,82	1,28	1,90	2,32	1,57	3,98,26	4,80,00	5,00,00	4,50,00
1,25,28	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	1,99,19	..	..	..
6,09,22	10,28,02	10,23,47	11,81,34	8,76	10,77	10,58	12,49	8,50,00	14,66,22	14,62,36	16,83,30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,46,46	1,05,08,57	1,12,06,01	1,17,85,42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,72,19	10,30,03	11,11,90	11,69,82
	..	..	..	52,47	57,16	60,78	64,84	52,47	57,16	60,78	64,84
33,40,64	37,82,00	40,22,40	44,94,67	..	..	..	..	33,40,64	37,82,00	40,22,40	44,94,67
8,75,56	7,50,00	10,00,00	10,69,00	..	..	..	..	8,75,56	7,50,00	10,00,00	10,69,00
14,95,42	..	..	..	12,28	..	..	..	18,31,14	..	..	..
..	12,67,25	13,02,22	14,60,35	..	13,79	13,63	15,30	..	15,74,26	16,14,11	18,05,91
..	3,91,41	3,60,85	3,29,94	..	..	..	..	..	4,56,14	4,23,06	3,88,76
(+)2,76,12	(+)2,72,86	(+)3,04,35	(+)3,20,74	(—)65,59	(—)82,54	(—)1,00,38	(—)1,13,61		..	..	
85,50,40	95,77,53	1,01,99,75	1,12,60,32	52,96	49,62	35,91	34,79	2,24,87,25	2,48,56,35	2,63,06,70	2,82,86,16
5,89,58	6,71,31	6,03,06	8,67,06	5,10	6,05	6,94	4,93	17,32,96	18,68,65	23,93,26	22,77,25
79,60,82	89,06,22	95,96,69	1,03,93,26	47,86	43,57	28,97	29,86	2,07,54,29	2,29,87,70	2,39,13,44	2,60,[illegible]8,91
31,27,11	29,84,84	28,71,70	32,95,19	8,55	19,81	24,67	21,65	26,22,04	26,94,30	21,79,56	25,03,09
7,13,70	8,28,95	7,61,17	8,70,03	15,73	17,53	17,19	18,34	12,83,61	14,79,70	13,86,68	15,41,[illegible]4
24,13,41	21,55,89	21,10,53	24,25,16	(—)7,18	2,28	7,48	3,31	13,38,43	12,14,60	7,92,88	9,61,35

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

A summary of the estimates of expenditure met from Revenue, by broad categories, has been given in Statement I in Part I of this Memorandum. Further details by heads of account together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1970-71 and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1971-72 are given below. The estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries. While the estimates shown in the Demands for Grants are for gross amounts, the recoveries are also being shown separately therein. This fact and the fact that the same Major Head may appear in more than one Demand should be taken into account while comparing the estimates of expendtiure.

COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES

The expenditure under this group head relates mostly to tax collection charges of the Union and in respect of Union Territories without Legislatures and N.E.F.A.

Details by heads of account are given below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. Customs	10,18	9,14	9,80
2. Union Excise Duties	13,47	14,16	14,77
3. Corporation Tax	3,65	3,59	3,81
4. Income Tax	14,96	14,78	15,79
5. Estate Duty	12	13	14
6. Taxes on Wealth	21	28	30
7. Expenditure Tax	..	..	..
8. Gift Tax	3	4	4
9. Land Revenue	16	18	19
10. State Excise Duties	7	6	6
11. Taxes on Vehicles	10	9	11
12. Sales Tax	46	50	52
13. Other Taxes and Duties	45	45	46
14. Stamps	4,67	4,65	4,86
15. Registration Fees	2	3	3
TOTAL	48,55	48,08	50,88

Customs: Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to non-materialisation of the purchase of hover-crafts and less purchase of wireless sets, radios etc. for anti-smuggling operations, partly counter-balanced by grant of interim relief to the staff, as recommended by the Third Pay Commission, and more expenditure on payment of rewards to informers.

Inclusion of provision for filling vacant posts, increased provision for the purchase of anti-smuggling equipment and accrual of normal increments mainly account for the increase in the Budget.

Union Excise Duties: The excess in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly attributable to grant of interim relief to the staff, filling of vacant posts, provision for construction of semi-permanent structures for residence of the staff at Indo-Nepal border and provision made for purchase of vehicles. Further increase in the Budget is due to inclusion of provision for additional posts, accrual of annual increments, additional provision for payment of rent charges for the hired buildings and for payment of rewards to informers and increased payment for police deployed for guarding departmental treasuries and sub-divisional offices.

Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth, Expenditure Tax and Gift Tax: All the taxes mentioned above are administered by the Income Tax Department. According to the formula agreed to in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the allocation of expenditure amongst different heads, the total cost of collection is divided amongst the various tax heads in proportion to the gross revenue realised under each head—for this purpose Income Tax and Corporation Tax are taken together in the first instance and combined cost is later divided between them in the ratio 4:1.

Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to non-filling of certain vacant posts, and late taking over of revenue recovery work from State Governments, partly counter-balanced by the grant of interim relief to the staff.

Increase in the Budget is mainly under establishment charges on account of normal growth, inclusion of full provision for additional/vacant posts and creation of new Benches of the Appellate Tribunal.

Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Sales Tax, Other Taxes and Duties and Registration Fees: The expenditure relates to the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.

Small increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to the grant of interim relief to the staff. The Budget includes provision for additional posts to cope with the increased activities of the Departments.

Stamps:

The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press, Nasik and the Central Stamp Stores. The small saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less requirement of stores partly counter-balanced by the grant of interim relief. Larger provisions for the purchase of stores and under establishment charges mainly account for the increase in the Budget.

DEBT SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Interest on debt and other obligations	597,48	603,91	648,39

The

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Debt raised in India	186,96	190,74	203,76
Debt raised outside India	166,39	162,98	173,11
Floating Debt	72,00	68,50	83,00
Savings Bank, Cash Certificates, National Defence Certificates, etc.	91,58	99,62	101,58
State Provident Funds	38,91	40,79	44,06
Railways Funds	8,99	10,32	12,08
Other items	32,65	30,96	30,80
TOTAL	597,48	603,91	648,39

Debt raised in India: Provision has been made for interest payments in respect of market loans raised in India, enumerated in Appendix A at the end of Section II, for which Government of India is liable.

The Budget for 1970-71 had assumed that new market loans amounting to Rs. 455 crores would be raised during 1970-71 at an average rate of 5 per cent per annum. The loans floated during the year comprised of 5½ per cent loan, 2000 and 4½ per cent Loan, 1977. Actual realisations in 1970-71 in respect of these two loans amounted to Rs. 427.59 crores. In addition 4½ per cent Banks (Acquisition and Transfer) Compensation Bonds, 1979 and 5½ per cent Banks (Acquisition and Tranfer) Compensation Bonds, 1999, were issued for Rs. 79.33 crores in pursuance of Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 for payment of compensation to the nationalised banks. These bonds were issued in 1970, and were given effect retrospectively from 19th July, 1969. Provision for payment of interest on the Bank Compensation Bonds, partly counter-balanced by reduced provision for interest on market loans, explains the increase in the Revised.

Further increase in 1971-72 is due to provision for interest on new market loans amounting to Rs. 500 crores proposed to be raised in that year and full year's effect of the interest payable on the market loans floated in 1970-71 as also conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 75 crores into dated securities on 6th January, 1971. The increases on these accounts would be partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for interest charges on the loan maturing for discharge in 1971-72, *viz.* 4½ per cent loan, 1971 as only one half yearly payment of interest would be paid thereon.

Debt raised outside India:

(In lakhs of Rupees

Head of Expenditure	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(*i*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	15,17	14,97	15,17
(*ii*) Service charges on loans from I.D.A.	5,78	5,73	6,17
(*iii*) Loans from U.K.	13,41	13,29	16,90
(*iv*) Loans from U.S. Exim Bank	6,51	6,48	6,13
(*v*) P. L. 480 Amercian Rupee Loans	33,89	34,16	35,05
(*vi*) Convertible Currency Credit	2,23	3,01	4,67
(*vii*) Other Loans from U.S.A.	30,23	27,41	30,59
(*viii*) Loans from U.S.S.R.	11,51	9,86	9,46

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(*ix*) Loans from Canada .	3,30	3,23	3,33
(*x*) Loans from Japan .	15,21	15,30	15,34
(*xi*) Loans from Federal Republic of West Germany	20,08	20,25	19 92
(*xii*) Loans from Switzerland .	1,44	1,45	1,47
(*xiii*) Loans from Czechoslovakia . .	1,34	1,35	1,31
(*xiv*) Other items . .	6,29	6,49	7,60
TOTAL . .	166,39	162,98	173,11

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure III.

The decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly on account of lesser payment of interest on other American Loans consequent on deferment of a part of interest on American Wheat loan and lesser payment of interest on U.S.S.R. loans.

The Budget for 1971-72 shows an increase of Rs. 10.13 crores over the Revised which occurs mainly under:—

(*a*) Loans from U.K. . .	Rs. 3·61 crores
(*b*) Convertible Currency Credit .	Rs. 1.66 crores.
(*c*) Other Loans from U.S.A. .	Rs. 3·18 crores.
(*d*) Other items . . .	Rs. 1·11 crores.

The excesses are explained below:—

(a) The Government of U.K. have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The loans granted by the U.K. Government in 1963-64 and thereafter carry a moratorium on interest payment during first seven years. No interest is payable on the loans drawn after the General Purposes Loan agreement signed on 20th October, 1965. The increase is due to interest payments becoming due in respect of new loans, after the expiry of grace period.

(b) The increase is on account of more drawals under the current and new credits.

(c) The increase under Other American Loans over the Revised is mainly due to more drawals under the current non-project loans from AID.

(d) This includes provision for payment of interest on loans from Poland, France Yugoslavia, Austria, Denmark, Netherland, Sweden, Kuwait Bahrain, Italy, Belgium and Qatar etc. and credits in respect of Miscellaneous Stores received under deferred payment system. The increase in 1971-72 is mainly on account of quicker pace of utilisation of French and Nether land Credits and further anticipated drawn under Miscellaneous Stores Credits.

Floating Debt: This head provides for the payment of interest on Treasury Bills issued to the public, State Governments, State Bank of India etc. for replenishing Government's cash balances from time to time.

As a result of slower pace of issue of Treasury Billls during the earlier part of 1970-71 than anticipated lesser provision has been made in the Revised for discount on these Bills. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1971-72 for discount in respect of Treasury Bills outstanding at the end of 1970-71, after allowing for saving caused by the conversion of the Bills of the value of Rs. 75 crores into dated securities in that year, and including issue of *ad hocs* to the Reserve Bank from time to time, if necessary for replenishing Government's cash balances. A part of the increase in 1971-72 is also due to enhancement of the Treasury Bill discount rate consequent on the raising of the bank rate.

Saving Bank, Saving Certificates etc: Provision has been made under this head for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and accrued bonus on Cumulative Time Deposits Accounts as well as Postal and other Savings Certificates.

The rates of remuneration to the P&T Department for doing Savings Bank and Postal Certificates work were fixed on *ad hoc* basis with effect from 1st April, 1959. The rates were reviewed and revised with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1967. The increase in the Revised is mainly due to arrear payments to the P&T Deptt. Apart of the increase is also due to enhancement of the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits and more provision for bonus on Cumulative Time Deposits accruing during the year. Budget for 1971-72 includes interest on deposits outstanding at the end of 1970-71, anticipated larger net deposits in 1971-72 in the Savings Bank and also accrued bonus in respect of National Defence Certificates already issued and National Savings Certificates (1st Issue). Provision has also been made for payment of interest on National Savings Certificates (3rd and 4th Issues) and Time Deposit Certificates. A part of the excess in 1971-72 is also on account of larger provision for bonus on anticipated increased collections in the year under various series of Certificates.

State Provident Funds

The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers of these Funds is determined every year on the basis of average redemption yield on Govt. of India loans.

The net accretion to the provident funds is expected to go up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 84 crores in 1971-72. Progressive increase in the balances of the various provident funds accounts for the excess in 1971-72.

Railway Funds

The balances in these funds earn interest from General Revenues at the average rate which is determined on the basis of the total interest payable on all outstanding rupee loans, including the annual write back to the revenue of the discount paid on loans floated in earlier years and cost of management of Public Debt.

The increase in the Revised is mainly due to accrual of more interest as a result of larger opening balances in the Funds on 1st April, 1970 than anticipated due to less withdrawals, etc. in 1969-70 and upward revision in the rate of interest for 1970-71 from 4.52 per cent to 4.54 per cent. Further increase in 1971-72 is mainly on account of more anticipated net accretions to the Funds during 1970-71 as well as increase in the rate of interest to 4.65 per cent.

Other items

These comprise mainly interest on U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds interest on Special Deposits of Rural Electrification Corporation, Treasury Savings and Defence Deposit Certificates. Annuity Deposits, interest on Public Provident Fund, interest on deposits of National Defence Fund, etc.

The interest on the investment of deposits of U.S. Government PL 480 Funds in the Government of India special non-negotiable securities is estimated at Rs. 10.20 crores in 1970-71 as against the Budget for that year of Rs. 10.50 crores and at Rs. 10.00 crores in 1971-72.

The surplus funds of the Rural Electrification Corporation are invested in the special securities of the Government of India carrying 4 per cent interest. Revised for 1970-71 includes a provision of Rs. 44 lakhs on investments of the Corporation during this year. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made on this account in the Budget for 1971-72.

The interest on Treasury Savings and Defence Deposit Certificates is now placed at Rs. 5.37 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 4.86 crores in 1971-72 against the Budget of Rs. 5.46 crores for 1970-71.

The interest payable on Annuity Deposits is now estimated at Rs. 5.44 crores in 1970-71 on the basis of deposits actually outstanding at the end of 1969-70. The Budget for 1971-72 includes a provision of Rs. 4.86 crores on this account.

The rest of the provision is in respect of discount on loans, prizes on Prize Bonds, interest on Compulsory Deposit Accounts remuneration for Public Provident Fund, interest on Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund of industrial workers, interest on Postal Life Insurance deposits, interests on deposits under the Income-tax etc. Acts and on deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Broadly, the expenditure under this group head relates to administrative and ancillary services and the day to day running of the administration at the Centre and in the Union Territories without Legislatures, other than on tax collections which is recorded under the group head "Collection of Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Revenues". The expenditure on Parliament, State Legislatures and Elections is also accommodated under this group head. Broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	5,91	5,83	10,41
General Administration	29,17	29,97	47,51
Audit	22,50	23,76	26,96
Administration of Justice	1,11	1,19	1,27
Jails	24	28	27
Police	88,84	98,10	100,34
External Affairs	23,48	23,15	29,43
Supplies and Disposals	4,77	5,03	5,14
Miscellaneous Departments	13,68	13,62	15,29
TOTAL	189,70	200,93	236,62

Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.—Small saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to lesser drawal of T.A./D.A. by Members under the second proviso to Section 5 of the Members' Salaries and Allowances Act and partly due to death/resignation of Members. A part of the saving is, however, counter-balanced by the grant of interim relief to the staff.

Large increase in the Budget is mainly on account of provision made for expenditure on elections to the Lok Sabha.

General Administration.—This head records the expenditure on the Secretariat and the Attached Offices of the Ministries and Departments of the Government, expenditure on General Administration in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures and N.E.F.A. and expenditure on Planning Commission, Secretatriat of the Vice President, Staff, Household and Allowances of the President and Union Public Service Commission for each of which a separate Demand or Appropriation is presented.

Revised for 1970-71 includes larger provision mainly due to the grant of interim relief to the Central Government staff. The expenditure on the Defence Accounts Department was so far accounted for under the Defence Services Estimates. The Department is, however, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance. It has been decided with the approval of the Estimates Committee that the expenditure pertaining to this Department should, with effect from 1971-72, be provided for under this major head. Provision for the Department for 1971-72 (Rs. 15.20 crores) mainly explains the large increase in the Estimates in the Budget. A part of the increase is also attributable to the provision for expenditure on the secretariat staff connected with the relief of refugees from East Bengal (Rs. 20 lakhs) and for the new Ministry of Planning (Rs. 4 lakhs). The rest of the increase is spread over various Ministries and Departments and is accounted for by the accrual of annual increments and other establishment charges.

Audit.—This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and offices under his control on the maintenance and audit of accounts of both the Central and State Governments. The increases in the Revised for 1970-71 and Budget for 1971-72 are due to expansion of the Department on account of increased work load arising out of expansion of the activities of the Central and State Governments.

Administration of Justice.—The expenditure relates to the Supreme Court and courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures. Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to grant of interim relief to the staff. Further increase in the Budget is mainly due to accrual of normal increments to the staff and inclusion of provision for additional posts.

Jails.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to the grant of interim relief to the staff as well as rise in the prices of diet articles.

Police.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to payment of interim relief, expansion of the Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force, more expenditure due to frequent movements of Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force in view of disturbed conditions in certain parts of the country and increased expenditure on Border Check Posts and C.B.I.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly on account of normal growth and larger provision for expenditure on Border Security Force and Border Check Posts etc.

External Affairs.—The reduction in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less requirements for special diplomatic expenditure partly counterbalanced by expenditure on the provision of relief to the cyclone victims in East Bengal, more expenditure on Embassies abroad and larger contribution to the U.N. Regular Budget.

Increase in the Budget is mainly due to increased provision for special diplomatic expenditure, including provision for new Missions, partly offset by the absence of provision for relief to cyclone victims in East Bengal.

Supplies and disposals.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to the grant of interim relief to the staff and foreign allowance at increased rates to India-based officers at Missions abroad, partly offset by savings due to non-filling of certain posts and less expenditure on auctioneering commission.

Further increase in the Budget is due to normal growth, full provision for vacant posts and provision for the purchase of special equipment for the Inspection Wing of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

Miscellaneous Departments.—This head accommodates the expenditure on various miscellaneous Department, such as the Narcotics Depart-

ment. Controller of Insurance, National Savings Organisation, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Intelligence Bureau, Tariff Commission etc.

Small decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to non-filling of posts under the Controller of Insurance and delay in the finalisation of re-organisation of the Narcotics Department partly counter-balanced by the grant of interim relief and more expenditure on Trade Missions.

Increase in the Budget is mainly on account of strengthening of the Intelligence Bureau. A part of the increase is also due to inclusion of provision for vacant posts under the Controller of Insurance, reimbursement of arrear charges on account of administration of Indian Citizenship Act and inclusion of increased provision for Publication Division and Press Information Bureau.

Social and Developmental Services:

The broad details of the expenditure in this Section are as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Scientific Departments	71,31	69,66	84,20
Education	87,09	93,51	99,57
Medical	17,82	17,47	19,37
Public Health	12,01	10,17	6,81
Family Planning	..	..	6,07
Agriculture	28,60	26,73	38,54
Animal Husbandry	3,21	2,89	4,79
Co-operation	2,60	2,50	2,70
Industries	37,90	35,76	38,74
Broadcasting	11,60	12,17	13,92
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	71	57	66
Labour and Employment	13,81	11,31	20,20
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	33,05	30,94	40,79
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	4	1	1
Capital Outlay on Broadcasting met from Revenue	10	3	3
TOTAL	319,85	313,72	376,40

Scientific Departments.—The break-up of the budget provisions under this head is as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(1) Atomic Energy Research	22,33	22,31	27,78
(2) Scientific Research—Grants to CSIR	20,53	20,14	23,21
(3) Geological Survey	11,10	10,37	14,32
(4) Meteorology	4,94	4,53	5,09
(5) Survey of India	4,93	4,66	5,69
(6) Archaeology	1,64	1,63	2,12
(7) Other items	5,84	6,02	5,99
TOTAL	71,31	69,66	84,20

(1) Increase in the Budget is due to larger provision for the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Nuclear Fuel Plants and for scientific research.

(2) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to lesser expenditure on National Laboratories and Pilot Plants and reduced grants to the industrial research associations.

Increase in the Budget is attributable to additional provision for the National Laboratories and residential buildings as well as for grants to industrial research associations.

(3) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser purchase of stores. The Budget, however, includes larger provision for this purpose as well as for the strengthening of the organisation.

(4) Lesser provision in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to delay in the commissioning of the Delhi-Moscow, Delhi-Melbourne high speed circuits and transmitting stations, shifting of delivery date of certain stores and non-filling of vacant posts, partly offset by grant of interim relief. The increase in the Budget is mainly due to further implementation of the World Weather Watch Scheme, provision for procurement of equipment and for constructional works of autonomous institutes, operation of Delhi-Moscow and Delhi-Melbourne high speed circuits,, commissioning of transmitting stations etc. A part of the increase is also due to provision for vacant posts and accrual of annual increments.

(5) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to non-filling of certain posts, less purchase of stores and the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute having not attained its strength,

partly counter-balanced by the grant of interim relief. Larger provision for the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute and normal increase in establishment charges account for the increase in the Budget.

(6) Increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger provisions made for special repairs, maintenance and up-keep of ancient monuments, preservation of monuments at Bamiyan in Afghanistan and for expanded activities of the surveys envisaged under the Fourth Plan.

(7) Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to more expenditure on the projects in respect of research and development partly counter-balanced by reduced grants-in-aid to scientific societies etc.

Transfer of provision for Aerial Mines Survey to Geological Survey of India partly counter-balanced by more grants for Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and for scientific research accounts for small decrease in the Budget.

Education.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to more provisions for grants to the University Grants Commission on account of payment of interim relief and larger outlay anticipated on developmental projects under progress in the Universities and for grants for physical education and sports partly counter-balanced by savings in grants to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan, Cultural Organisations, Regional engineering colleges and other technical institutions. A part of the increase in the Revised is also attributable to the revision of the pay scales of teachers in Delhi.

Larger provisions have been made in the Budget for grants to technical institutions, University Grants Commission, National Akademies, Cultural Organisations, Lal Bahadur Shastri Vidyapeetha, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan, for scholarships for various purposes and development of Hindi and various regional languages. Provision has also been made in the Budget for schemes relating to establishment of additional institutions for Business Management National Scholarships for studies abroad, National Awards to Authors of Original Standard Works and for Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial etc.

Medical.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to payments of lesser grants to Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi, All India Institute of Hearing and Speech and also for the schemes for the development of Unani, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure systems partly counter-balanced by increased expenditure on CGHS and grant of interim relief.

Increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger provisions included for Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi and Medical College, Pondicherry and for grants to medical institutes and for development of Unani, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure systems and extension of CGHS to Delhi Police personnel and in Bombay and other cities.

Public Health.—Savings in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to reduced expenditure on Family Planning including payment of grants-in-aid to local bodies and voluntary organisations, research and training and provision for handling and incidental expenses in respect of equipment received under W. H. O./UNICEF assisted programmes for Ground Water Development.

Further decrease in the Budget is due to transfer of provision for Family Planning to a separate Major Head, partly counter-balanced by larger provision for grants to Indian Council of Medical Research and increased provision for the Bacteriological Laboratories and National Institute of Communicable Diseases.

Family Planning.—It has been decided, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, that expenditure on family planning programmes and schemes may, with effect from the year 1971-72, be accounted for under a separate major head "Family Planning". Provision has accordingly been made here in the Budget on the family planning programmes and schemes.

Agriculture.—Due to partial implementation of certain schemes, provision for grants to the Co-operative Banks stands reduced from Rs. 4.5 crores in the Budget for 1970-71 to Rs. 3 crores in the Revised for that year. This accounts for a major part of the saving in the Revised for 1970-71. Savings would also accrue in the Revised for 1970-71 for grants for landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major ports, non-implementation of the water resources and agricultural study scheme, downward revision of the target of boring operations and lesser provision for grants to the Fertiliser Promotion Council. These savings are partly counter-balanced by the provision for contribution to the scheme of providing better economic status to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Increase in the Budget is mainly due to more provision for grants to ICAR and for grants for Co-operative Banks for extension of credit facilities to small farmers. The Budget also includes larger provision for payment of grants in-aid to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and increased provision for subsidy for the purchase of fishing trawllers, more provision for development of fisheries and for expenditure on National Commission on Agriculture and production of agricultural films.

Animal Husbandry.—Decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser requirement for Poultry Project, Chandigarh and for grants to ICAR. Increase in the Budget is due to larger provisions for the Poultry Project and for grants to ICAR for animal science projects.

Co-operation.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser requirement for grants to the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The Budget includes increased provision for grants to the Corporation.

Industries.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less payments of subsidies to ship building industry and to Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board and Cardamom Board against lower collections of cesses and less requirements for operational cost of nuclear fuel plants and Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme and transfers to Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund partly counter-balanced by larger payments on account of the guarantee in respect of Bank advance to India Electric Works and strengthening of organisations for the development of small scale industries.

Increase in the Budget is mainly on account of larger subsidy to ship building industry, increased provisions for operational cost of nuclear fuel plants, payment of incentives for cotton textile mills, payment of subsidy to industrial units and in connection with Tea Replantation Scheme, for grants for the development of small scale industries and to Machine Tools Design Institute and anticipated increase in payments to Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board and Cardamom Board against larger collections of cesses.

Broadcasting.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to grant of interim relief to the employees, revision of fee scale of Staff Artists, increase in the rental for telephone lines, increase in payments of commission to advertising agencies, commissioning of new high powered transmitters and expenditure on new centres which started functioning during the year.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly due to increased provision for purchase of stores for Broadcasting Stations, commission to advertising agencies and royalty, increase in payment to news agencies and setting up of Farm and Home Units and a TV Centre at Bombay.

Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works:

Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due mainly to the delay in the production of films on Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation programmes and lesser provision for local development projects.

Budget includes larger provisions for production of films, for basic and cultural literature for neo-literates, and for grants to National Institute of Community Development and other institutions.

Labour and Employment.—Saving in the Revisied for 1970-71 is mainly due to late finalisation of the scheme relating to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for the survivors of Industrial workers who die before reaching the age of superannuation and consequently lesser payment to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation for the administration of the Fund, partly counter-balanced by payment of interim relief to the employees and increased provision for transfer to the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund and Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund and setting up of National Institute for Labour.

Increase in the Budget is mainly on account of a provision of Rs. 7.5 crores for Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund and for reimbursement of the cost of administration of the Fund as also due to larger provisions made for the implementation of the welfare schemes of the Labour Bureau and construction of more houses in Mica/Coal/Iron Ore mining areas.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.—The break-up of the Budget provisions under this head are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(1) Commercial intelligence and Foreign Trade Ogranisations	3,35	4,08	4,90
(2) Census	6,28	6,18	10,91
(3) Statistics	4,17	4,06	4,76
(4) Information and Publicity Organisations	5,91	5,66	6,94
(5) Central Water and Power Commission, etc.	1,59	1,60	1,88
(6) Tourist Organisations	2,47	2,45	2,65
(7) Social Welfare (excluding Social Education)	4,58	1,86	2,36
(8) Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	4,70	5,05	6,39
TOTAL	33,05	30,94	40,79

(1) Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to payment of interim relief to the employees, opening of three new Missions abroad, increased provision for expenditure in connection with Third Asian Fair, Osaka Fair and exhibitions at Kualalampur and Singapore.

Increased provision for the Third Asian Fair to be held in New Delhi in 1972 mainly accounts for further increase in the Budget.

(2) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to lesser requirement for certain plan schemes partly counter-balanced by grant of interim relief.

Substantially increased provision for expenditure on abstraction and compilation of data connected with the 1971 Census operations account for the large increase in the Budget.

(3) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is on account of reduced expenditure on Multi-purpose National Sample Survey due to non-implementation of the scheme of integration of crop surveys and delay in the finalisation of certain schemes of Central Statistical Organisation partly counter-balanced by grant of interim relief.

The Budget includes an additional provision for Plan Schemes. Larger provision for grants for expenditure on construction of buildings, etc., by Indian Statistical Institute and for additional posts in connection with Family Living Survey also account for the increase in the Budget.

(4) Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to less provisions for Films Division and for field publicity including advertising and audio-visual publicity, partly counter-balanced by increased provision for Songs and Drama Division and grant of interim relief to the employees.

Larger provisions for Films Division, Advertising and Publicity and Songs and Drama Division account for the increase in the Budget.

(5) Increased provision for new plan schemes, Switchgear Testing and Development Laboratory and Central Electricity Authority explain the increase in the Budget.

(6) Increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger provision for development and promotion of Tourist Publicity.

(7) Decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to late finalisation of the scheme of 'Crash Programme of Nutrition for Children.' The Budget includes a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for grants to voluntary organisations for the welfare of destitute women and destitute children.

(8) Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to inclusion of provision to cover payments of handling and transportation charges and custom duty on imports of WFP donated milk powder and butter oil. The Budget includes larger provision on this account. A part of the increase in the Budget is also attributable to larger provision made for payment of charges to the Shipping Corporation of India for the management and maintenance of vessels of the Government of India.

MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,68	2,19	2,73
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. .	27	18	31
Electricity Schemes .	11,61	12,80	17,39
TOTAL . .	14,56	15,17	20,43

Multi-purpose River Schemes.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser expenditure on flood control and warning centres, investigation schemes and Ganga Basin Water studies.

Increased provision has been made in the Budget mainly for accelerating the implementation of investigation schemes and for flood forecasting and warning centres.

Irrigation, Navigation, etc.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly on account of non-filling of vacancies and slower progress of certain works.

Increase in the Budget is mainly due to provision made for purchase of more dumpers, tractors and other equipment required in connection with irrigation, etc. works in Delhi.

Electricity Schemes.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to inclusion of provision for interest on capital at charge consequent on Tarapur Atomic Power Station having been declared as a commercial undertaking, partly counter-balanced by postponement of payments to manufacturers for fabrication of nuclear fuel to the year 1971-72.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly due to the inclusion of provision for payments to manufacturers for fabrication of fuel and increased requirements in respect of heavy water and investigation on hydro-electric schemes partly counter-balanced by reduced provision for payment of interest on capital at charge in respect of Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

PUBLIC WORKS

This group head records the expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways, roads in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures and certain other roads maintained by the Central Government, and on buildings including cost of construction of works debitable to revenue. The transfer of a part of the revenue from customs and excise duties on motor spirit to the Central Road Fund is also provided for under this group head.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. Communications :			
(a) Block grant to Central Road Fund .	4,75	4,75	5,50
(b) Other Expenditure .	19,52	19,48	20,42
2. Buildings . . .	18,36	15,57	16,79
TOTAL . . .	42,63	39,80	42,71

Revised for 1970-71 includes larger recovery by the Central Public Works Department for the works done by the Department on behalf of other Departments etc. This accounts for a major part of the saving in the Revised. Increase in the Budget is mainly due to larger transfer to the Central Road Fund on account of more collections anticipated from customs and excise duties on motor spirit, and increased provision for purchase of building material, stores etc.

Provision for the write back of capital expenditure on grants for development to the State Governments based on the anticipated progress of expenditure upto the end of the year 1970-71, is also more in the Budget.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The details of the provision by Major Heads are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Ports and Pilotage . .	1,43	1,51	1,01
Mercantile Marine . .	4,31	4,50	6,03
Lighthouses and Lightships	1,43	1,40	1,40
Aviation	8,47	9,70	8,36
Road and Water Transport Schemes .	81	1,04	1,09
Overseas Communications Service . . .	4,35	3,45	4,73
TOTAL . .	20,80	21,60	22,62

Ports and Pilotage.—The increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to provision made for meeting arrear claims of the Shipping Corporation of India. Absence of provision for arrear payments to the Shipping Corporation mainly explains the reduced expenditure in the Budget.

Mercantile Marine.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to more expenditure on payment to P&T Department for the transmission of wireless messages regarding safety of ships at sea by the P&T coastal wireless stations and grant of interim relief.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly attributable to larger provisions for grant to the Shipping Development Fund Committee consequent on grant of additional loans and for subsidy to the Shipping Corporation of India for operating Andaman and Nicobar Islands shipping services, partly counter-balanced by the reduced provision for payment to P&T Department for transmission of the wireless messages.

Lighthouses and Lightships.—The surplus of the revenue of the Department from Light dues over its working and other expenses on revenue account is transferred to its General Reserve Fund. Lesser provision anticipated for transfer to the Fund, partly offset by more expenditure on interest on capital and payment of interim relief, explains the slight saving in the Revised for 1970-71.

Aviation.—The Revised for 1970-71 includes larger provision for minor repair works. There would, however, be a shortfall in recoveries under suspense because of lesser issue of stocks etc. for various works out of bulk purchases made and kept under suspense account, the expenditure on which is initially provided on gross side. The two factors explain the increase in the Revised for 1970-71. Provision for subsidy to the Indian Airlines Corporation on its operations other than those undertaken on purely commercial considerations, such as promotion of tourism etc., is more in the Budget. The Budget also includes provision for subsidy to the Hindustan Aircraft Limited Kanpur. The expenditure on both these items is recoverable from the Civil Aviation Development Fund to which block grant is transferred after making provision under this head. Consequent upon larger subsidies, the Budget for 1971-72 includes larger provisions for the block grant for transfer to the Fund. These increases would, however, be more than counterbalanced by larger recoveries from suspense. This accounts for the saving in the Budget as compared to the Revised for 1970-71.

Road and Water Transport Schemes.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to larger operational expenses on steamer services in Amindivi and Minicoy Islands and on bus services in Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Further increase in the Budget is also due to larger provision for operational expenses on steamer service in Amindivi and Minicoy Islands.

Overseas Communications Service.—The decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly on account of non-utilisation of provision for rentals for satellite channels due to delay in the commissioning of the Arvi Earth Station Project and partly to savings in the establishment charges, interest charges and depreciation on plant and machinery. These savings are partly counterbalanced by expenditure on interim relief, and on way leave payments to the Cable and Wireless Limited on account of delay in the commissioning of the Satellite Project at Arvi. The Budget includes provision for operational expenses of Arvi Earth Station. Larger provision has also been made for rentals for the satellite channels on the commissioning of the Arvi Project as well as for interest, depreciation on plant and machinery and higher maintenance and repair charges. Provision has also been made in the Budget for commencement of work on New Delhi Earth Station, Terresterial Micro-wave Link Switching Complex etc.

CURRENCY AND MINT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Currency and Coinage . .	16,32	15,89	16,39
Mint	3,60	4,34	4,56
Kolar Gold Mines . .	6,08	6,69	7,40
TOTAL . .	26,00	26,92	28,35

Currency and Coinage.—This head records expenditure on currency and coinage operations and the working of the Currency Note Press and Security Paper Mill. The difference between the face value and the metallic contents of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is adjusted as loss under this head.

Decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less provision for the cost of one Rupee Note forms for the Currency Note Press and for stores and transportation charges partly counterbalanced by increased provision to cover the anticipated loss on destruction of withdrawn coins.

Increase in Budget is mainly on account of larger provision for the cost of one-rupee note forms to meet increased demand of the Reserve Bank of India and more provision for establishment charges and stores for the Currency Note Press and the Security Paper Mill partly counterbalanced by reduced provision to cover the anticipated loss on destruction of withdrawn coins.

Mint.—This head provides for the running expenses of the three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad as well as the Silver Refinery at Calcutta.

Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is under establishment charges mainly to meet arrears of overtime allowance for earlier years. Annual increments, filling of some vacant posts and larger provision for stores and equipment explain further increase in the Budget.

Kolar Gold Mines.—This head provides for the working expenses of the Kolar Gold Mines. Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to payment of interim relief, payment of bonus to the workmen of the Mines in pursuance of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, larger cost of materials and increase in the rate of power supply by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly on account of more provision for the purchase of stores and payment of royalties and of bonus including arrears, to the workmen.

MISCELLANEOUS

This group head covers items of expenditure of a miscellaneous nature which cannot be appropriately accommodated under any other group head. Transactions of Civil Departments which do not belong to the other descriptive Major Heads are recorded under the Major Head "Miscellaneous". Details by Major Heads of account are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Famine Relief	1	..	1
Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . .	9,85	9,62	10,12
Territorial and Political Pensions	29	29	28
Privy Purses	4,80	4,69	4,69
Stationery & Printing .	5,76	4,49	4,10
Opium and Alkaloid Factories	5,65	5,09	6,82
Forest	4,68	5,06	5,77
Miscellanous . . .	190,22	205,06	246,18
TOTAL . . .	221,26	234,30	277,97

Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.—The estimates for payment of pensions, gratuities, and contributions to various Contributory Provident Funds are based on the past and present trend of actuals and such other information as is available with the various Accounts Officers. On the basis of the trend of actuals, the requirements in the Revised for 1970-71 are expected to be less mainly under family pensions and superannuation pensions, partly offset by increased provisions for gratuities and for donations to Provident Funds. The increase in the Budget is attributable to normal growth as well as transfer of provision for the pensioners of the Defence Accounts Department from the "Defence Services Estimates" to the Civil Estimates with effect from 1st April, 1971.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of pensions and allowances to the members and servants of the Rulers of former Indian States, pensions for distinguished and meritorious services and for other political considerations and for payment of pensions to freedom fighters and their dependents.

Privy Purses.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of privy purses to the rulers of the former Indian States and allowances to their relatives. Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to the death of Ruler of Malpur (Gujarat).

Stationery and Printing.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to delayed finalisation of proposals for the procurement of plant and machinery for the Government of India Presses, reduction in the consumption of stores and reduced supplies of paper by the Mills. A part of the saving is offset by the payment of interim relief to the staff. With effect from 1st April, 1971, all the Government Departments have been declared as 'paying'. This has resulted in provision for printing and publications being made under the respective heads and the consequential recovery being taken under this head. This explains further fall in the provision for 1971-72 under this head.

Opium and Alkaloid Factories.—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less purchase of opium. Larger provision for purchase of opium mainly accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Forest.—Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is due mainly to grant of interim relief and more expenditure on the Logging Training Centres. Additional provision for grants to ICAR and for new plan schemes broadly account for further increase in the Budget.

Miscellaneous.—The break up is as under:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. Aid to other countries			
(a) Economic Aid to Nepal under Colombo Plan	12,55	10,05	11,08
(b) Aid to Sikkim	2,69	2,60	2,68
(c) Aid to Bhutan	6,00	6,28	6,30
(d) Other technical and economic assistance	2,34	3,44	3,32
2. Contribution to U.N. Development Programme	3,06	3,09	3,27
3. Service and other charges for the purchase of dollars from I.M.F.	5,01	9,59	1,00
4. Payment to A.I.D. for local cost of technical assistance	7,40	7,40	8,00
5. Income tax on salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford & Rockefeller Foundations	73	4,27	79
6. Payments against Tax Credit Certificates	5,52	7,85	7,82
7. Export Promotion and Marketing Development Scheme	40,05	41,80	49,91
8. Subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea route	2,50	1,23	1,00
9. Payment of net proceeds of excise duty on coal and coke to Coal Board	12,00	12,55	13,00
10. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India	25,00	18,00	30,00
11. Subsidy on Sugar Exports	10	8,60	10,00
12. Trading losses on purchase of Food grains	17,41	17,96	16,50
13. Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	8,46	14,27	12,23
14. Relief of Refugees from East Bengal	..	..	29,80
15. Central Social Welfare Board	3,01	3,03	2,96
16. Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,13	2,19	2,28
17. Transfer of Risks Insurance Premiums to Funds	3,43	2,78	3,10
18. Others	30,83	27,98	31,14
	190,22	205,06	246,18

The provisions are explained below:—

1. Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to non-materialisation of certain schemes for aid to the Government of Nepal. Increase in the Budget is due to larger provisions for technical co-operation with Nepal and payment of more subsidy to Sikkim.

2. Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to payment of larger contribution towards the expenses of Resident Representative of U.N Development Programme. The Budget provides for increased contribution to U.N. Development Programme.

3. Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to repurchase of amount paid to the I.M.F. in rupees towards quarterly charges for the quarters July 31, 1969 and October 31, 1969 in Special Drawing Rights consequent on the amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund requiring payment of these charges in gold or Special Drawing Rights.

Decrease in Budget is due to absence of any outstanding re-purchase liability.

4. The provision is for the payment to the U.S. Aid for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Programme. The payments are met from the grants received from U.S. under PL. 480. Increase in the Budget is due to anticipated more requirements.

5. Non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockefeller Foundations are entitled, under their terms of service, to the payment of tax free salaries. The income tax payable in respect of their salaries is

charged to this head. The estimates are based on the actual amount worked out by the Income-Tax Authorities. The benefits envisaged under Section 10 of the Direct Taxes Amendment Act, 1961 have not accrued as the Amendment had not been made effective in the year 1970-71 as anticipated. This had resulted in larger provision in the Revised for 1970-71.

6. This head covers payments against tax credit certificates under Export (withdrawn at the time of devaluation), Equity Shares, Excise Duty and Corporation Tax Schemes. On the basis of the latest data of adjustments, larger provision has been made in the Revised for 1970-71 under Equity Shares Scheme and the Corporation Tax Scheme.

7. The Marketing Development Fund was constituted in 1963 for financing the expenditure on grants for export promotion and market development schemes. Larger provision has been made in the Revised for 1970-71 for the scheme of Product Promotion Assistance because of speedier disbursement of cash assistance based on actual exports, Export Credit Development Scheme to cover increase in claims for payment of subsidy and grants to Export Development Organisations. These increases are partly offset by lesser provision under the Commodity Development Assistance Scheme. Provision for Export Promotion and Market Development schemes has been stepped up in 1971-72 due to anticipated increase in cash assistance on account of increased exports, reimbursement of losses to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on account of manganese ore and iron ore, reimbursement of customs duties to Hindustan Steel on the value of steel imported for the manufacture of engineering items of exports and larger provision for grants to Export Promotion Councils.

8. The subsidy, which is financed from the additional Excise Duty levied on coal and coke, is for equalising the price of coal transported by rail-*cum*-sea route by coastal shipping to southern States. Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 and the Budget is due to lesser subsidy payable because of lesser movement of coal.

9. A part of the net proceeds of the special cess on coal and coke is transferred to the Coal Board for utilisation on schemes relating to conservation of coal and safety in coal mines. Increased provision in the Revised for 1970-71 and Budget is intended to enable the Coal Board to meet larger expenditure on subsidy for open cast mining, etc.

10. The provision is on account of reimbursement of consumer subsidy initially borne by the Food Corporation of India in handling of foodgrains both indigenous and imported. The subsidy represents the difference between the economic cost and the issue price of the foodgrains as fixed by the Government. Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to lesser arrear payments, based on the revised incidentals. The excess in the Budget is due to increase in payment anticipated during 1971-72.

11. The provision is for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry Export Corporation Limited in reimbursement of the loss entailed in the export of sugar. The subsidy represents the difference between the internal cost of production and the international price of sugar which is lower. Increase in the Revised for 1970-71 and Budget is due to stepping up of exports of sugar in view of increase in sugar production in the country.

12. This head records the write back of losses on capital account in the foodgrains indigenously purchased or imported. Decrease in the Budget is due to the revision in the adjustments of the profit for the year 1968-69 against the losses for 1966-67.

13. The provision represents expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who have been displaced from other countries. The increase in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to additional expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons consequent on heavy influx of fresh migrants from East Bengal in the year 1970-71.

14. Provision has been made in the Estimates for 1971-72 for relief of refugees from East Bengal who have come over to India in the wake of the recent disturbances there. A total provision of Rs. 60 crores has been made for this purpose—Rs. 29·80 crores under this Major Head, Rs. 30 crores as Grant-in-Aid to States and Union Territory Governments and the balance of Rs. 20 lakhs for the establishment charges of the Secretariat for directing the relief operations.

15. The Budget provides for smaller grant to Central Social Welfare Board.

16. Provision is made under this head for transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund out of the contribution received in this regard from the Railways.

17. This head provides for the transfer of the premiums realised under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance, Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance, War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance and Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Schemes to the respective Funds. Decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to less recoveries from parties concerned as cases are under litigation and consequently less transfers to the Risks Funds. Increase in the Budget is due to increased recoveries anticipated under

Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Fund Scheme and more ships joining War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Scheme.

18. Provision for the residuary items under this major head, which are spread over a number of places, is made here. The saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser purchase of Civil Defence equipment, lesser claims for reimbursement received from State Governments on account of expenditure incurred by them on Home Guards and reduced provision for subsidiary food and nutrition schemes. The Budget includes larger provision for Civil Defence measures and for the subsidiary food schemes. A part of the increase in the Budget is also due to provision for payment to the Coal Board for Coal Development Fund. The Fund has been created under Section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 for the development of coal.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	6,36,10	6,29,30	7,83,20
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments . . .	41	41	55
Other Misc. Contributions and Assignments .	10,36	12,66	12,89
TOTAL . .	6,46,87	6,42,37	7,96,64

Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
A. Grants-in-aid to State Governments :			
I. Fixed Non-Plan Grants . . .	1,60,80	1,58,48	1,60,77
II. Other Non-Plan Grants . . .	77,75	79,54	1,83,72
III. State Plan Schemes	2,00,52	2,04,02	2,26,28
IV. Central Plan Schemes	6,58	7,31	19,13
V. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes .	93,93	84,05	1,11,63
	539,58	533,40	701,53
B. Grants to Union Territories :			
I. Non-Plan Purposes .	50,40	51,60	39,05
II. Union Territories Plan Schemes . .	12,54	11,03	8,21
III. Central Plan Schemes	..	..	74
IV. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes .	2,07	1,82	1,42
	65,01	64,45	49,42
C. Grants initially met from Capital and written back to Revenue . .	31,51	31,45	32,25
	636,10	629,30	783,20

A.I. Further break up of the fixed non-Plan Grants to State Governments is as below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(a) Grants under the substantive provision of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution . . .	140,15	141,83	136,87
(b) Grants under clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution :			
Assam . . .	40	20	20
Meghalaya . . .		20	20
(c) Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger fares	16,25	16,25	16,25
(d) Grants on account of Agriculture Wealth Tax	4,00	..	7,25
	160,80	158,48	160,77

The variations are explained below:—

A.I. Fixed non-Plan Grants to State Governments:—(a) Provision is made here for grants payable to the States under the substantive provision of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution which

are covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under Article 280 of the Constitution.

The budget for 1970-71 included a provision of Rs. 140·15 crores payable to 10 States, based on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The Revised for 1970-71, however, includes a provision of Rs. 141·83 crores, the increase being due to the provision for payment of a grant to the Himachal Pradesh consequent upon its becoming a State with effect from 25th January 1971, under the provisions of Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

The amounts of grants payable to the individual States are indicated below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Andhra Pradesh	14,27	14,27	13,0
Assam	20,60	17,60	17,62
Meghalaya	..	3,00	2,77
Jammu and Kashmir	15,77	15,77	14,74
Kerala	9,93	9,93	9,93
Mysore	5,04	5,04	3,60
Nagaland	16,49	16,49	15,59
Orissa	22,72	22,72	20,94
Rajasthan	11,33	11,33	10,30
Tamil Nadu	5,59	5,59	4,56
Himachal Pradesh	..	1,68	9,30
West Bengal	18,41	18,41	14,52
	140,15	141,83	136,87

(b) Consequent on the formation of the autonomous State of Meghalaya, the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs payable as grant-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam under clause (a) of the second proviso to Clause (1) of article 275 of the Constitution, would be apportioned equally, during 1970-71 and subsequent financial years, between the State of Assam and the autonomous State of Meghalaya, in terms of the Assam and Meghalaya (Apportionment of grants-in-aid) Order, 1971.

(c) Following the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, a sum of Rs. 16·25 crores out of the 1 per cent dividend on capital at charge as on the 31st March, 1964 paid by the Railways to the General Revenues is paid to the States as grant in lieu of tax on Railway fares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores has been made in 1970-71, as also in 1971-72 for payment to the States as per details given under 'Contribution from Railways' on the receipt side in this section.

(d) The Budget for 1970-71 included a provision of Rs. 4 crores for payment of net proceeds of Wealth Tax on the agricultural land to the States as grants-in-aid. No provision has been made in the Revised for 1970-71 as no collections were anticipated in the year 1970-71. A provision of Rs. 7·25 crores has been included in the Budget.

A.II. *Other Non-Plan Grants.*—The Revised for 1970-71 includes larger provision for grants for agricultural production, for giving incentives for higher procurement of foodgrains, relief and rehabilitations of displaced persons from East Bengal, relief for distress caused by natural calamities, development of border areas and Basti Improvement Scheme in Calcutta Metropolitan districts. The Revised also includes provision for grant to Himachal Pradesh to meet the State's deficit on non-Plan account. These excesses would be partly counter-balanced by savings in respect of the grants for rural works programme. Against the provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Budget for 1970-71 for grants to States for rural works programme in selected chronically drought affected areas, the Revised is estimated at Rs. 6 crores, the saving being due to late implementation of the programmes. The savings in the Revised for 1970-71 would also accrue in the provision for grants for educational purposes.

A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Budget for crash programme for providing employment in rural areas. A scheme titled 'Crash Scheme for Rural Employment' has been formulated with a view to relieving the distress caused by unemployment or under-employment or seasonal unemployment in rural areas. The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate additional employment through a net-work of rural projects. It will be operated through States with 100 per cent Central assistance. Against the Revised for 1970-71 of Rs. 6 crores, the Budget for 1971-72 includes Rs. 18·5 crores for grants for rural works in chronically drought affected areas. The Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 25 crores for grants for the relief of refugees from East Bengal and another Rs. 25 crores towards providing employment for educated unemployed. These provisions, partly counter-balanced by reduced provision for grants for educational purposes, natural calamities and border roads, account for the excess in the Budget. The Budget also includes Rs. 7 crores for grant to Himachal Pradesh for meeting its non-Plan deficit.

A-III. *State Plan Grants.*—Central assistance to States for their annual Plans during the Fourth Plan Period is given in the form of block loans and grants in the ratio 70:30 respectively. The assistance in respect of Hill areas of Assam, Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and to the Government of Nagaland is given in the ratio of 10:90 for loans and grants respectively. The budget

provision for 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been made accordingly.

Total Central Assistance for State Plan Schemes has been increased in the Revised for 1970-71 and as a result thereof larger provision has been made for grants for State Plan Schemes under this head. Total assistance to States for State Plan Schemes has been increased from Rs. 638 crores in the Revised for 1970-71 to Rs. 700 crores in the Budget. The grant portion is accordingly more and, including the grant payable to Himachal Pradesh, is placed at Rs. 226·28 crores for 1971-72 against Rs. 204·02 crores in the Revised for 1970-71.

A. IV. *Central Plan Grants.*—Increased provision for grants in respect of Area Development Programme under Agricultural Production mainly explains the increase in the Revised for 1970-71. Inclusion of a provision of Rs. 9·54 crores towards grants for special nutrition programme for children mainly explains the increase in the Budget for 1971-72.

A.V. *Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—Saving in the Revised for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser provisions made for grants in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes relating to health and family planning and fisheries programmes. The increase in the Budget is mainly accounted for by larger provisions for grants for health and family planning schemes and for agricultural production and community development programmes.

B. *Grants to Union Territories.*—Absence of provision for Himachal Pradesh, made under 'A' above consequent upon its becoming a State, mainly explains the decrease both in the Revised for 1970-71 and Budget for 1971-72. A provision of Rs. 5 crores for grants to Union Territories for relief of refugees from East Bengal has also been included in the Budget.

C. *Write Back to Revenue.*—Provision has been included for the write back of capital grants to States for approved development purposes which are met initially from the Capital Budget in view of the magnitude of the grants and later written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following that in which grants are made. Progressive increase in the capital grants paid to State Governments accounts for the increase in the write back provisions in the Budget.

Miscellaneous adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.—Provision is made here for payment to State and Union Territory Governments for the administration of, on behalf of the Central Government, certain Acts like Petroleum, Explosives and Arms Acts.

Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of the net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies. Larger realisations of Entertainment Tax, Terminal Tax and Taxes on vehicles account for the increased payments to the local bodies in the Revised for 1970-71. Revised also includes provision for arrear payments due to local bodies on the basis of accounts of previous years since finalised.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Extraordinary charges .	6,56	6,56	6,56
Pre-partition payments .	8	4	6
	6,64	6,60	6,62

Extraordinary charges.—The estimates relate to the write back of the payments made under the Indus Water Treaty which were initially debited to capital.

Pre-partition Payments.—Provision made under this head is in respect of claims relating to undivided India which are expected to be settled and discharged during the year. Decrease in the Revised for 1970-71 is due to certain pending cases in the courts, which were not expectd to be finalised.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Services Estimates.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Army	7,19,61	7,25,21	7,39,31
Navy	56,75	56,23	57,95
Air Force	1,97,17	2,14,46	2,36,66
Non-effective services . .	44,31	43,99	45,31
TOTAL . .	10,17,84	10,39,89	10,79,23

SECTION II

CAPITAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt involves either creation of liability or reduction in financial assets. Disbursements on capital account also include items of expenditure like Capital Grants to States and food losses, etc., which are debited in the first instance to capital and are written back to revenue in the subsequent years. Likewise, receipts also include items like the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt which is transferred to capital by debit to the revenue budget.

Mainly, disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistance and capital grants given to State Governments and other parties. Thus, the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans and capital grants to States is reflected here. On the side of receipts, these include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale of treasury bills, small savings, annuity deposits, State Provident Funds, investments of PL 480 deposits and various deposits under the Income-tax Act, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government. It is difficult, in the compass of a brief note, to indicate fully the scope and nature of these various deposits and advances but details of these are given in Statement II of the Annual Financial Statement.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements first, there is the revenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Government through small savings, annuity deposits and Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawal from cash balance.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Statement II in Part I of the Explanatory Memorandum summarises by broad categories the estimates of Capital Receipts. The estimates are further discussed below by Sections and Heads of Account.

INTERNAL DEBT

Market Loans.—The Budget for 1970-71 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 455 crores and, allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 161.70 crores. The receipts from loans floated during the year (exclusive of conversion of Treasury Bills into dated securities) amount to Rs. 427·59 crores. With repayments estimated at Rs. 291.30 crores in the Revised, net receipts from market loans are estimated at Rs. 136.29 crores.

The details are:

Name of the Loan	Amount		
	Cash	Conversion	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
I. Loans raised in the Market			
(*i*) Receipts :			
5½ % Loan, 2000	149,90	140,12	90,02
Do. (re-issue)	32,53	49,42	81,95
4½ % Loan, 1977	43 [illegible]	[illegible]	55,62
TOTAL	225,68	201,91	427,59
(*ii*) *Repayments* :			
4½ % Loan, 1977			178,25
3% First Development Loan, 1970-75			113,05
TOTAL			291,30
(*iii*) Net receipts from Market Loans during 1970-71 (*i*)—(*ii*)			136,29
II. Loans raised by conversion of ad hoc Treasury Bills issued in favour of Reserve Bank			
3¾% Loan, 1974			15,00
4¼% Loan, 1975			15,00
4½% Loan, 1977			25,00
5½% Loan, 2000			20,00
TOTAL			75,00
TOTAL I & II			211,29

2. Two loans were floated during the year—5½% Loan 2000 and 4½% Loan, 1977. On the 26th March, 1970 the 5½% Loan 2000, repayable at par on 11th April 2000 was floated. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 290.02 crores of which Rs. 149.90 crores were in cash and the balance of Rs. 140.12 crores by conversion of 4% Loan 1970 which matured on the 15th April 1970. Announcement for the second floatation was made on 26th September 1970. A 7 Year 4½% Loan 1977, repayable at par on the 15th October, 1977 and a further tranche of 5½% Loan 2000 were issued at par. Subscriptions opened on the 15th October 1970 and amounted to Rs. 137·57 crores of which Rs. 75·78 crores were in cash and Rs. 61.79 crores in securities of 3% First Development Loan 1970-75 which matured on 15th October 1970.

3. In addition, *ad hoc* treasury bills worth Rs. 75 crores held by the Reserve Bank were converted on 6th January 1971 into dated securities of equal value *viz.* reissues of 3¾% Loan 1974 (Rs. 15 crores); 4¼% Loan 1975 (Rs. 15 crores); 4½% Loan 1977 (Rs. 25 crores) and 5½% Loan 2000 (Rs. 20 crores). With this total bills so far converted into dated securities amount to Rs. 1125 crores.

4. The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 take a credit of Rs. 500 crores on account of new market loans to be floated.

5. Repayments.—The Budget for the year 1970-71 included Rs. 293·30 crores for the repayment of market loans maturing during the year *viz.* 4½% Loan 1970 (Rs. 178:25 crores) and 3% First Development Loan 1970—75 (Rs. 115·05 crores). The repayments are estimated at Rs. 291·30 crores in the Revised. During 1971-72 4½% Loan 1971 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 332·10 crores will mature on 1st July 1971 for which necessary provision has been made in the Budget.

6. Thus net receipts under market loan during 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 167·90 crores against Rs. 136·29 crores in 1970-71, the latter excluding notional issues of Rs. 75 crores by conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills.

OTHER DEBT

7. Compensation Bonds in respect of nationalised banks, Annuity Certificates, Gold Bonds, Prize Bonds and Rupee Securities issued to International Financial Institutions are included here. The Revised Estimates for 1970-71 assumed a net credit of Rs. 108·79 crores and the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 a net debit of Rs. 3·44 crores The details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1970-71		
	Receipts	Discharges	Net
(*i*) Compensation Bonds in respect of nationalised banks	79,33	..	79,33
(*ii*) Annuity Certificates	20	50	(—)30
(*iii*) Prize Bonds etc.	1	1,24	(—)1,23
(*iv*) Special Securities issued to International Financial Institutions :			
I.M.F.	1,06,88	82,87	24,01
I.B.R.D.	6,75	2,25	4,50
I.D.A.	..	1,00	(—)1,00
A.D.B.	3,49	1	3,48
	1,17,12	86,13	30,99
TOTAL	1,96,66	87,87	1,08,79

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1971-72		
	Receipts	Discharges	Net
(*i*) Compensation Bonds in respect of nationalised banks . . .	..	..	..
(*ii*) Annuity Certificates .	20	60	(—)40
(*iii*) Prize Bonds etc. . .	..	1,21	(—)1,21
(*iv*) Special Securities issued to International Financial Institutions :			
I.M.F. . . .	..	..	..
I.B.R.D. . . .	..	2,00	(—)2,00
I.D.A. . . .	1,18	1,00	18
A.D.B. . . .	..	1	(—)1
	1,18	3,01	(—)1,83
TOTAL . .	1,38	4,82	(—)3,44

8. **Compensation Bonds in respect of Nationalised Banks.**—Under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Central Government were to give compensation in respect of 14 nationalised banks amounting in all to Rs. 87·40 crores. According to the option exercised by the Banking Companies in terms of Section 6 of the Act, compensation given in the current year amounted to Rs. 8366·67 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 373·33 lakhs being payable in cash in two equal instalments in 1971-72 and 1972-73. Of the compensation of Rs. 8366·67 lakhs given in 1970-71, Rs. 433·83 lakhs have been given in cash and the balance by issue of 4½% Banks (Acquisition of Transfer) Compensation Bonds, 1979 of the face value of Rs. 670 lakhs and 5½% Banks (Acquisition of Transfer) Compensation Bonds 1999 of the face value of Rs. 7262·84 lakhs. Credit to this extent has been assumed here by per contra debit to Head "96-Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development".

9. **15 Year Annuity Certificates.**—Although accounted for under Public Debt, the 15 years Annuity Certificates are treated as a Small Saving Scheme. The receipts during 1970-71 were estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs at Revised stage against Rs. 35 lakhs assumed in the Budget. The Budget for 1971-72 also assumes credit of Rs. 20 lakhs from the sale of these Certificates. Discharges were placed at Rs. 50 lakhs in 1970-71 aganist Rs. 55 lakhs assumed in the original Budget. Discharges during 1971-72 are placed at Rs. 60 lakhs. Thus there is a net outgo of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 40 lakhs in 1971-72 under this item.

10. **Prize Bonds, etc.**—Repayments of Prize Bonds and Union's share of liability in respect of loans raised by the composite Punjab etc. are estimated at Rs. 124 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 121 lakhs in the Budget for 1971-72.

11. **Rupee Securities issued to International Financial Institutions.**—This debt represents the liability assumed in respect of Special rupee Securities issued in payment of India's subscription to (i) the International Monetary Fund, (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (iii) the International Development Association, and (iv) for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.

(i) India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund has increased from $750 million to $940 million on review of I.M.F. quotas of members which is undertaken once in five years. Payment of additional subscription to IMF was made in December, 1970. Of the total increase in quota of 190 million dollars, 25% *i.e.* $47·5 million (Rs. 35·62 crores) was paid in gold and the balance of $142·5 million (Rs. 106·88 crores) in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities for which credit has been assumed in the Revised.

On the basis of likely encashments of rupee securities by the IMF, the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 assumed repayment at Rs. 82·87 crores. No repayments are likely during 1971-72.

(ii) India's subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is $ 800 million. Unlike the international Monetary Fund, the IBRD's capital stock is not subject to any periodical revision. However, it is a convention with the IBRD that when member-countries of the International Monetary Fund get special increases in their quotas in the Fund, they are expected to subscribe additional amounts to the capital stock of the IBRD. In order to accommodate the special additional subscriptions from member-countries consequent on increase in their quota in the IMF the capital stock of the Bank has been raised from $ 24,000 million to $ 27,000 million. India's present subscription of $ 800 million to the capital of IBRD will increase by $ 100 million when the revised capital stock takes effect. Of the increased subscription of $ 100 million 10% *i.e.* $ 10 million (Rs. 7.5 crores) will become payable, Rs. 75 lakhs in convertible currencies and the balance of Rs. 6·75 crores in non-interest bearing non-negotiable rupee securities for which credit has been assumed in the Revised Estimates.

Encashment of securities by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are assumed at Rs. 2·25 crores in the Revised and Rs. 2 crores during 1971-72 against Rs. 1 crore in the original Budget of 1970-71.

(iii) The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD, derives resources for its operation from the initial and additional contributions made available to it under the periodic replenishment arrangements by the industrially advanced and developing countries. The first and second replenishments of the resources of IDA took place in 1964 and 1969. In the context of this third replenishment of IDA resources for which agreement was reached in June, 1970, India and also some other developing countries were given an opportunity to make additional subscriptions, payable entirely in their own currencies, in order to permit them to maintain their relative voting power. The additional subscription payable by India is placed at Rs. 117·64 lakhs and the payment is scheduled to be made on November 8, 1971. Necessary credit for issue of special securities to this extent has been assumed in the Budget of 1971-72.

Encashment of rupee securities by the IDA was assumed at Rs. 1 crore in the original Budget. Revised and the Budget for 1971-72 assume encashments of the same order.

(iv) India's subscription to the capital stock of Asian Development Bank amounts to $ 93 million of which $ 46·50 million has been called up so far. The latter amount is payable in 5 annual instalments of $ 9·3 million each half of which is to be paid in foreign exchange or gold and the other half in rupees. The amount payable in rupees is being paid in the form of non-negotiable special securities bearing no interest. Thus of the subscription paid in 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, $ 18·6 million (Rs. 13·95 crores) were paid in the form of such securities. For the fifth and last instalment, due in the year, 1970-71 the estimates assume a credit of Rs. 3·49 crores. Encashment of securities held by the Bank are estimated at Rs. 1 lakh in both the years.

EXTERNAL DEBT

12. **Non PL 480 Loans.**—The Revised Estimates for 1970-71 of loans from foreign countries and international organisations are placed at Rs. 550 crores against Rs. 600 crores in the original Budget. A credit of Rs. 540 crores is assumed on this account in 1971-72. The details are as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Source of Loan	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)
Austria	1,78	7
Belgium	1,83	1,43
Bulgaria	..	4
Canada	48,05	31,11
Czechoslovakia	1,37	1,50
Denmark	1,25	3,40
France	21,67	23,00
Hungary	..	4
Italy	4,16	5,51
Japan	14,36	14,72
Netherlands	8,00	8,00
Poland	2,81	3,80
Romania	..	4
Sweden	4,68	5,00
Switzerland	3,05	3,40
U.K.	78,03	45,47
USA :		
DLF/AID Loans	1,73,23	1,36,90
EXIM Bank	7,67	9,25
U.S.S.R.	48,96	22,35
West Germany	48,77	31,92
Yugoslavia	51	..
IBRD	13,89	16,82
IDA	65,93	76,23
New Credits	..	1,00,00
TOTAL	5,50,00	5,40,00

13. PL 480 rupee loans are estimated at Rs. 50 crores in Revised and Rs. 12 crores during 1971-72 while receipts under PL 480 Convertible Local Currency Credit are estimated at Rs. 81·37 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 114·37 crores during 1971-72. These have been further dealt with later.

14. Repayments.—The Estimates are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Foreign Loans other than PL 480 Rupee Loans	1,96,01	1,91,22	2,10,90
PL 480 Rupee Loans	4,24	4,24	5,33
	2,00,25	1,95,46	2,16,23

The repayments in the Revised Estimate for 1970-71 are estimated at Rs. 195·46 crores against the original Budget of that year of Rs. 200·25 crores. These include Rs. 4·24 crores on account of PL 480 Rupee Loans. The decrease in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to debt rescheduling allowed by Japan. Repayments during 1971-72 are estimated of Rs. 216·23 crores inclusive of Rs. 5·33 crores in respect of PL 480 Rupee Loans. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure III to this Memorandum.

P.L. 480 Assistance

15. *P.L. 480 Convertible Local Currency Credit.*—A part of PL 480 imports from the USA are received against long term dollar credits—also called Convertible Local Currency Credits. The original Budget for 1970-71 assumed credit of Rs. 84 crores on this account against which the Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 81·37 crores. In the Budget for 1971-72, a credit of Rs. 114·37 crores has been assumed.

16. *P.L. 480 Rupee Loans.*—The Budget for 1970-71 assumed a credit of Rs. 35 crores on account of PL 480 Rupee Loans. In the Revised Estimates, a credit of Rs. 50 crores has been assumed. The Budget for 1971-72 assumes a credit of Rs. 12 crores.

17. *P.L. 480 Grants.*—The original Budget for 1970-71 assumed credit of Rs. 9 crores, Rs. 4 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 5 crores as other development grants. The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 3·87 crores of which Rs. 3·80 crores are for the purchase of vehicles for family planning and Rs. 7 lakhs for nutrition schemes. The Budget for 1971-72 assumes credit of Rs. 3·70 crores which includes Rs. 3·50 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 20 lakhs for nutrition schemes. In addition, the U.S. released a grant of Rs. 14 crores during 1970-71 to the Rural Electrification Corporation; the estimates for the year 1971-72 is Rs 28 crores.

18. *P.L. 480 Deposits.*—In pursuance of the agreements concluded with the United States of America from time to time since 1956 under the United States Public Law 480, foodgrains and other agricultural commodities like cotton and soyabean oil are imported from the U.S.A. against payment to the United States Government in rupees. Payment for a part of these imports against long term dollar credits—called Convertible Local Currency Credit—has started from 1967. These are repayable in convertible currency (dollars). The agreements concluded between June, 1967 and December, 1967 provided for payment for the cost of 80 per cent of these imports in rupees and the remaining 20 per cent against the long term dollar credits. The agreements concluded in December 1968 provided for 60 per cent of the imports in rupees and the balance on credit, while those concluded in April, 1969 and October 1969 provide for 40 per cent of the imports to be paid for in rupees and the balance 60 per cent against such long-term dollar credits, repayable in convertible currency.

Food imports shipped upto 31st March, 1969 were paid for by Government but subsequent imports are being paid for by the Food Corporation of India. In either case, the rupee payments for the imports payable in rupees are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for credit to US Disbursing Officer's account. The Reserve Bank simultaneously invests these funds in Special non-negotiable Securities of the Government of India. These securities are repayable on demand and carry interest at 1½ per cent per annum. Likewise, the payments for non-food commodities made by the importers, where payable in rupees, are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India who invests them in the Special Securities. The repayments of and interest on (i) PL 480 loans, DLF/TCM loans advanced by the U.S. Government to the Government of India (where payable in rupees) and (ii) Cooley loans and DLF loans to other parties, as well as interest accrued on the deposits in the Special Securities are also deposited with the Reserve Bank and simultaneously invested in the Special Securities.

The Special Securities are encashed by the U.S. authorities from time to time for providing assistance to the Government of India in the form of loan or grant, for Cooley Loans to private enterprises in India and for U.S.'s own uses in India.

19. The impact of PL. 480 and other U.S. rupee transactions in the Budget is exhibited in the following Table.

As the PL. 480 imports received under Convertible Local Currency Credit terms, do not entail rupee deposits being made into the U.S. Government account, such aid is not reflected in the Table below. The value of that aid, as earlier

indicated is estimated at Rs. 81.37 crores in the Revised and Rs. 114.37 crores in 1971-72.

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In crores of rupees)		
A. Foodgrains transactions:			
1. Investment in Special Securities of proceeds of food imports realised by US Govt. from Food Corporation of India	+28·00	+20·00	+12·80
2 (*a*) Sale of Special Securities by US Govt :—			
(*i*) for loans and grants to the Govt. of India	—44·00	—53·87	—15·70
(*ii*) for grant to the Rural Electrification Corporation	—14·00	—14·00	—28·00
(*iii*) for U. S. uses (excluding Cooley Loans but including conversions and grants for research, etc.)	—56·90	—58·66	—50·74
(*b*) PL 480 Loans and Grants by US Govt. to the Govt. of India	+44·00	+53·87	+15·70
Net Budgetary support from PL 480 foodgrains transactions (Rupee portion)	—42·90	—52·60	—65·94
B. Non-food PL 480 Imports			
Budgetary support from non-food imports like cotton and soyabean	+27·75	+16·63	..
C. Other Transactions:			
(*a*) Interest and principal repayments by the Govt. of India (Budgetary support is derived from the fact that U.S. Government re-invest the payments made to them by the Govt. of India in respect of PL 480 and DLF/TCM Loans and interest accruing on Securities)			
(*i*) PL 480 Loans	+38·13	+38·40	+40·38
(*ii*) DLF/TCM Loans	+32·29	+32·03	+31·12
(*iii*) Interest on Special Securities	+10·50	+10·20	+10·00
(*b*) Cooley Transactions:			
(Net effect of withdrawal by US Govt. from Special Securities for disbursement of Cooley Loans and investment in Special Securities of repayments of principal and interest payments in respect of direct rupee loans including Cooley Loans)	—8·50	—0·32	—12·90
Net Budgetary support from other transactions	+72·42	+80·31	+68·60
Total Budgetary Support of PL 480 transactins (Rupee Portion) A+B+C	52·27	44·28	2·66

NOTES:—

Item A. 1.—Imports from 1st April, 1969 are financed by the Food Corporation which deposits the cost thereof direct in U.S. account with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank invests the amounts deposited by the Food Corporation of India in Special Securities. The credits on this account are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special-Loans Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds '.

Item A. 2 (*a*) (*i*) and A. 2 (*b*).—Debits under Item A.2 (*a*) (*i*) are adjuted under Section 'S—Unfunded Debt—Special Loans-/Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds. The amounts are simultaneously credited in respect of loans in Section 'O-Public Debt' and under head 'LX- Extraordinary Receipts-Grants from the USA for Development Programme' in respect of grants.

Item A. 2 (*a*) (*ii*) (*iii*), and B and C (*b*).—These transactions are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loan-Investment of Deposits of US Government Counterpart Funds' There are no per contra entries in Government accounts.

Item C (*a*).—The credits are adjusted under Section'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loans-Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds ' by debit to Sedtion ' O-Public Debt ' in the case of repayments and in the case of interest by debit to the Head '16-interest on Debt and other obligations ' on the Revenue side.

20. Transactions in respect of item A(b) *viz.*, receipts on account of PL 480 loans and grants to Government of India do not enter the Special Securities as receipts on account of PL 480 Loans are, as indicated above, adjusted under Section 'O-Public Debt' and PL 480 Grants under Head 'LX-Extraordinary Receipts-Grants from the USA for Development Programme'. In respect of residuary PL 480 rupee transactions, the Budget for 1970-71 estimated net investments in Special Securities at Rs. 13.27 crores. Against this, the Revised Estimates assume net disinvestment of Rs. 9.59 crores. In the Budget for 1971-72 net disinvestments are estimated at Rs. 13.04 crores.

21. *Other Food Assistance*:—

The Revised Estimate of food aid from countries other than U.S.A. (*i.e.*, in addition to imports from the U.S.A. under PL 480) received during 1970-71 are placed at Rs. 37·39 crores. Further details in this regard are given in Annexure III on Foreign Assistance. The rupee equivalent of the aid received from some of the donor countries (Canada, Australia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, European Economic Community and France) would be utilised for financing certain mutually agreed projects of economic development in India. Food aid likely to be received during 1971-72 from countries other than the U.S.A. is estimated at Rs. 20 crores. Credit for this aid has been taken under Revenue Head 'L-II Miscellaneous'.

UNFUNDED DEBT

22. (i) *Small Savings Schemes.*—These consist of Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits and various savings certificates. The Budget for 1970-71 assumed gross receipts of Rs. 680.80 crores and withdrawal of Rs. 540.60 crores *i.e.* a net collection of Rs. 140.20 crores under the Small Savings Schemes, other than Annuity Certificates. With a view to making the Small Savings Schemes more attractive, a number of changes were made at the time of Budget. These included the raising of interest rate on Post Office Savings Bank deposits by ½%. introduction of some new schemes *viz.*, Post Office Time Deposits and Post Office Recurring Deposits and replacement of 12 year National Defence Certificates and 10 year Defence Deposit Certificates and National Savings Certificates by 7 year National Savings Certificates (II, III and IV issue). Consequent on increase in the Bank rate on 8th January, 1971, the interest rates on many of the Small Savings Securities were raised by ¼ to ½% with effect from 1st January, 1971. The trend of collections during the year has been encouraging as anticipated but repayment of old investments has been larger. The gross receipts and withdrawals are estimated in the Revised at Rs. 700·25 crores and Rs. 554·95 crores respectively thus giving a net collection of Rs. 145·30 crores. During 1971-72 gross receipts and withdrawals are placed at Rs. 763·25 crores and Rs. 582·85 crores respectively thus giving net collection of Rs. 180·40 crores.

Two-thirds of the net small savings collections in States are passed on to them in the form of loans. To give incentive to the States for mobilising collections, it has been decided that for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the State would be eligible to receive 2½ per cent over and above the normal share of two thirds of net collections. The terms of these loans to State Governments have also been liberalised. Loans sanctioned during the 4th Plan period are now repayable over a period of 25 years in 20 annual equal instalments after an initial moratorium of 5 years for re-payment of principal. To give incentive to Union Territories Governments and Administrations for mobilisation of Small Savings collections it has been decided to give them the benefit of improvement in collections. Two-thirds of the increase in the net small savings collections in a Union Territory over the net collections in the previous year would now be taken into account additionally for its Plan.

(ii) *State Provident Funds (Net)*.—The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed in the estimates is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balances and withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances.

The Budget Estimates for 1970-71 assumed credit for a net sum of Rs. 74·71 crores comprising Rs. 169·71 crores as deposits including Rs. 38·91 crores as interest and Rs. 95 crores as withdrawals. The total credits inclusive of interest amounting to Rs. 40·79 crores are estimated in the Revised at Rs. 178·63 crores and debits are estimated at Rs. 103·52 crores thus giving a net credit of Rs. 75·11 crores. The interest rate on these balances has been raised by 0·20% from 1-4-1971; accumulations up to Rs. 10,000 will carry interest at 5·7% and at 5% on the excess balances. Net credit in 1971-72 inclusive of Rs. 44·06 crores as interest has been taken at Rs. 84·45 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 9·34 crores more than in the Revised Estimates.

(iii) *Public Provident Fund.*—The Public Provident Fund was introduced from 1st July, 1968 under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 to enable the general public to contribute to a Provident Fund and avail of tax benefits admissible under the Law in respect of contributions to such funds. The Budget for 1970-71 assumed a credit of Rs. 5 crores but on the trend of actuals, the Revised Estimates for the year have been placed at Rs. 2·50 crores. A credit of Rs. 4 crores has been assumed in the Budget for 1971-72.

(iv) *Income-tax Annuity Deposits (net)*.—The Income-tax Annuity Deposits Scheme introduced under the Finance Act, 1964 was discontinued under the Finance Act, 1968 and no deposits are required to be made on incomes arising after 31st March, 1968. Arrear collections under the scheme are estimated at Rs. 2 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 against the original Budget of Rs. 5 crores. The repayments of capital portion of the annuities, estimated at Rs. 16·33 crores in the original Budget are, on the trend of actuals placed at Rs. 15·75 crores. Thus, the net debt during the year 1970-71 would be Rs. 13.75 crores against Rs. 11.33 crores originally estimated. Credits and repayments of principal portion of the annuities during the year 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 1.5 crores and Rs. 16·25 crores respectively and accordingly a net debit of Rs. 14·75 crores has been assumed.

(v) *Compulsory Deposits (Net)*.—The deposits under the Compulsory Deposits Scheme, 1963 made during 1963-64 fell due for repayment in 1969-70 and those made during the extended period (1964-65) in 1970-71. The depositors, however, have the option to keep the amount in deposit with the Government and earn tax free interest at 4 per cent simple. Repayments during the year 1970-71 were originally estimated at Rs. 5 crores but on the trend of actuals they are placed at Rs. 3 crores in the Revised. The Budget for 1971-72 assumes repayments at Rs. 1.5 crores.

(vi) *Other Items (Net)*.—This head accommodates receipts and disbursements on account of special loans, deposits of service funds, postal life insurance and life annuity funds. The net debit under this head is in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 placed at Rs. 7.11 crores against the net credit of Rs. 1.82 crores in the original Budget. The Budget for 1971-72 assumes a net credit of Rs. 3.12 crores on account of these items.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

23. The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupee)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(1) Repayment by State and Union Territory Govts.	6,00,00	6,70,00	6,60,00
(2) Repayment by other parties	2,25,00	2,60,00	2,70,00

(1) The principal portion of all repayments is taken here, interest receipts being taken under the head 'XVI Interest'. The increase of Rs. 70 crores in the Revised Estimates is mainly because of Ways and Means advances sanctioned and recovered within the year 1970-71 partly counterbalanced by lesser repayments of fertilizer loans and absence of recovery of first instalment of small savings loans sanctioned during 1969-70. The terms of repayments of small savings loans to States have been liberalised. Loans sanctioned during the 4th Plan period are now repayable over 25 years in 20 annual equal instalments commencing from the 6th year of their drawal. The fall in the Estimates for the year 1971-72 is due mainly to leser recoveries of *ad hoc* loans sanctioned to some State Governments since March, 1966. Repayments due in 1971-72 amount to Rs. 32 crores against Rs. 85 crores in the current year. The decrease on this account is substantially counterbalanced by improvement in repayments of other loans.

(2) This includes repayments by parties other than States and Union Territory Governments *viz.* foreign countries, municipalities, port trusts, financial institutions, industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector, companies and institutions in the private sector, co-operative societies, Government servants etc. The repayments are estimated at Rs. 260 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 against the original Budget of Rs. 225 crores. The improvement in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to larger repayment of technical advances by USSR and other East-European countries and U.A.R., advance repayments of Million Tonne stage loans by the Hindustan Steel Limited during the year, repayment of loan of Rs. 4·52 crores by the Indian Airlines Corporation which was sanctioned to it in April, 1970. A part of the increase is also due to repayment of Rs. 2·95 crores by the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund out of a loan of Rs. 8.85 crores sanctioned in 1969 and larger repayments by the National Co-operative Development Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited and Government servants etc. partly counter-balanced by lesser repayment of loans by the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund due to advance repayment made by it in 1969-70. The progressive increase in loans to public sector undertakings and other parties explains the increase in repayments during 1971-72. The growth in repayments during 1971-72 is somewhat depressed partly as the Food Corporation which has repaid about Rs. 24 crores during 1970-71 is not expected to make any repayment in 1971-72 and partly because of lesser renewal of past loans to KVIC.

OTHER HEADS

24. *Contingency Fund of India*

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 267 (1) of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of India has been set up under the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950. The Fund is in the nature of an imprest from which advances are made by the President to meet items of expenditure which are otherwise classifiable under the Consolidated Fund of India but could not be foreseen and provided for in the Budget or are ineligible to be met from savings, if any, in the relevant Budget Grant, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law. The corpus of the Fund was raised from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores by the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1970.

The advances made from the Contingency Fund of India, to the extent they are utilised for meeting expenditure, are required to be recouped to the Fund after obtaining authorisation by Parliament in the immediately next Session. Of the amounts actually utilised out of the advances made from the Contingency Fund of India during 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 1·12 crores remained unrecovered to the Fund because, the related advances having been made towards the close of that year, Parliament's authorisation could not be obtained within that year. Such authorisation of Parliament was obtained in 1970-71 and, thereupon, the amount credited back to the Fund. The

Revised Estimates for 1970-71, thus, represent the recoupment of the advances outstanding at the close of the previous year besides the credit of Rs. 15 crores out of the Consolidated Fund mentioned earlier.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

25. (i) *Railway and P&T Depreciation and Reserve Funds (net)*.—The details are:—

(a) Railway Reserve Funds.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Railway Pension Fund :			
Cr.	19,37	20,44	20,14
Dr.	7,89	8,63	8,80
Net	(+)11,48	(+)11,81	(+)11,34
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	107,57	108,65	114,58
Dr.	100,00	88,20	100,00
Net	(+)7,57	(+)20,45	(+)14,58
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	3,65	25,05	19,56
Dr.	3,65	27,04	19,56
Net	..	(—)1,99	..
Railway Development Fund :			
Cr.	23,16	21,64	22,25
Dr.	23,16	22,00	23,54
Net	..	(—)36	(—)1,29
GRAND TOTAL	(+)19,05	(+)29,91	(+)24,63

Railway Pension Fund.—The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are initially met as part of "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund in 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 20·44 crores comprising Rs. 16·43 crores by transfer from Railway Revenue and Rs. 4·01 crores as interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 8·63 crores. During 1971-72 credit is estimated at Rs. 20·14 crores including Rs. 4·63 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 8·80 crores.

Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund, including interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund is estimated at Rs. 108·65 crores in 1970-71 and at Rs. 114·58 crores in 1971-72. These include interest estimated at Rs. 6·15 crores and Rs. 7·04 crores in the respective years. The outgo from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 88·20 crores in 1970-71 against the original estimate of Rs. 100·00 crores. Withdrawals during 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.—The credits to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund estimated at Rs. 25·05 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1970-71, are on account of loan of Rs. 24·92 crores from the General Revenues and interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals for meeting the shortfall in net revenue on account of the dividend liability to the General Revenues are taken at Rs. 27·04 crores. The credits to the Fund during 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 19·56 crores comprising a loan of Rs. 19·26 crores from the General Revenues and interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals are also estimated at Rs. 19·56 crores for making good the anticipated shortfall in net revenue on account of the dividend liability of Rs. 6·87 crores, repayment of the loan of earlier years Rs. 11·26 crores and interest thereon.

Railway Development Fund.—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the

Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement work costing more than a prescribed limit for each work. The Fund is fed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of a part of the Railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed appropriately from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 22·25 crores in all comprising Rs. 22·14 crores as loan from General Revenues and Rs. 11 lakhs interest. Withdrawals from the Fund, including Rs. 3·54 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues are estimated at Rs. 23·54 crores. The difference will be met from the available opening balance in the **Fund.**

(b) *Posts & Telegraphs Reserve Funds.*—The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	10,98	8,96	3,85
Dr.	10,98	9,59	..
Net . .	..	(—)63	(+)3,85
& T. Capital Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	5,72	4,23	9,89
Dr. . . .	4,14	4,23	3,69
Net .	(+)1,58	..	(+)6,20
Total net . . .	(+)1,58	(—)63	(+)10,05

P&T Revenue Reserve Fund.—A part of the surplus, if any, in the working of P&T Department is transferred to this Fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangement effective from 1st April, 70, if the P&T Department be unable to pay the dividend due, the General Revenues makes an interest bearing advance to the Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

During 1971-72, the surplus of P&T Department is expected at Rs. 25·03 crores against which the divided liability is estimated at Rs. 15·42 crores. Out of the net surplus of Rs. 9·61 crores, a sum of Rs. 3·61 crores is proposed to be transferred to this Fund. In addition, interest of Rs. 24 lakhs would accrue to the Fund.

(c) *P&T Capital Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend bearing capital. The Fund is also to be fed by transfer of such part of the P&T Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71 a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary element of the cost of replacement of assets. This will be charged to working expenses and funded initially in the capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

During 1971-72, appropriations to the Fund are estimated at Rs. 3·89 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary element plus Rs. 6 crores by transfer of the residuary surplus of the P&T Department. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet eligible items of Capital Expenditure are estimated at Rs. 3·69 crores.

(ii) *Other Items (Net)*:—

The estimates here show the net effect of transactions occurring under sundry deposits, suspense, remittances etc. heads not dealt with earlier.

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

Statement II in Part I of the Explanatory Memorandum summarises, by broad categories, the Estimates of Capital Expenditure. In this Section the Estimates are further dealt with by Sections and Heads of Account.

A.—CIVIL EXPENDITURE

1. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The estimates under the various heads coming within this Group are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health .	67	79	66
(ii) Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research .	3,06	1,77	1,77
(iii) Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development . . .	340,96	315,83	296,84
(iv) Capital Outlay on Broadcasting . .	4,18	3,91	6,70
TOTAL . .	348,87	322,30	305,97

(i) **Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.**—The provision under this Head is made for capital expenditure on schemes of water supply and sanitation in the Union Territories. The break up is as under:—

	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	76	65
Chandigarh	2	*
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	1	1
TOTAL . .	79	66

*Less than Rs.1 lakh

(ii) **Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement & Research.**—The estimates include provision for capital expenditure on development of marine fisheries for which the revised estimates for 1970-71 are placed at Rs. 76 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 201 lakhs in the original budget. The saving is due, mainly, to the number of vessels purchased being less than anticipated earlier. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1971-72 for development of marine fisheries. The estimates also include a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1971-72 for minor irrigation works in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) *Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.*—The estimates under this head may be considered in two parts, *viz.* (a) **Investments** in Government Companies and Corporations and (b) Other Investments.

(a) Investments in Government Companies and Corporations.—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
.	241,36	191,82	233,33

A list of the Government Companies and Corporations, showing the estimates of the Government's investments in, as well as loans to, each during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in Part B of Annexure IV to this Memorandum.

The total investments during 1970-71 in Government Companies and Corporations in the Revised are estimated at Rs. 191·82 crores against Rs. 241·36 crores originally estimated showing a shortfall of Rs. 49·54 crores. The saving is due, mainly, to less investments in the following cases:—

(a) *Bokaro Steel Ltd.*—Government's investment in the share capital of the Company in the Revised for 1970-71 would be Rs. 57·04 crores against the original budget of Rs. 88·00 crores. The fall is mainly due to the fact that the anticipated increase in the authorised capital for the Company did not materialise.

(b) *Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.*—Lesser requirement in the Revised, Rs. 19·00 crores against Rs. 27·31 crores in the original budget, is due to slower progress of work in some of the projects of the Corporation.

(c) *Hindustan Copper Ltd.*—The investment in the Revised is estimated at Rs. 13·00 crores against Rs. 20·57 crores provided in the original budget, showing a short fall of Rs. 7·57 crores mainly due to unforeseen delay in receipt of equipments, shortfall in drilling targets and slow progress of civil works caused by delay in receipt of scope drawings and shortage of steel.

(d) *Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.*—The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 7·41 crores, against the original budget of Rs. 12·40 crores. The saving is due to

the postponement of expenditure on civil engineering, machinery and equipment, mining, etc. caused by non-availability in time of the required quantity of steel with consequent delay in fabrication of plant and equipment.

(e) *Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.*—Investment in the Revised is estimated at Rs. 7·22 crores against the original budget of Rs. 10·89 crores.

(f) *National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*—Lesser investment anticipated in the Revised, amounting to Rs. 11·94 crores against Rs. 14·90 crores in the original budget, is due to slower progress in the Kiriburu Expansion Scheme and development of Bailadila Mine No. 5.

(g) *Food Corporation of India.*—The revised estimates for 1970-71 are placed at Rs. 12·21 crores, against the original budget of Rs. 14·92 crores. The saving is due, mainly, to less expenditure on construction of storage godowns by the FCI than envisaged earlier.

The savings indicated above have been partly counter-balanced by larger investments in the following cases:—

(a) *Indian Airlines.*—The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 12·33 crores, against the original budget of Rs. 6·50 crores. This increase is due to the post-budget decision to advance capital to the Indian Airlines, instead of loan, to enable them to make payment of the rupee equivalent of the cost of equipment and spares of Boeing 737-200 aircraft being obtained under USAID loan.

(b) *Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.*—Investment in the Revised for 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 5·17 crores which is Rs. 4·07 crores more than the original estimates.

(c) *National Coal Development Corporation.*—Larger investment in 1970-71, amounting to Rs. 15.08 crores against the original budget of Rs. 11·77 crores, is due to (a) unforeseen expenditure on purchase of earth-moving machinery and drills, (b) increased expenditure on certain development projects, and (c) taking up of new projects to meet firm demand of coal from Power Stations.

The estimates for 1971-72 amount to Rs. 233·33 crores, against the revised estimates of Rs. 191·82 crores for 1970-71. The increase is mainly on account of larger equity requirement in 1971-72 for Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 90 crores against the Revised of Rs. 57·04 crores for 1970-71) following a recent decision to raise the authorised capital of the Company from Rs. 385 crores to Rs. 500 crores. The estimates for 1971-72 also include provision for investment in share capital of Defence Public Sector Undertakings which will form part of Civil Estimates from 1971-72. The major items of investments included in the estimates for 1971-72 are as follows:—

	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of	rupees)
(*i*) Bokaro Steel Ltd.	57,04	60,00
(*ii*) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	19,00	21,95
(*iii*) Food Corporation of India	12,21	12,13
(*iv*) National Coal Development Corporation	15,08	..
(*v*) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	13,00	17,84
(*vi*) National Mineral Development Corporation	11,94	13,69
(*vii*) Indian Airlines	12,33	1,67
(*viii*) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	7,41	13,47
(*ix*) Hindustan Steel Ltd.	..	9,09
(*x*) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	7,22	6,96
(*xi*) Rural Electrification Corporation	6,00	1,00
(*xii*) Air India	5,00	10,00
(*xiii*) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	5,17	2,80
(*xiv*) Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	1,00
(*xv*) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	2,76	35
(*xvi*) Jute Corporation of India	..	1,00
(*xvii*) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	*	2,10
(*xviii*) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	*	75
(*xix*) Mazagon Dock Ltd.	*	25
(*xx*) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	*	50
(*xxi*) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	*	1,00
TOTAL	174,16	207,55

*Provision included in Defence Capital Outlay.

The entire capital requirements of N.C.D.C. in 1971-72 are proposed to be met by loans from the Government. This explains the absence of provision under investment in 1971-72 for N.C.D.C.

The estimates for 1971-72 also include provision for investment of Rs. 3·00 crores in the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Rs. 2.40 crores in the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rs. 2·31 crores in the National Textile Corporation and Rs. 2·00 crores each in the State Agro-industries Corporation and Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

(b) Other Investments—

The investments in Departmental Commercial Undertakings, bodies other than Companies and Corporations, Cooperative Societies, Land Mortgage Banks, compensation payments in respect of the nationalised Banks and capital expenditure on the Atomic Energy Development are included in this category.

The details of the estimates under this category are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970. . . .	40,00	83,67	1,87
State Agricultural Credit Corporation . . .	30	..	..
Fertiliser Credit and Guarantee Corporation . . .	15	..	..
Land Mortgage Banks .	17,00	17,00	18,50
National Co-operative Consumers Federation . .	5	..	5
Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Ltd. . .	16,75	6,00	10,75
Share Capital in Super Bazar. .	..	25	..
Co-operative Societies in Union Territories . . .	14	10	9
Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	10	10
Gas Cylinder Project . .	65	..	..
Institute for Small Scale Industries . . .	5	4	12
Testing Centres . .	8	1	15
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	3
Establishment of Second Shipyard . . .	2,97	99	4,47
Establishment of Steel Plants at—			
Hospet . .	..	..	1,39
Vishakapatnam .	..	5	1,38
Salem . .	..	15	73
Atomic Energy Development	21,36	15,65	23,99
Others	..	..	—11
TOTAL ..	99,60	124,01	63,51

(a) *Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act,* 1970.—According to the option exercised by the Banking Companies, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Act, the compensation given in 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 83,66·67 lakhs, the balance of Rs. 373·33 lakhs being payable in cash in two equal instalments in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(b) *Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Ltd.*—The IFFCO is a cooperative fertiliser project. Its foreign exchange requirements will be met out of a loan of $15 million from US AID and UK Government. A provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan towards Government's share in the equity capital of the IFFCO, of which an amount of Rs. 1·25 crores was paid upto 1969-70. The provision in the original budget for 1970-71 for the remaining amount of Rs. 16·75 crores was made on the expectation that the foreign lenders would require the balance of the Government's share in the equity capital being subscribed as a condition precedent to their Loan Agreement with the IFFCO.

The Agreement with foreign lenders has, however, not yet been finalised. It was, therefore, decided to release the balance amount to the IFFCO in two instalments, Rs. 6 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 10·75 crores in 1971-72.

(c) *Atomic Energy Development.*—Slower progress of work in some of the Schemes, particularly Bhaba Atomic Research Centre and Fuel Fabrication and other facilities, account for the savings in 1970-71. The estimates for 1971-72 contemplate increased tempo of work on Atomic Energy Development.

(d) *Land Mortgage Banks.*—Increased provision has been made in 1971-72 for investment in the debentures of Central Land Development Banks which provide credit to farmers for land development, minor irrigation, etc.

(iv) **Capital Outlay on Broadcasting.**—The estimates include the requirements of the various transmitting stations of the All India Radio, the details of which are given in Demand No. 129 Capital Outlay of the Soochana Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

2. MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, ETC.

This Group accommodates the capital expenditure brought to account under the heads (a) Multipurpose Schemes, (b) Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and (c) Electricity Schemes. The details of the estimates under the three heads are as follows:—

(a) **Multipurpose River Schemes.**—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Farakka Barrage Project	18,44	13,16	9,39
(ii) Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers	2,28	1,07	2,21
(iii) Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona	39	21	25
(iv) Other Items . .	67	43	53
TOTAL . .	21,78	14,87	12,38

(i) *Farakka Barrage Project.*—The saving of Rs. 5·28 crores in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is due, mainly, to slower progress of work on the Farakka Barrage and the Feeder Canal than anticipated earlier. The estimates for 1971-72 are based on expected programme of work.

(ii) *Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers.*—The Farakka Barrage Project is intended to ensure, among other things, perennial headwater supply to the river Hooghly and thereby maintain the navigable depth in the river. To reap the optimum benefits from the Barrage and to make the Bhagirathi an efficient conveyance channel for the supply of silt-free water to the Hooghly, certain river training works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly are necessary before the Farakka Barrage is completed. These works, which are estimated to cost Rs. 10.83 crores, are being executed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners who are one of the beneficiaries of the Farakka Barrage Project.

(iii) *Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona.*—The savings in 1970-71 are due, mainly, to non-materialisation of the proposal to take over housing colony from Maharashtra Government. The estimates for 1971-72 are based on expected programme of work.

(iv) *Other items.*—The estimates relate to capital outlay on land, buildings equipment, etc. for the Engineering Laboratory, Power Research Institute, Switchgear Testing and Development Laboratory, Technical Training Centres and the Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute. Delay in the finalisation of Plans and Estimates and receipts of Plants and equipment relating to the Power Research Institute mainly accounts for the saving in the revised estimates for 1970-71. The estimates for 1971-72 take into account the expenditure expected to be incurred on the works in progress and the equipment likely to be received.

(b) Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
	2,90	2,20	2,57

The provision under this head is for capital expenditure on flood control works in the Union Territories of Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Net expenditure on the works in Delhi including that on the procurement of dredgers for flood control works, is estimated in the Revised for 1970-71 at Rs. 2·19 lakhs, against the budget provision of Rs. 2·89 lakhs. The expenditure in 1971-72 for the works in Delhi is estimated at Rs. 2,55 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the estimates for 1971-72 for flood embankments in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(c) **Electricity Schemes.**—The items, and the the estimates for each, coming under this head are—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes in Union Territories—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	5	5	5
Chandigarh . . .	20	40	40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	6
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	6	6	6
NEFA . . .	20	20	20
TOTAL . .	55	75	77
(*ii*) Regional Load Despatching Stations . .	20	*	20
(*iii*) Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Delhi . .	12,00	9,48	10,48
(*iv*) Bhaira-Siul Hydro-Electric Project . .	3,00	2,50	3,65
(*v*) Loktak Hydro-Electric Project . . .	1,50	2,00	2,85
(*vi*) Salal Hydro-Electric Project . . .	1,00	1,00	1,50
(*vii*) Nuclear Power Stations—			
(*a*) Tarapur Station .	90	1,06	2
(*b*) Rajasthan Station	19,80	20,39	14,13
(*c*) Madras Station .	7,56	5,27	9,61
(*d*) Other expenditure .	7	—11	4
TOTAL—Nuclear Stations	28,33	26,61	23,80
TOTAL—Electricity Schemes	46,58	42,34	43,25

Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(i) *Electricity Schemes in Union Territories.*—The Electricity Schemes in the Union Territories, for which the estimates of capital expenditure are included here, are run departmentally.

(ii) *Regional Load Despatching Stations.*—Under this Scheme, five Central Regional Load Despatching Stations are proposed to be established, one in each of the five Power Regions. During the Fourth Plan, only four Stations are proposed to be established, one each in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions. The five Stations are estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 1·5 crores is proposed to be spent during the Fourth Plan period.

The saving in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is due to non-finalisation of the Scheme Report.

(iii) *Badarpur Thermal Power Station.*—The fall in the revised estimates of capital expenditure on the setting up of the Thermal Power Station at Badarpur in Delhi is mainly due to non-receipt of equipment, etc., as per programme. Larger provision has been made in the estimates for 1971-72 as it is expected that the tempo of work will pick up.

(iv) *Bhaira-Siul Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project, which has been included in the Central sector of the Fourth Plan, envisages the utilisation of the combined inflow of Siul (itself a tributary of Ravi) and its tributaries, the Bhaira and the Bhaledh for power generation on a run-of-the river basis. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 20·49 crores and, when completed, is estimated to add on a firm basis 180 MW to the load carrying capacity of the Northern Regional Grid.

(v) *Loktak Hydro-Electric Project.*—This forms the first stage of the Loktak Multi-purpose Scheme which would provide, besides power generation, facilities for irrigation and land reclamation around Loktak and other smaller lakes in Manipur. The Project, included in the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan, is estimated to cost Rs. 10.25 crores. When completed, it is expected to generate 70 MW of power. In addition, seasonal energy to the extent of 81 million KWH is also likely to be available from the Project. The benefits from the Project are intended to be shared by the States in the north-eastern region.

(vi) *Salal Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project, in Jammu & Kashmir, is also included in the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 55·15 crores and the benefits from it are intended to be shared by the States in the northern region. On completion, it will add a firm peaking capacity of 230 MW to the integrated system.

(vii) *Nuclear Power Stations*:

(a) *Tarapur Station.*—Larger provision in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is mainly to cover adjustments of certain expenditure, incurred in 1969 to be carried out in the accounts for 1970-71. The Station is already in regular commercial operation. The estimates for 1971-72 are meant to cover only the spill-over payments.

(b) *Rajasthan Station.*—The increase in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is mainly to cover the payment of customs duty on Turbo-Generator and expenditure on additional housing. The reduction in the provision for 1971-72 is due to the fact that most of the work in Unit I of the Station is expected to be completed, and it is expected to be critical in October, 1971.

(c) *Madras Station.*—Lesser provision in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is due, mainly, to slow progress of work and delay in the construction of diaphragm well. The estimates for 1971-72 take into account expected accelerated programme of work.

3. PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

The estimates of capital expenditure on works which is brought to account under this Group are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(a) Roads	53,52	45,11	64,47
(b) Buildings, other than in Delhi and Chandigarh .	12,57	11,48	12,56
(c) Delhi Capital Outlay .	13,95	12,53	12,30
(d) Chandigarh Capital Outlay	44	70	60
(e) Dandakaranya Development Scheme . .	3,00	3,41	2,53
(f) Free Trade Zone, Kandla.	4	6	7
(g) Other Works . .	9,12	6,56	7,93
TOTAL . .	92,64	79,85	100,46

(a) *Roads.*—The estimates for 1970-71 for outlay on Roads were placed at Rs. 8·41 lakhs less than the original estimates due, mainly, to lesser requirements for National Highways and delay in procurement of equipment and spares for the construction of Border Roads. Estimates for 1971-72 take into account provision for new National Highway (Normal) works and increased

requirements for procurement of equipment and spares for Border Roads. The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) National Highways.	27,28	22,28	39,78
(ii) Border Roads .	23,13	19,75	21,68
(iii) Roads in—			
A. & N. Islands .	78	78	80
Chandigarh . .	1	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	8	10	10
NEFA . . .	1,20	1,20	1,20
Sikkim . . .	3	*	4
(iv) Tools and Plant .	1,01	98	84
TOTAL .	53,52	45,11	64,47

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) *Buildings.*—The estimates are based on the programme of construction of buildings, both residential and non-residential. The estimates take into account Rs. 5·5 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 5 lakhs in 1971-72, towards 'Recoveries' representing the value of Government built properties transferred to displaced persons as compensation due to them.

(c) *Delhi Capital Outlay.*—The expenditure on the construction of office and residential buildings in Delhi as well as the outlay on the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land and other housing schemes in Delhi, including removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries, is brought to account under this head. The broad particulars of the estimates of net expenditure in 1970-71 and 1971-72 are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Construction of office and residential buildings . .	10,95	9,28	11,00
(ii) Large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land—			
Outlay . . .	6,57	9,76	6,50
Recoveries . .	—4,87	—7,66	—6,50
Net Outlay .	1,70	2,10	..
(iii) Schemes for the removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries .	90	80	80
(iv) Other Housing schemes . .	40	35	50
TOTAL .	13,95	12,53	12,30

(d) *Chandigarh Capital Outlay.*—The estimates of capital expenditure on works brought to account under this head are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Buildings .	1,63	1,90	1,95
(ii) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme .	1	..	..
(iii) Development and maintenance of Sectors . . .	1	3	3
(iv) Recoveries on disposal of properties . . .	—1,21	—1,23	—1,38
TOTAL .	44	70	60

(e) *Dandakaranya Development Scheme.*—The estimates are in respect of capital expenditure on the development of Dandakaranya for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Bengal as well as the welfare of the local population, particularly the tribals. The fall in the estimates for 1971-72 is due to the decision to transfer expenditure on the maintenance of completed projects, and other expenditure of revenue nature from Capital to Revenue with effect from 1st April, 1971.

(f) *Free Trade Zone, Kandla.*—The establishment of Free Trade Zone at Kandla is a measure designed to promote foreign trade of the country. The industries set up within the Zone are assisted by relief from customs and excise duties and other tariff procedures to enable them to compete in the international markets by reducing cost of production. The increased provision in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is mainly to cover the additional requirement for construction work.

(g) *Other Works.*—Capital expenditure on items of works for which there is no separate head is brought to account under this head. The

items of work and the estimates for each are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Construction of Food Storage Godowns—cost of construction	28	53	17
Recoveries following transfer of Godowns to the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation	..	—38	—36
NET	28	—35	—19
(ii) Fertilizer Storage Godowns	50	30	30
(iii) Setting up of Modern Rice Mills	—6	—2	—2
(iv) Rehabilitation Reclamation Centre	80	63	32
(v) Special Areas Development Programme	65	59	1,70
(vi) Border Outposts and accommodation for Border Security Force	2,08	2,00	2,00
(vii) Schemes for development of Tourism	90	63	1,38
(viii) Department of Atomic Energy—			
Land and Buildings	82	52	28
Township at Trombay	1,95	1,46	1,10
Housing Colony at Hyderabad complex	90	70	56
Housing Colony at Kota for Heavy Water Plant	30	10	50
TOTAL—Deptt. of ATOMIC ENERGY	3,97	2,78	2,82
TOTAL	9,12	6,56	7,93

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates under this Group are in respect of the Capital Outlay on the following heads:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Ports	8,77	8,10	10,51
(ii) Lighthouses & Lightships	28	43	80
(iii) Aviation	10,80	7,27	13,39
(iv) Road & Water Transport Schemes	4	6	3
(v) Overseas Communications Service	1,61	3,12	1,99
(vi) Purchase of Shipping, Tankers, etc.	7,21	4,34	3,95
TOTAL	28,71	23,32	30,67

(i) *Ports.*—The capital expenditure on the construction of major and minor ports, administered directly by the Government of India, is provided under this head. The details are—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
(a) Mangalore Port	3,62	3,99	4,81
(b) Tuticorin Port	3,24	2,65	3,80
(c) Jogigopa Port	1	2	1
(d) Ports and navigational facilities in L.M. & A. Islands	19	13	16
(e) Andaman & Nicobar Islands—			
Development of minor ports	40	26	64
Construction of Jetties	1,16	97	94
(f) Landing & Berthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports in—			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	5	10
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	5	3	5
TOTAL	8,77	8,10	10,51

The increased provision for 1971-72 for (a) and (b) is on account of expected acceleration in the tempo of construction work.

(ii) *Lighthouses and Lightships.*—The surpluses over the current expenditure on revenue account on Lighthouses and Lightships are transferred to their General Reserve Fund. The capital expenditure of Lighthouses and Lightships is provided in the capital section and recovered from the General Reserve Fund to the extent of the balances available in that Fund. The gross capital outlay of Lighthouses and Lightships in the revised estimates for 1970-71 is anticipated at Rs. 100 lakhs, against the original budget of Rs. 101 lakhs, of which Rs. 57 lakhs is to be met from the Reserve Fund. For 1971-72 the gross provision is Rs. 129 lakhs, of which Rs. 49 lakhs is expected to be met from the Fund.

(iii) *Aviation.*—This head accommodates the capital expenditure on the construction and improvement of facilities at the international and other airports in the country as well as the capital expenditure relating to Meteorology. The fall in the revised estimate for 1970-71 is due, mainly, to delay in the procurement of material and equipment for aviation works. The estimates for 1971-72 are based on an accelerated programme of work.

(iv) *Road and Water Transport Schemes.*—The details of the estimates are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(a) Government Road Transport Service in Chandigarh . .	2	2	..
(b) Purchase of ramped ferry barges/marboats (for river crossings on National Highways) .	2	4	3
TOTAL . . .	4	6	3

(v) *Overseas Communications Service.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1970-71 is mainly to cover the spillover expenditure of 1969-70 on Satellite Project. The reduction in the provision for 1971-72 is on account of the expected completion of the Satellite Project in 1970-71 itself.

(vi) *Purchase of Shipping Tankers, etc.*—The details of the estimates are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(a) Purchase of ships & boats for inter-island service in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	29	11	29
(b) Purchase of boats for Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands .	3	4	3
(c) Dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool for minor ports . . .	46	56	14
(d) Central dredging pool for major ports .	6,43	3,63	2,75
(e) Purchase of Training Ships . . .	..	*	84
TOTAL . .	7,21	4,34	3,95

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

The lesser provision in the revised estimates for 1970-71 as well as in the estimates for 1971-72 for Central Dredging Pool, is mainly on account of phased payments in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contracts.

5. CURRENCY AND MINT

The details of the provision included under this group are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Currency and Coinage :			
(a) Purchase of Metal .	85	85	1,26
(b) Purchase of Gold .	2,41	2,14	2,49
(c) Security Paper Mill	36	23	34
(d) Currency Note Press	21	9	46
(e) Bank Note Press .	29	21	2,50
(f) Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank . .	6,98	6,98	..
(g) Subscription to International Monetary Fund .	..	142,50	..

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(h) Purchase of shares of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	..	7,50	..
(i) Subscription to International Development Association	..	..	1,18
(j) Other expenditure	..	23,00	..
(k) Write back of payment to Reserve Bank of India against Osmania Sikka Currency Note liability	—60	—60	—60
TOTAL—Currency and Coinage	10,50	182,90	7,63
(ii) Mints	50	34	29
(iii) Kolar Gold Mines	1,03	1,04	1,13
TOTAL—Currency and Mint	12,03	184,28	9,05

(a) *Purchase of Metal.*—The expenditure on the purchase of metal for coinage and the metal value of uncurrent coins destroyed is accounted for under this head, the value of the metal actually used for coinage or for other purposes or sold being taken as recovery.

(b) *Purchase of Gold.*—The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines as well as the value of confiscated gold received from State Governments, etc. is accounted for, at the IMF rate, under this head. The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Kolar Gold	2,40	2,13	2,48
(ii) National Defence Gold Bonds	..	1	..
(iii) Confiscated Gold received from State Governments, etc.	1	*	1
TOTAL	2,41	2,14	2,49

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(c) *Security Paper Mill.*—The fall in the revised estimate for 1970-71 is mainly due to less expenditure on works and plant and machinery than originally expected. Larger expenditure on works, equipment, etc. accounts for higher estimates in 1971-72.

(d) *Currency Note Press.*—Expenditure on works and procurement of plant and machinery for the Press in the Revised for 1970-71 is estimated to be less than the provision in the original budget, which mainly accounts for the saving. The estimates for 1971-72 include increased provision for construction of staff quarters and purchase of plant and machinery.

(e) *Bank Note Press.*—The estimates are in respect of the outlay on a second press for printing notes being set up in Madhya Pradesh. Larger provision in 1971-72 is mainly to meet the increased requirement for construction of press buildings, quarters and procurement of plant and machinery.

(f) *Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.*—Under the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, India's subscription to the Bank's share capital has been fixed at $93 million, one-half being payable in five equal annual instalments and the other half to be called by the Bank, when necessary. The estimates provide for the payment of the last instalment of Rs. 6,98 lakhs in 1970-71.

(g) *Subscription to International Monetary Fund.*—In accordance with the proposals approved by the Board of Governors of the IMF in February, 1970, the aggregate quotas of all members of IMF have been raised from $21.3 billion to $ 28.5 billion. India qualified for a general increase in the quota from the existing $750 million to $940 million. This additional subscription involved payment in gold of $ 47·5 million (Rs. 35·625 crores) and in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities of the Government of India of $ 142·5 million (Rs. 106·875 crores) which have been deposited in the Fund's account with the Reserve Bank of India. The payment has been completed in December, 1970.

(h) *Purchase of shares of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*—Following the special increase in her quota in the IMF, India became liable to subscribe additional amounts to the capital stock of the IBRD which is being raised from $24,000 million to $27,000 million. India's existing subscription of $800 million will accordingly be increased by $ 100 million (Rs. 75 crores) when the revised capital stock of the Bank takes effect. Of the increased subscription, 10%, that is, $10 million (Rs. 7·5 crores) was payable in 1970-71—$ 1 million (Rs. 75 lakhs) in foreign exchange and $9 million (Rs. 6·75 crores) in non-negotiable,

non-interest bearing rupee securities of the Government of India.

(i) *Subscription to International Development Association.*—The provision is for payment of additional subscription to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, of which India is a Part II member. Normally the Part I members are required to pay their entire subscription in convertible currency whereas Part II members pay 10% of their subscription in convertible currency and the rest in their own currency. The IDA derives resources for its operations from the initial subscription and additional contributions made available to it under the periodic replenishment arrangements by the industrially advanced Part I members as also that part of the initial subscriptions of the developing Part II members as is paid in convertible currencies.

In the context of the third Replenishment of IDA resources, it was agreed that the voting power of Part I members should be so adjusted as to reflect more accurately the share of each of them in the total contributions of Part I members. It was also agreed that Part II members be given an opportunity to make additional subscriptions payable entirely in their own currencies in order to enable them to maintain the relative voting power of the Part II members as a group. The total of Part II subscriptions is about $10 million and India's share is placed at Rs. 1,17,63,600 ($1,568,480). The subscription, which is scheduled for payment on November 8, 1971, will be payable in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities of the Government of India to be deposited in the IDA's account with the Reserve Bank of India.

(j) *Other expenditure.*—The provision in the revised estimate is to cover expenditure on the customs duty, freight, insurance, etc. on the gold worth $30 million imported from the U.S.A. for payment of subscription to the IMF *vide* (g) above.

(k) Following the federal financial integeration of Hyderabad with the Union, the assets in the Hyderabad Paper Currency Reserve, partly in cash and Government of India's securities and partly in securities issued by the Nizam's Government, including *ad hocs* issued by it, were taken over by the Reserve Bank against issue, by the Bank, of Indian currency in replacement of Osmania Sikka currency. As the Osmania Sikka securities were not eligible to be held by the Bank, under its charter, as cover against note issue, the Government took over the OS securities on payment to the Bank. In addition, the Government made good the difference between the book value and the market value of the other securities in the Reserve. The total payment made to the Bank amounted to Rs. 8.96 crores. It was initially debited to the Capital head 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' and is being written back as revenue expenditure in 15 annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back.

(ii) *Mints.*—The provision is for expenditure on the construction of mint buildings and procurement of plant and machinery.

(iii) *Kolar Gold Mines.*—The Government of India purchased the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking from the Government of Mysore on 1st December, 1962. The undertaking is now being run as a departmental commercial concern of the Central Government. The major part of the provision for capital expenditure in 1970-71 as well as in 1971-72 is for exploration and shaft sinking, and procurement of plant and machinery.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

This group accommodates the net transactions of the Civil Departments brought to account under the Capital heads (a) Schemes of Government trading, (b) Security Printing Press, (c) Forests, (d) Payments of commuted value of pensions and the other heads not dealt with in the earlier groups. The details are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(a) Schemes of Government Trading—			
(*i*) Purchase and sale of foodgrains	5,03	18,22	5,51
Less :			
(*ii*) Trading losses met from revenue	—17,41	—17,96	—16,50
Net	—12,38	26	—10,99
(*iii*) Purchase and sale of fertilisers	—11,36	—1,21	—3,63
(*iv*) Other Schemes of Government Trading	—40	1,72	1,87
TOTAL—SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING	—24,14	77	— 12,75
(b) Security Printing Press	44	39	63
(c) Forests	9	8	10
(*d*) Opium and Alkaloid Factories	21	22	91
(e) Commuted value of pensions	5,63	7,41	9,63
(f) Sterling Pensions	—4,00	—4,00	—4,05
(g) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	..	15,00	..
(h) Grants for development	61	1,84	—1,35
(i) Payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons	—1,43	—27	..
(j) Payments under Indus Waters Treaty	—6,56	—6,56	— 6,56
TOTAL	—29,15	14,88	—13,44

(i) *and* (ii) *Purchase and sale of foodgrains and trading losses met from revenue.*—Estimates of the transactions are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Expenditure—			
(*a*) On purchase of foodgrains—			
(*i*) Payments in India	25,58	51,58	31,77
(*ii*) Payments abroad	2,02	1,00	1,00
TOTAL	27,60	52,58	32,77
II.—Recoveries—			
Sale proceeds of foodgrains	22,57	34,36	27,26
Net-Purchase and sale of foodgrains	5,03	18,22	5,51
Less—Trading losses met from revenue	—17,41	—17,96	—16,50
NET	—12,38	26	—10,99

Procurement of foodgrains, both indigenous and imported, is made by the Food Corporation of India with effect from 1st April, 1969. The provision here is intended to cover the adjustments to be carried out in Government account in respect of gift consignments, arrear payments of cost of indigenous foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India and arrears of incidental charges. The requirement on this account in the revised for 1970-71, estimated at Rs. 52.58 crores is Rs. 24.98 crores more than what was anticipated earlier at the time of framing the Budget Estimates. This increase is to cover the adjustments in respect of larger gift consignments during 1970-71 and cost of indigenous foodgrains supplied earlier by the Food Corporation of India to the Central Storage godowns in Maharashtra. The provision made for 1971-72 is intended to cover the adjustments in respect of gift consignments expected in 1971-72 and arrear payments relating to the period prior to 1st April, 1969.

(iii) *Purchase and sale of Fertilizers.*—Against the provision of Rs. 62 crores in the original budget, the revised estimate of expenditure on purchase of fertilizers in 1970-71 has been placed at Rs. 99 crores. The increase is due to clearance of 1969-70 backlog in shipments. A provision of Rs. 90 crores has been made for 1971-72.

(iv) *Other Schemes of Government Trading.*—This includes estimates of the residual expenditure relating to the foodgrains purchase establishment, which has been taken over by the Food Corporation of India, including payment of outstanding dues to the staff taken over by the FCI. The estimates of requirement on this account is Rs. 35 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 27 lakhs in 1971-72. Among other schemes of Government Trading for which provision stands included under this item, the more important schemes are the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, Medical Stores Depots and Factories, Purchase and distribution of contraceptives etc. for Family Planning, Bulk purchase of insecticides and equipment for intensification of the National Malaria and Filaria Eradication Programmes, Supply of consumer and other stores in the Union Territories, etc.

(b) *Security Printing Press.*—The expenditure in the Revised 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 39 lakhs against the original budget of Rs. 44 lakhs. The saving is due to less requirements for construction of quarters, etc. than originally estimated. The estimates for 1971-72 take into account provision required for construction work and purchase of plant and machinery.

(c) *Forest.*—The provision in 1970-71 as well as in 1971-72, is mainly to cover cost of land acquired for the expansion of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and for the procurement of Tools and Plant for the Forest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) *Opium and Alkaloid Factories.*—The provision is for capital expenditure on works, procurement of plant and machinery, etc. for the Ghazipur and Neemuch Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works.

(e) *Commuted Value of Pensions.*—The expenditure on the payment of commuted value of pensions is initially debited to this head and written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The payments in 1970-71 and in 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 8,96 lakhs and Rs. 11,54 lakhs respectively against the original budget of Rs. 7,16 lakhs for 1970-71. The increase, both in the Revised 1970-71 and Budget 1971-72, is mainly in respect of Defence Services pension. Recoveries on account of write back to revenue, as well as from the State Governments on account of divisible pensions, are estimated at Rs. 1,55 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 1,91 lakhs in 1971-72.

(f) *Sterling Pensions.*—The estimates are in respect of recoveries to be effected from State Governments, Defence, Railway and P. & T. Departments, as well as the amount to be written back to revenues, on account of the capitalised value of sterling pensions, paid to the Government of UK in consideration of their having assumed the liability for such pensions with

effect from 1st April, 1955. Broad details of the estimated recoveries are—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Share recoverable from the State Governments	68	68	69
Share debitable to Defence Services	2,64	2,64	2,66
Share recoverable from Posts and Telegraphs	5	5	5
Share recoverable from Railways	4	4	5
Amount met from Revenue (Civil)	59	59	60
TOTAL	4,00	4,00	4,05

(g) *Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.*—Under the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1970, the corpus of the Contingency Fund of India was raised in 1970-71 from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores by transfer of Rs. 15 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision under this head, in the revised estimates for 1970--71, represents the amount transferred to the Contingency Fund.

(h) *Grants for development.*—This head accommodates the expenditure on payments of grants-in-aid to State Governments, as well as to other parties, which in view of their magnitude are initially debited to the Capital Account and are written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following the one in which these grants-in-aid are paid. The purposes for which these grants-in-aid are paid, and the estimates in respect of each, are as follows:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Intensive Development of Rural Industries	75	75	55
Industrial Housing & Slum Clearance Scheme	32	32	41
National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	40	40	1,19
Roads	32,95	34,13	31,31
TOTAL	34,42	35,60	33,46
Less—Amount written back to revenue	—33,81	—33,76	—34,81
NET	61	1,84	—1,35

(i) *Payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons.*—This head records the payment of compensation to displaced persons under the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, and payments to migrants from the Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The sale proceeds of evacuee property, which are initially credited to reveues, are also transferred to the credit of this head and the net capital expenditure is written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The entire net capital expenditure till the end of 1970-71 will stand written back to revenue by the end of 1970-71. The expenditure to be incurred from 1971-72 on payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to DPs from West Pakistan and ex-gratia payment to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of J. & K. will be *ab initio* debited to revenue. This accounts for the absence of provision in 1971-72.

(j) *Payments under Indus Waters Treaty.*—Payments made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund established and administered by the Bank, in terms of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, to meet the cost of replacement works to be constructed in Pakistan were debited to this head. The payment of India's contribution under the Treaty, amounting to £62,060,000, was completed with the last instalment paid on 1st November, 1969. These payments, initially debited to the Capital head are being written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back.

B. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
I. Gross Expenditure—			
(*a*) Postal	500·00	715·07	550·18
(*b*) Telegraphs	1800·31	1036·57	1150·13
(*c*) Radio	40·00	54·77	35·55
(*d*) Telephones	5479·69	4513·59	7214·14
(*e*) Stores and Manufacture Suspense	1007·00	794·00	955·00
TOTAL—GROSS	8827·00	7114·00	9905·00
II. Less—			
(*i*) Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	1122·58	1034·67	1117·42
(*ii*) Amount met from Advance Rentals under OYT and other Schemes	750·00	1000·00	1069·00
(*iii*) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund	413·94	423·06	369·37
(*iv*) Depreciation on historical costs transferred from Revenue	1574·26	1614·11	1805·91
(*v*) Contribution towards capital expenditure from Revenue	1466·22	1462·36	1683·30
TOTAL	5327·00	5534·20	6045·00
Net Capital Outlay	3500·00	1579·80	3860·00

C. RAILWAY CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are given in the Railway Budget.

D. DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

The gross capital expenditure in the Revised for 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 144.14 crores which exceeds the original budget of Rs. 139.20 crores by Rs. 4.94 crores. The recoveries on capital account in 1970-71 are estimated at Rs. 1.20 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 5.53 crores. The gross capital expenditure in 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 163.38 crores, the recoveries on capital account being Rs. 95 lakhs. As stated earlier, Government's investment in the share capital of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings will form a part of the Civil Estimates from 1971-72 and the 'estimates in respect of this are included in Section 1.—Social and Developmental Services'.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad details of the provisions for loans and advances are indicated below:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) State Governments	8,47,04	10,12,04	9,46,50
(ii) Union Territory Governments	31,22	27,45	19,81
(iii) Foreign Governments	64,80	67,01	62,43
(iv) Port Trusts and Municipalities	37,23	41,11	51,74
(v) Government Companies and Corporations	2,90,42	2,95,46	3,82,59
(vi) Railway and P & T Funds	4,36	47,51	41,40
(vii) Others	70,37	73,13	48,47
TOTAL	13,45,44	15,63,71	15,52,94

(i) *State Governments.*—Loans are advanced to State Governments as Central Assistance for financing their State Plans as also Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan Schemes, and as share of Small Savings Collection. Loans are also advanced for various non-Plan purposes like meeting relief expenditure on account of natural calamities etc. and for tiding over ways and means difficulties. Details, by broad categories, of loans and advances to State Governments for which provision has been made are given below:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(a) State Plan Schemes	4,28,48	4,35,00	4,87,22
(b) Central Plan Schemes	12,67	19,31	13,33
(c) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	13,51	12,11	18,12
(d) Non-Plan Purposes	3,67,38	4,57,72	3,52,83
(e) Ways and Means Assistance	25,00	87,90	75,00
TOTAL	8,47,04	10,12,04	9,46,50

(a) The Budget for 1970-71 provides for Central assistance of Rs. 635 crores for State Plan Schemes. The assistance for State Plan Scheme is released in the form of block loans and block grants except for releases through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. 70 per cent of the assistance is released in the form of loans and 30 per cent in the form of grants except for development plans of Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya, hill areas in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for which the patterns are more liberal. Excess in the Revised is mainly because of (i) formation of Himachal Pradesh as a State on the 25th January, 1971 necessitating provision under this head for Central assistance released after its formation; (ii) arrear payments of Central assistance to certain State Governments during the year and (iii) the revised allocation of assistance operated upon by the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

The Budget for 1971-72 provides for Central assistance of Rs. 700 crores for State Plans (except of Himachal Pradesh) of which block loans would amount to Rs. 473.57 crores. Provision of Rs. 13.65 crores has been made for loans to Himachal Pradesh for its Plan.

(b) The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 is due to assistance provided to the Government of Mysore for financing the expansion project of Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd. (Rs. 3 crores), and for increased assistance to the Government of Bihar for financing Tenughat Dam Project. While lesser provision has been included in the Budget for 1971-72 for these two schemes, a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for financing Water Supply schemes connected with the setting up of new Steel Plants.

(c) The fall in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 is mainly due to lesser requirements for integrated dry-land agricultural development schemes and non-implementation of Scheme for providing village grain and storage bins to farmers during the year. Increase in the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 is for financing Inter-State Grids and roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance.

(d) Broad details of loans for Non-Plan purposes are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(1) Purchase of Fertilizers	60,00	60,00	60,00
(2) Loans out of Small Savings collections	87,00	97,00	1,16,00
(3) Natural calamities	35,00	81,00	35,00
(4) Miscellaneous	1,75,00	1,98,00	1,20,00
(5) Others	10,38	21,72	21,83
TOTAL	3,67,38	4,57,72	3,52,83

The excess in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 was mainly due to (a) larger assistance to States (Rs. 46 crores) to meet relief expenditure on account of floods in various parts of the country particularly West Bengal, Gujarat, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and drought conditions in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Mysore; (b) re-assessment of non-Plan gaps of State Governments by the Planning Commission and payment of non-Plan assistance for schemes of Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Brahmaputra Flood Control Project, Pochampad Project and Gandak Project; (c) grant of a loan of Rs. 3 crores to the Government of Himachal Pradesh on its formation; (d) larger loans to State Governments out of small savings collections (Rs. 10 crores) because of encouraging trend in collections and payment of arrears for the year 1967-68; (e) grant of a short-term loan (Rs. 7.36 crores) to the Government of West Bengal for clearance of past arrears of interest on Central DVC loans; and (f) larger assistance to States for Police Housing Schemes and (g) assistance for creating employment opportunities for qualified engineers.

Decrease in the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly due to lesser provision for natural clamities and for meeting non-Plan gaps of certain States. This is partly off-set by larger provision for loans out of small savings collections in the light of improved trend of collections.

(e) Larger ways and means assistance had to be given to certain States during the year 1970-71 to tide over their temporary ways and means difficulty. These advances were recovered within that year and thus there was no net outgo over the year. For the year 1971-72, a provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made for this purpose.

(ii) *Union Territory Governments.*—The decrease in the Revised and further decrease in the Budget for 1971-72 is due mainly to formation of Himachal Pradesh as a State from 25th January, 1971.

(iii) *Foreign Governments.*—The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Technical Credits	50,00	60,00	55,00
Other Loans:			
Ceylon	4.0	5,07	65
Indonesia	..	14	..
Nepal	30	5	30
Bhutan	..	25	73
Sikkim	..	..	75
Others	10,00	1,50	5,00
TOTAL	64,80	67,01	63,43

Increase in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 under Technical Credits is mainly to finance larger exports to some East-European countries; this is partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for new loans to foreign Governments. The decrease in the Budget for 1971-72 is mainly due to lesser provision for Technical Credits and loans to Ceylon partly counter-balanced by larger provision for new loans to foreign Governments.

(iv) *Port Trusts and Municipalities.*—The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Port Trusts	23,00	26,10	34,75
Delhi Municipal Corporation	13,73	14,71	16,69
New Delhi Municipal Committee	50	30	30
TOTAL	37,23	41,11	51,74

The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 is due mainly to grant of a loan of Rs. 3.5 crores to the Calcutta Port Trust for payment of wages to Port and Dock workers under the Central Wage Board Award and a loan of Rs. 1 crore to Delhi Transport Undertaking. The increase in the Budget Estimates, 1971-72 is due to larger provision for loans to Port Trusts and to Delhi Municipal Corporation for Water Supply Schemes as also for financing certain additional Plan Schemes on the basis of improved small savings collections in the Union Territory.

(v) *Government Companies and Corporations:*

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Financial Institutions	44,25	57,65	79,65
(*b*) Industrial and Commercial undertakings	2,46,17	2,37,81	3,02,94
	2,90,42	2,95,46	3,82,59

(a) The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 was due mainly to larger loans to the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Rs. 35 crores against the original Budget provision of Rs. 21 crores). In the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 provision for loans to the Shipping Development Fund Committee has been kept at Rs. 35 crores *i.e.* at the level of last year's Revised Estimates. Increase in the Estimates for 1971-72 is due to larger provision for loans to Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Rs. 30 crores against Rs. 14 crores last year) and provision of interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores to the new Industrial Reconstruction Corporation set up to rehabilitate Jute and Textile Mills and other industrial units.

(b) In the case of industrial and commercial undertakings, the saving in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 compared with that year's Budget estimates is due mainly to lesser requirements of Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs. 19.55 crores), Madras Fertilisers Limited (Rs. 7 crores), Heavy Electricals Limited (Rs. 2.82 crores) and Indian Air-Lines (Rs. 2.98 crores). These savings are off-set by increased requirements of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Limited (Rs. 8.47 crores), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Rs. 4.12 crores), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 5.11 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 5.24 crores).

The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 include provision for Defence undertakings (Rs. 11.32 crores) which until 1970-71 was exhibited under 'Regimental Loans'. The Budget Estimates also include Rs. 80.06 crores for Bokaro Steel Limited, Rs. 50 crores for loans to the Food Corporation, Rs. 16.48 crores for National Coal Development Corporation, Rs. 10.14 crores for Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation, Rs. 10 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation and Rs. 2 crores for Cochin Refineries. Increased provision has also been made for Fertilizer Corporation of India, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and Madras Fertilisers Limited. These increases are counter-balanced by lesser provision made in the Budget for National Textile Corporation, Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and absence of provision for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. Details of provisions for the various public sector undertaking are given in Annexure IV.

(vi) *Railway and P and T Funds*

The details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs o	rupees)	
Railways Development Fund	4,36	21,58	22,14
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	..	24,92	19,26
P & T Revenue Reserve Fund	..	1,01	..
TOTAL .	4,36	47,51	41,40

The provisions for these loans have been explained already under "Deposits, Advances and Remittances".

(vii) *Other Parties*:

The Broad details are:—

	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Khadi and Village Industries Commission . . .			
(*a*) renewal of past loans for traditional khadi, ambar charkha and village industries .	13,97	13,97	2,23
(*b*) development of village industries . . .	3,00	3,00	3,00
(*c*) development of traditional khadi & ambar charkha . . .	2,25	2,25	2,25
Regimental Loans .	14,60	7,88	1,60
Hotel Development Loan Fund . . .	1,50	1,50	2,00
Dock Labour Boards .	4,15	5,54	17
Housing Schemes .	94	1,62	1,47
Displaced Persons .	49	55	51
Coal Board . . .	1,10	64	1,00
Tea Board . . .	1,02	1,32	1,12
Co-operative Societies .	37	67	53
Gresham and Craven of India (P) Ltd. .	..	..	65
Government Servants and Others . . .	26,99	34,26	32,10
TOTAL .	70,38	73,20	48,63
Deduct—Amount met from Reserve Fund .	(—)1	(—)7	(—)16
NET .	70,37	73,13	48,47

The excess in the Revised Estimates for 1970-71 compared with the original estimates of that year is mainly due to grant of larger distress advances to Government servants in flood affected areas as also for house building purposes. A part of the increase is also due to grant of loan assistance to Dock Labour Boards for payment of arrear wages to Dock workers. These increases are partly offset by lesser loans advanced to Calcutta Dock Labour Board for voluntary retirement scheme. The decrease in the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly due to lesser provision for loans to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for renewal of past loans etc., transfer of provision for Defence undertakings, which until last year was exhibited under Regimental Loans, to the sub-head 'Government Companies and Corporations' and lesser provision for advances to Government servants, partly counter-balanced by provision of Rs. 65 lakhs for loans to Gresham and Craven of India (P) Limited.

INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT

The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 include a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs for payment of the Union's share, towards the liability in respect of the 4 per cent Punjab Loan, 1971 which will mature during the year.

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 14043.31 crores at the end of 1970-71 and Rs. 15055.00 crores at the end of 1971-72 comprising of:—

	As on 31st March 1971	As on 31st March 1972
	(In crores of Rupees)	
Debt raised in India . . .	7466·42	8040·09
Debt raised outside India . . .	6576·79	7026·93

Debt raised in India comprises the 'Permanent Debt' and the 'Floating Debt'. While 'Permanent Debt' Overs loans raised in the open market, including Compensation Bonds, Prize Bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates, "Floating Debt" represents borrowings of a temporary nature and includes *ad hoc* treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments, State Bank of India and other parties; other treasury bills issued to the public and non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt, outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and at the close of the Third Five Year Plan and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in Statement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of the Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, the Government are liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, namely, the Post Office Savings Bank deposits, the Cumulative Time Deposits, the Post Office Cash, National Savings, National Plan, National Plan Savings, National Defence, Treasury Savings Deposit, Income-tax Annuity Certificates and Defence Deposit Certificates, provident funds, investment of P.L. 480 deposits, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes and Annuity Deposit Schemes, the depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and Civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows:—

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72
	(In crores of Rupees)					
Public Debt	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	14043·21	15067·02
Small Savings Schemes	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538·21	2166·74	2347·14
State Provident Funds	95·05	165·57	289·14	527·02	840·32	924·77
Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	4·51	8·51
P. L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240·41	561·48	647·34	634·30
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes	..	..	..	30·12	4·37	2·87
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	77·61	117·79	103·04
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363·05	309·93	283·92	560·05	977·20	1133·07
Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25·36	34·53	37·65
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	18836·01	20258·37
Less.—Estimated amount duefrom Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00
Net	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029·12	18536·01	19958·37

Details of the liabilities are shown in Statement VII.

This outstanding liability may be analysed with reference to the purpose on which the money raised by Government has been utilised An analysis is given below:—

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72
	(In crores of Rupees)					
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	4036·27	4307·88
Investment in:						
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	2365·01	2597·35
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	952·52	977·17
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations	0·25	0·80	9·97	32·89	38·78	38·81
Other Capital Outlay including Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc.	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756·86	2763·27	3081·92
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments Foreign Governments and other Parties	220·68	942·89	2534·48	5379·57	9411·55	10034·50
TOTAL	1708·69	2809·10	6124·69	11964·23	19567·40	21037·63

The details are shown in Statement VIII.

The total of Capital Outlay and Loans advanced by the Central Government is estimated to exceed the total of the liabilities by Rs. 1031.39 crores at the end of 1970-71 and by Rs. 1091·26 crores at the end of 1971-72.

STATEMENT VI

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
A.—Debt raised in India						
Permanent Debt—						
(*i*) Current Loans (details in Appendix A)	1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	4307·09	4474·99
(*ii*) Compensation Bonds	..	..	..	..	79·33	79·33
(*iii*) Prize Bonds	..	..	15·63	11·35	1·08	·08
(*iv*) 15-Year Annuity Certificates	..	6·96	3·45	3·78	2·61	2·21
(*v*) Loans in course of repayment	6·49	12·22	22·73	33·72	45·89	45·89
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1444·95	1521·81	2597·53	3466·13	4436·00	4602·50
(*b*) *Floating Debt—*						
(*i*) Treasury Bills	358·02	595·25	1106·29	1611·82	2309·65	2718·65
(*ii*) Special Floating Loans	212·60	212·60	274·18	340·70	720·77	718·94
(*iv*) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	6·73	·06	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577·35	807·91	1380·47	1952·52	3030·42	3437·59
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2022·30	2329·72	3978·00	5418·65	7466·42	8040·09
B. Debt raised outside India						
(*i*) Defence Certificates	..	..	..	·09	·09	·09
(*ii*) England—						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Rly. Annuities	12·37	2·61	0·12	·04	·04	·04
U.K. Govt. loans	..	..	106·52	263·41	621·98	646·95
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	..	..	15·33	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.S.A.—						
Loans from U. S. A.	..	91·72	210·84	749·55	1792·15	1903·17
U.S. Export-Import Bank	..	..	25·41	101·30	75·10	61·20
P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	77·88	528·36	1420·43	1427·10
P.L. 480—Local convertible currency credit	..	..	..	..	256·85	371·22
(*iv*) U.S.S.R.	..	..	57·48	243·47	366·92	353·87
(*v*) Canada	..	..	14·07	17·95	140·60	170·23
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany	..	..	103·19	206·25	406·99	407·89
(*vii*) Japan	..	..	9·93	62·29	260·50	252·91
(*viii*) Switzerland	..	..	..	5·70	18·45	19·14
(*ix*) Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	9·96	40·59	34·33
(*x*) Yugoslavia	..	..	..	7·92	10·86	7·19
(*xi*) Poland	..	..	..	4·49	13·03	14·08
(*xii*) Austria	..	..	..	2·98	15·35	13·98
(*xiii*) Netherlands	..	..	..	7·56	40·93	48·22
(*xiv*) Denmark	..	..	..	·50	6·73	9·65
(*xv*) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	..	·53	·02	·02
(*xvi*) New Zealand	..	..	..	·27	·03	..
(*xvii*) Sweden	..	..	..	..	8·46	13·46
(*xviii*) Kuwait	..	..	..	9·28	8·50	4·16
(*xix*) Italy	..	..	..	..	5·57	10·96
(*xx*) Bahrain	..	..	..	7·86	4·59	3·88
(*xxi*) France	..	..	..	..	37·63	58·65
(*xxii*) Belgium	..	..	..	..	7·18	8·61
(*xxiii*) Qatar	..	..	..	..	7·49	6·55
(*xxiv*) Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	·04
(*xxv*) Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	·04
(*xxvi*) Rumania	..	..	..	..	..	·04
(*xxvii*) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19·66	19·30	40·19	179·77	250·97	244·76
(*xxviii*) International Development Association	..	..	..	171·09	758·75	831·49
(*xxix*) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	·01	·01
(*xxx*) New credits	..	..	..	..	..	100·00
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32·03	113·63	760·96	2590·62	6576·79	7026·93
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	14043·21	15067·02

STATEMENT VII

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
I.—Public Debt (as in Statement VI)	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	14043·21	1567·02
II.—Small Savings Schemes*—	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538·21	2166·74	2347·14
III.—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) State Provident Funds	95·05	165·57	289·14	527·02	840·02	924·77
(*b*) Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	4·51	8·51
(*c*) P. L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240·41	561·48	647·34	634·30
(*d*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Schemes	..	..	..	30·12	4·37	287
(*e*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits	..	..	..	77·61	117·79	103·04
(*f*) Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25·36	34·53	37·65
TOTAL III.—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111·15	182·98	551·37	1221·59	1648·86	1711·14
IV.—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165·26	174·38	116·01	249·64	242·36	272·34
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts	95·59	14·58	26·18	25·39	5·52	27·34
(*b*) *Not bearing interest —*						
(*i*) Deposits of Local Funds	1·67	2·17	3·42	·79	1·51	1·54
(*ii*) Civil Deposits	34·13	56·35	57·09	112·99	524·11	620·76
(*iii*) Other Deposits	34·98	43·17	81·09	80·46	110·08	111·94
(*iv*) Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	..	..	..	42·90	54·64	56·67
(*v*) Other Insurance Funds	..	..	..	·72	4·28	5·25
(*vi*) Other Accounts	31·42	19·28	0·13	47·16	34·70	37·23
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363·05	309·93	283·92	560·05	977·20	1133·07
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	18836·01	20258·37
Amount due from Pakistant on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029·12	18536·01	19958·37
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	..	935·11	1031·39	1079·26
	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11964·23	19567·40	21037·63

*Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates included in Statement VI.

STATEMENT VIII

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—						
I—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817·93	959·87	1512·57	2672·02	3313·29	3464·29
Posts and Telegraphs	49·98	89·26	139·99	264·98	397·50	436·10
Overseas Communications Service	0·77	1·35	2·40	3·88	12·08	14·07
Mints	1·95	3·09	4·13	4·44	5·39	5·68
Road and Water Transport Schemes	0·03	0·08	1·23	·59	1·14	1·17
Electriciy Schemes	0·02	0·43	2·88	1·05	67·43	110·68
Irrigation	0·71	1·19	1·37	3·24	8·23	10·80
Security Printing Press	0·50	0·73	0·81	1·43	2·47	3·10
Atomic Energy Development	..	0·56	15·34	68·55	212·71	236·69
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22·84	7·74	1·91	5·38	8·24	16·38
Kolar Gold Mines	..	..	..	4·42	7·79	8·92
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	4036·27	4307·88
II.—Investments in Autonomous Corporations/ Companies etc.—						
(a) *Government Companies and Corporations—*						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4·86	22·66	36·67	57·51	56·38	56·38
Air Corporations	..	12·24	35·40	48·76	73·59	85·26
Shipping Corporation	1·96	4·55	20·68	23·45	23·45	23·45
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	..	22·91	50·00	50·00	50·00
Hindustan Steel	..	0·04	300·00	528·00	557·00	566·09
Bokaro Steel	..	..	..	19·80	410·00	500·00
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	..	17·10	106·12	127·10	127·45
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	1·14	2·18	2·06	2·47	2·47
Indian Telephone Industries	0·60	2·99	3·59	3·59	3·64	3·64
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	2·80	5·10	10·79	12·00	12·00
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	..	6·65	88·95	100·00	100·00
National Coal Development Corporation	..	..	26·98	61·06	122·28	122·28
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	..	48·29	79·42	80·00	80·00
Hindustan Shipyard	..	3·15	4·70	5·97	7·89	9·44
Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	6·90	65·29	71·08	71·08
National Instruments Ltd.	..	..	..	1·37	3·26	3·66
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	..	1·79	1·79	1·79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	..	·94	1·25	1·25
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3·67	3·70	3·70
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	1·15	5·75	6·10
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	2·58	3·90	3·90
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	2·21	7·46	7·96
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	..	2·50	2·55	2·55
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	2·95	2·95	2·95
Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	..	..	..	1·00	1·75	1·75
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	2·20	3·18	3·28
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	..	3·50	19·18	21·98
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	..	·82	·82	·82
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·35	2·08	2·08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	..	..	..	4·70	5·82	5·82
Cement Corporation	..	..	..	0·47	5·90	6·62
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	46·61	65·00	65·00
Madras Refineries	..	..	..	0·35	9·53	9·53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	8·82	10·20
Fertilizer Corporation of India	..	17·04	39·64	51·50	115·55	137·50
Ashoka Hotel	..	0·26	1·34	1·34	..	..
Indian Drugs and Pharamaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	21·50	25·95	28·35
Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	9·00	65·47	77·60
Hindustan Cables	..	1·06	1·06	1·79	6·38	6·58
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	6·96	6·96
Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4·00	4·00
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels	..	..	..	..	7·00	7·00
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	2·08	3·14
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	0·50	3·50	3·50
Singareni Collieries	..	..	1·20	2·24	2·72	2·72
National Mineral Development Corporation	..	..	1·68	10·47	45·28	58·97
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	1·50	1·50
State Trading Corporation	..	..	2·00	2·00	5·00	7·00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	..	2·00	3·00	3·00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	0·16	2·20	2·35
State Agro-Industries Corporation	..	..	..	0·25	17·15	19·15
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	0·15	·36	·36
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·70	·70
Mining Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	1·12	20·00	20·00
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·51	·51
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	0·05	1·53	1·53
Mysore Iron and Steel	..	..	..	..	1·97	1·97
Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	..	0·09	16·12	29·59
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	..	..	..	1·38	7·85	9·54
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	0·25	1·10	1·25
Electronics Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	3·50	3·75
Uranium Corporation of ndia	..	..	..	..	7·45	8·26
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	..	37·84	55·68
State Farm Corporation	..	..	..	..	·92	1·00
Modern Bakeries	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·15
National Textile Corporation	..	..	..	..	1·41	3·72
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1·41	3·16
Rural Electrification Corporation	..	..	..	..	9·00	10·00
India Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	5·75	7·25
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	13·00	19·96
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	50·45	52·55
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5·21	5·96
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3·28	3·53
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3·25	3·75
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·75	1·75
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	·50	1·00
Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	..	·10	3·10
Other Government Companies and Corporations	2·01	1·88	7·76	..	3·74	4·53
TOTAL(A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	2365·01	2597·35
(b) *Financial Institutions*—						
Reserve Bank of India	11·12	11·12	11·12	5·93	5·93	5·93
International Monetary Fund	201·00	201·00	296·28	353·18	692·55	692·55
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36·93	36·93	36·93	36·93	71·20	71·20
International Development Association	..	..	4·42	10·22	29·16	30·34
Life Insurance Corporation	..	..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	..	27·91	27·91
International Financer Corporation	..	..	2·11	2·11	2·11	2·11
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	..	..	0·50	0·50	1·00	1·00
Film Finance Corporation	..	..	0·20	0·50	·50	·50
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	2·00	4·00
Compensation in respect of Nationalised Banks	..	..	..	..	83·67	85·54
Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	..	..	30·99	49·49
Other Institutions	..	0·09	0·39	0·86	·50	·60
TOTAL (B)—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	952·52	977·1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Other Companies, Corporations, etc.—						
Bolani Ores Ltd.	..	..	0·35	·51	·51	·5
Oil India Ltd.		..	8·00	26·50	24·31	24·31
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0·25	·25	·50	·50	·50	·50
Machinery Manufcturing Corporation	..	·25	·25	·28	·32	·32
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	·07	·25	·25	·28
Indian Explosives Ltd.	..	·10	·60	·60	2·74	2·74
Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	·37	·37	·37
British India Corporation	..	..	..	1·06	1·06	1·06
Lube-India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2·40	2·40
Other Companies	..	·20	·20	2·82	6·32	6·30
TOTAL (C)—OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.	·25	·80	9·97	32·89	38·78	38·81
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259·73	320·75	959·75	1797·82	3356·31	3613·33
III.—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260·93	314·43	454·34	874·13	1411·68	1574·11
Agricultural Improvement	0·47	1·22	18·05	31·64	31·73	33·51
Broadcasting	1·12	3·31	7·20	13·55	28·46	35·16
Public Works (includiug Roads)	21·02	83·19	180·37	424·96	657·12	734·40
Delhi Capital Outlay	25·13	35·79	62·4	106·95	151·22	163·52
Dandakaranya Development	..	..	7·23	26·90	42·47	45·00
Currency and Coinage	·22	·25	9·05	35·19	56·70	63·15
Aviation	6·89	14·04	28·69	45·15	75·59	88·98
Government Trading Schemes—						
(*i*) Purchase of Foodgrains	—3·98	18·63	137·21	89·73	—16·02	—26·74
(*ii*) Other Schemes	11·29	—13·11	15·12	19·54	50·07	48·04
Ports	4·78	14·07	24·89	43·01	66·55	77·06
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Development	2·69	5·14	20·63	39·19	43·17	54·06
Other Items	2·99	4·20	12·95	46·00	164·53	191·67
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756·86	2763·27	3081·92
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488·01	1866·21	3590·21	6584·66	10155·85	11003·13
B.—Loans advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195·58	819·39	1909·63	3970·57	6235·51	6527·51
Union Territory Governments	..	13·36*	..	40·61	156·83	171·14
Foreign Governments, etc.	0·01	·11	29·17	27·65	57·85	63·57
Government Servants.	·51	4·15	5·32	11·63	42·81	47·20
Other Parties.	24·58	105·88	590·36	1329·11	2918·55	3225·08
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220·68	942·89	2534·48	5379·57	9411·55	10034·50
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708·69	2809·10	6124·69	11964·23	19567·40	21037·63
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Oulay and Loans advanced.	856·71	401·97	119·55	..	..	..
	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11964·23	19567·40	21037·63

*Erstwhile Part "C" States.

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A (*a*) (*i*)]

DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86·73	..	..	..	..	..
3% Loan 1953—55	15-7-53	114·60	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35·06	..	..	..	..	..
3-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12·87	..	..	..	..	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9·06	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60·45	..	..	..	..	..
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114·07	114·07	..	..	..	..
2-1/2% Bhopal War Bonds, 1957	1-11-57	..	0·26	..	..	..	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1958—68	1-6-58	5·85	5·85	..	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	50·36	..	..	..	..
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61	15-8-59	13·66	13·66	..	..	..	..
2-3/4% Loan, 1960.	15-7-60	45·63	45·63	..	..	..	..
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63·30	63·30	..	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75·29	75·29	..	..	..
2-1/2% Loan, 1961.	1-8-61	57·01	57·01	57·01	..	..	..
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	..	107·27	..	..	..
2-3/4% Loan, 1962.	15-11-62	75·87	75·87	75·87	..	..	..
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	..	58·06	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	16·17	116·17	116·17	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158·13	158·13	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30·33	30·33	30·33	..	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	103·68	153·68	..	..	..
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	..	82·65	..	..	..
% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110·12	110·12	110·12	110·12	..	..
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	16-11-66	..	1·22	1·22	1·22	..	..
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	..	103·82	197·41	..	..
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	..	56·99	56·99	..	..
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	..	64·34	156·64	..	..
3-1/2% Loan, 1968.	26-8-68	..	..	70·00	70·00	..	..
4-1/4% National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	..	10·43	..	..
4% Loan, 1969.	8-5-69	..	..	..	202·57	..	..
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	..	147·91	190·86	..	..
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	..	178·15	..	..
3% First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-70	115·06	115·06	115·06	115·05	..	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1971.	1-7-71	..	..	..	164·83	332·10	..
4-1/2% Loan, 1972.	15-7-72	..	..	..	..	100·13	100·13
4-3/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	..	28·22	28·22	28·22
4% Loan, 1972.	1-8-72	..	..	49·17	154·71	154·71	154·71
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	..	17·16	17·16	17·16
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	..	349·51	394·52	394·51	394·51
4-1/4% Loan, 1973.	22-7-73	..	..	..	158·41	159·08	159·08
3-3/4% Loan, 1974.	16-7-74	..	..	86·64	86·64	201·64	201·64
4-1/4% Loan 1975	26-7-75	..	..	..	..	207·12	207·12
4-1/4% Loan, 1976.	1-7-76	..	..	..	..	260·16	260·16
2-3/2% Loan, 1976.	16-9-76	14·77	14·77	14·77	14·78	14·78	14·78
4-1/2% Loan, 1977	15-10-77	..	..	..	..	80·62	80·62
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-77	..	..	..	8·62	8·62	8·62
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	..	81·06	81·06	106·06	106·06
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..		98.05	98·05	148·05	148·05
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	..	3·25	3·26	3·26
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	7-10-80	..	..		2·01	6·96	6·96
4% Loan, 1981.	24-7-81	..	..	..	65·97	65·97	65·97
4-1/2% Loan, 1985.	12-7-85	..	..	..	114·03	114·03	114·03
4-1/2% Loan, 1986.	8-5-86	..	..	..	103·09	103·10	103·10
4-3/4% Loan, 1989.	15-4-89	..	..	..	140·27	140·26	140·26
5-1/2% Loan, 1990.	1-7-90	..	..	..	136·16	136·16	136·16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	..	108·03	108·03
5% Loan 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	..	150·15	150·15
5-1/2% Loan 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	..	150·20	150·20
5-1/2% Loan 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	..	178·56	178·56
5-1/2% Loan 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	..	275·19	275·19
5-1/2% Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	..	391·97	391·97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
*3% Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months* notice on or after 16-9-86	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93
3% Conversion Loan, 1946		248·92	248·92	248·92	248·91	248·91	248·91
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	..	·35	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	1-9-67	..	..	2·13	2·13	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	3-9-68	..	..	2·18	2·18	..	..
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	1-8-61	..	..	6·59	..	..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974.	1-5-74	..	..	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975.	1-1-75	..	..	6·86	6·86	6·86	6·86
2-1/2% Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	16-10-53	..	..	5·38	..	..	..
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1964.	30-10-64	..	..	3·86	..	..	..
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	1·19	1·19
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	500·00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS		1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	4307·09	4474·99

*Non-Terminable Loans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1971-72.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of Expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure met from Revenue—				
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—				
1. Customs	14. Customs	9,45,51	—22	9,54,29
	40. Karmik Vibhag Department of Personnel	25,57	..	25,57
	TOTAL—CUSTOMS	9,80,08	—22	9,79,86
2. Union Excise Duties	15. Union Excise Duties	19,09,41	—4,32,74	14,76,67
3. Corporation Tax	16. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	3,81,19	..	3,81,19
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	15,79,25	..	15.79,25
5. Estate Duty	16. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	13,79	..	13,79
6. Taxes on Wealth	16. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	30,02	..	30,02
7. Expenditure Tax	16. Taxes on Income, etc.	6	..	6
8. Gift Tax	16. Taxes on Income, etc.	3,95	..	39,5
9. Land Revenue	46. Delhi	10,83	..	10,83
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,77	..	3,77
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,76	..	1,76
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	2,19	..	2,19
	TOTAL.—LAND REVENUE	18,55	..	18,55
10. State Excise Duties	46. Delhi	4,94	..	4,94
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,42	..	1,42
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE DUTIES	6,36	..	6,36
11. Taxes on Vehicles	46. Delhi	11,15	..	11,15
	47. Chandigarh	13	..	13
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6	..	6
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLES	11,34	..	11,34
12. Sales Tax	46. Delhi	52,07	..	52,07
13. Other Taxes and Duties	46. Delhi	44,39	..	44,39
	47. Chandigarh	1,46	..	1,46
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	45,85	..	45,85
14. Stamps	17. Stamps	4,87,65	—6,02	4,81,63
	46. Delhi	4,46	..	4,46
	47. Chandigarh	26	..	26
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	..	3
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1	..	1
	51. Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	—	1
	TOTAL—STAMPS	4,92,42	—6,02	—4,86,40
15. Registration Fees	46. Delhi	2,73	..	2,73
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6	..	6
	TOTAL—REGISTRATION FEES	2,79	..	2,79
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUE	55,27,13	—4,38,98	50,88,15
Debt Services—				
16. Interest on Debt and the obligations.	*Interest on Debt and other obligations.*	6,48,43,86	—4,39	6,48,39,47

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Nomber and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i. e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Administrative Services—				
18. Parliament State and Union Territory Legislatures.	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice.	6,44,01	—5,00	6,39,01
	101. Sansadiya Karya Vibhag Department of Parliamentary Aatfirs.	11,18	..	11,18
	108. Lok Sabha.	2,76,40	..	2,76,40
	109. Rajya Sabha	1,14,29	—7	1,14,22
	TOTAL—PARLIAMENT, ETC.	10,45,88	—5,07	10,40,81
19. General Administration.	1. Raksha Mantralaya Ministry of Defence	1,21,79	..	1,21,79
	6. Shiksha Vibhag Department of Education	1,00,57	..	1,00,57
	9. Samaj Kalyan Vibhag Department of Social Welfare.	24,16	..	24,16
	11. External Affairs	2,94,76	..	2,94,76
	13. Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance.	18,87,23	—1,49	18,85,74
	28. Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	2,10,55	..	2,10,55
	33. Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya Ministry of Foreign Trade	56,61	..	56,61
	36. Swasthya aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	48,76	..	48,76
	38. Grih Mantralaya Ministry of Home Affairs.	1,46,32	—40	1,45,92
	39. Mantrimandal Cabinet	84,66	..	84,66
	40. Karmik Vibhag Department of Personnel	55,77	..	55,77
	46. Delhi.	1,44,11	..	1,44,11
	47. Chandigarh	14,97	..	14,97
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	51,57	..	51,57
	49. Tribal Area.	2,44,52	—7,25	2,37,27
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	4,86	..	4,86
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	12,75	..	12,75
	52. Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya Ministry of Home Affairs.	1,36	..	1,36
	53. Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development..	77,43	..	77,43
	57. Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	32,36	..	32,36
	60. Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	46,14	—31	45,83
	63. Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	1,13,64	..	1,13,64
	68. Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice.	1,02,90	—1,59	1,01,31
	71. Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	35,00	..	35,00
	72. Yojana Mantralaya Ministry of Planning	4,00	..	4,00
	72-A. Yojna Ayoga/Planning Commission	1,52,72	..	1,52,72
	73. Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	1,58,87	—5,01	1,53,86
	78. Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines.	56,16	..	56,16
	81. Paryatam Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	25,95	—3,20	22,75
	85. Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing.	32,51	..	32,51

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Acount	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	88. Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	35,99	..	35,99
	90. Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	19,13	..	19,13
	95. Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs.	34,48	..	34,48
	97. Electronics Vibhag/Department of Electronics	29,49	..	29,49
	98. Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	21,42	..	21,42
	102. Vigyan Aur Pradyogiki Vibhag/Department of Science and Technology	3,53	..	3,50
	105. Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	1,18,37	..	1,18,37
	110. Up-Rashtrapati Sachivalaya/Secretariat of the Vice-President.	3,46	..	3,46
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	47,92	..	47,92
	Sanglok Seva Ayoga/Union Public Service Commission	1,13,28	..	1,13,28
	TOTAL—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	47,70,07	—19,25	47,50,82
20. Audit	18. Audit.	32,33,27	—5,36,91	26,96,36
21. Administration of Justice	46. Delhi.	83,05	—4,51	78,54
	47. Chandigarh	43,10	—37,32	5,78
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	88	..	88
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	76	..	76
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	1,72	..	1,72
	69. Administration of Justice.	39,32	..	39,32
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	1,68,83	—41,83	1,27,00
22. Jails	46. Delhi.	24,71	—61	24,10
	47. Chandigarh	99	..	99
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1,69	..	1,69
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	6	..	6
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	27,46	—61	26,85
23. Police	40. Karmik Vibhag/Department of Personnel	2,10,12	—90,00	1,20,12
	41. Police	77,67,37	—1,34,62	76,32,75
	46. Delhi	7,42,40	..	7,42,40
	47. Chandigarh	74,79	—1,00	73,79
	48. Andaman Nicobar Islands.	93,55	..	93,55
	49. Tribal Areas	14,43,30	—83,60	13,59,70
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	3,65	..	3,65
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	7,83	..	7,83
	TOTAL—POLICE	1,03,43,01	—3,09,22	1,00,33,79
24. External Affairs.	11. External Affairs.	29,43,29	—16	29,43,13
25. Supplies and Disposals.	106. Supplies and Disposals.	4,72,13	..	4,72,13
	107. Other Revenue Expenditure of Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	41,66	..	41,66
	TOTAL—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS	5,13,79	..	5,13,79

(In thousands of Rupee)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
26. Miscellaneous Deptts.	8. Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	24,93	..	24,93
	24. Other Revenue Expenditure of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance.	1,81,51	—28,50	1,53,01
	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture.	11,95	..	11,95
	34. Foreign Trade	1,39,94	..	1,39,94
	35. Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vayapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	12,33	..	12,33
	40. Karmik Vibhag/Department of Personnel	29,15	..	29,15
	46. Delhi.	37,48	..	37,48
	47. Chandigarh	1,70	..	1,70
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2,53	..	2,53
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	66	..	66
	52. Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs.	7,65,33	—2,02	7,63,31
	56. Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development.	1,11,07	..	1,11,07
	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	1,71,01	—1,04	1,69,97
	96. Other Revenue Expenditure of Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs.	70,25	..	70,25
	100. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture.	20	..	20
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	15,60,04	—31,56	15,28,48
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,46,05,64	—9,44,61	2,36,61,03
Social and Developmental Service:				
27 Scientific Departments	8. Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education.	1,44,29	..	1,44,29
	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture.	16,50	..	16,50
	47. Chandigarh	2,85	..	2,85
	64. Director General, Mines Safety	62,83	..	62,83
	79. Geological Survey	14,48,99	—17,03	14,31,96
	80. Other Revenue Expenditure of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Minisry of Steel and Mines	67,42	..	67,42
	82. Meteorology	5,17,54	—8,77	5,08,87
	89. Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	27,78,08	..	27,78,08
	97. Electronics Vibhag/Department of Electronics.	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	99. Archeology	2,11,86	..	2,11,86
	100. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture.	95,66	—55	95,11
	102. Vigyan Aur Pradyogik Vibhag/Department Science and Technology	1,13,34	—3,00	1,10,34
	103. Survey of India.	6,26,51	—57,85	5,68,66
	104. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	23,21,21	..	23,21,21
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	85,07,18	—87,20	84,19,98

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
28. Education	7. Education	73,12,86	—28,59	72,84,27
	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	1,06,16	..	1,06,16
	46. Delhi	20,05,52	..	20,05,52
	47. Chandigarh	1,73,70	..	1,73,70
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63,38	..	63,38
	49. Tribal Areas	92,33	..	92,33
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	17,42	..	17,42
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	21,91	..	21,91
	100. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	1,92,56	..	1,92,56
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	99,85,84	—28,59	99,57,25
29. Medical	37. Medical and Public Health	16,02,76	—96,24	15,06,42
	46. Delhi	3,04,96	..	3,04,96
	47. Chandigarh	27,78	—13,64	14,14
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,36	..	29,36
	49. Tribal Areas	74,51	..	74,51
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,39	..	2,39
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,51	..	5,51
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	20,47,27	—1,09,88	19,37,39
30. Public Health	37. Medical and Public Health	5,91,60	—1,99	5,89,61
	46. Delhi	14,67	..	14,67
	47. Chandigarh	20,62	..	20,62
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,49	..	12,49
	49. Tribal Areas	39,45	..	39,45
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,19	..	2,19
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,43	..	2,43
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH	6,83,45	—1,99	6,81,46
30-A. Family Planning	37. Medical and Public Health	5,68,74	—50	5,68,24
	46. Delhi	33,84	..	33,84
	47. Chandigarh	2,91	..	2,91
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72	..	72
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	56	..	56
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	20	..	20
	TOTAL—FAMILY PLANNING	6,06,97	—50	6,06,47
31. Agriculture	29. Agriculture	19,91,04	—1,29,58	18,61,46
	30. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	18,25,19	..	18,25,19
	46. Delhi	44,23	—6,03	38,20
	47. Chandigarh	1,95	..	1,95
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,10	..	25,10
	49. Tribal Areas	55,28	..	55,28
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	14,78	..	14,78
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32,20	..	32,20
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	39,89,77	—1,35,61	38,54,16
33 Animal Husbandry	30. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	3,48,74	..	3,48,74
	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	76,71	—1,35	75,36
	46. Delhi	20,49	..	20,49
	47. Chandigarh	28,05	..	28,05
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,37	..	4,37
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	46	..	46
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,76	..	1,77
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	4,80,58	—1,35	4,79,23

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
34. Co-operation	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	2,41,32	..	2,41,32
	46. Delhi	16,06	..	16,06
	47. Chandigarh	1,08	..	1,08
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,69	..	2,69
	49. Tribal Areas	5,61	..	5,61
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	37	..	37
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,43	..	2,43
	TOTAL—CO-OPERATION	2,69,56	..	2,69,56
35. Industries	35. Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	7,27,50	..	7,27,50
	46. Delhi	20,53	..	20,53
	47. Chandigarh	78	..	78
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,25	..	3,25
	49. Tribal Areas	19,51	..	19,51
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	22	..	22
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,87	..	2,87
	54. Industries	7,15,89	—18	7,15,71
	55. Salt	89,26	—11,75	77,51
	56. Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	14,30,75	..	14,30,75
	71. Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	14	..	14
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,70,00	..	1,70,00
	80. Other Revenue Expenditure of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	1,07,50	—30,00	77,50
	89. Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	6,32,88	—5,00	6,27,88
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	39,21,08	—46,93	38,74,15
36. Broadcasting	58. Broadcasting	16,41,97	—2,49,55	13,92,42
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	23,31	—20	23,11
	46. Delhi	6,81	..	6,81
	47. Chandigarh	76	..	76
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,75	..	6,75
	49. Tribal Areas	23,67	..	23,67
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,56	..	3,56
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,67	..	1,67
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.	66,53	—20	66,33
38 Labour and Employment	46. Delhi	1,06,16	..	1,06,16
	47. Chandigarh	20,29	..	20,29
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,68	—2,50	10,18
	49. Tribal Areas	3,46	..	3,46
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	14	..	14
	65. Labour and Employment	25,52,65	—6,71,10	18,81,55
	TOTAL—LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT	26,93,38	—6,73,60	20,19,78

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
39. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.	8. Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education	7,52	..	7,52
	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare	1,71,70	..	1,71,70
	30. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	99,38	..	99,38
	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	2,47,90	—1,42	2,46,48
	34. Foreign Trade	4,90,23	..	4,90,23
	42. Census	10,90,98	..	10,90,98
	43. Statistics	4,75,67	..	4,75,67
	46. Delhi	1,00,15	..	1,00,15
	47. Chandigarh	1,89	..	1,89
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,90	..	1,90
	49. Tribal Areas	6,92	..	6,92
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6,49	..	6,49
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	57	..	57
	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	7,59,26	—64,96	6,94,30
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	2,46,75	—58,28	1,88,47
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	99,64	..	99,64
	84. Other Revenue Expenditure of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	2,64,86	..	2,64,86
	85. Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	54,80	..	54,80
	94. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	33,82	..	33,82
	100. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	42,85	—16	42,69
	TOTAL—MISC. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	42,03,28	—1,24,82	40,78,46
40. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	55. Salt	1,10	..	1,10
41. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	58. Broadcasting	2,95	..	2,95
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,91,00,91	—14,60,22	3,76,40,69
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes :				
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	61. Multipurpose River Schemes	3,37,21	—64,16	2,73,05
44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	46. Delhi	43,65	—13,75	29,90
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,62	—43	1,19
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, ETC.	45,27	—14,18	31,09

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
45. Electricity Schemes				
	47. Chandigarh	84,17	..	84,17
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,09	..	25,09
	49. Tribal Areas	14,00	..	14,00
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,31	..	3,31
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	7,25	—1,00	6,25
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,83,27	—67,29	1,15,98
	89. Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	19,73,32	—4,83,00	14,90,32
	TOTAL—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	22,90,41	—5,51,29	17,39,12
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION, ETC.	26,72,89	—6,29,63	20,43,26
50. Public Works				
	46. Delhi	3,82,74	—2,14,94	1,67,80
	47. Chandigarh	1,87,85	..	1,87,85
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,43,16	—2,71,60	71,56
	49. Tribal Areas	3,88,36	—2,03,34	1,85,02
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	13,60	..	13,60
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	22,67	—21,36	1,31
	74. Roads	24,35,25	—27,44	24,07,81
	86. Public Works	45,57,81	—34,62,36	10,95,45
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	83,31,44	—42,01,04	41,30,40
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	46. Delhi	6,50	..	6,50
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26,88	..	26,88
	49. Tribal Areas	52,00	..	52,00
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	5,00	..	5,00
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	7,06	..	7,06
	74. Roads	5,00	..	5,00
	86. Public Works	38,50	..	38,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	1,40,94	..	1,40,94
Transport and Communications (Other than Roads)				
53. Posts and Pilot	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,43,09	—43,00	1,00,09
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	12	..	12
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping & Transport	69	..	69
	TOTAL	1,43,90	—43,00	1,00,90
54. Mercantile Marine	75. Mercantile Marine	6,05,03	—2,22	6,02,81
55. Lighthouses and Lightships	76. Lighthouses and Lightships	1,40,30	..	1,40,30
56. Aviation	83. Aviation	17,88,18	—9,52,53	8,35,65

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	47. Chandigarh	35,80	—5	35,75
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31,34	..	31,34
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	41,63	..	41,63
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES	1,08,77	—5	1,08,72
58. Overseas Communications Service	91. Overseas Communications Service	4,74,34	—80	4,73,54
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	32,60,52	—9,98,60	22,61,92
Currency and Mint				
62. Currency & Coinage	19. Currency and Coinage	16,60,21	—21,00	16,39,21
63. Mint	20. Mint	4,56,05	—10	4,55,95
63-A. Kolar Gold Mines	21. Kolar Gold Mines	8,15,67	—76,09	7,39,58
	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	29,31,93	—97,19	28,34,74
Miscellaneous				
64. Famine Relief	46. Delhi	50	..	50
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—FAMINE RELIEF	51	..	51
65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	22. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	10,56,46	—44,12	10,12,34
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	45. Territorial and Political Pensions	28,30	..	28,30
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	44. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	4,68,33	..	4,68,33
68. Stationery and Printing	46. Delhi	36	..	36
	47. Chandigarh	88,07	—60,00	28,07
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,87	..	2,87
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	35	..	35
	87. Stationery & Printing	16,19,63	—12,41,15	3,78,48
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	17,11,28	—13,01,15	4,10,13
69. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	23. Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	6,82,20	..	6,82,20
70 Forest	30. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,05,44	..	1,05,44
	31. Forest	2,12,01	—6,21	2,05,80
	46. Delhi	3,12	..	3,12
	47. Chandigarh	3,47	..	3,47
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,92,00	—21,58	1,70,42
	49. Tribal Areas	1,20,53	—35,00	85,53
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,40	..	3,40
	TOTAL—FOREST	6,39,97	—62,79	5,77,18

(In thousands of Rupee

Major Head3 of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
71. Miscellaneous . . .	8. Other Revenue Expenditure of Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education . .	72,85	..	72,85
	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare .	4,07,82	..	4,07,82
	12. Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Mantralaya/Ministry of External Affairs . .	21,99,63	..	21,99,63
	24. Other Revenue Expenditure of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	30,44,84	—17,89	30,26,95
	32. Other Revenue Expenditure of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture . .	60,76,17	..	60,76,17
	34. Foreign Trade	99,88,92	—49,91,00	49,97,92
	35. Other Revenue Expenditure of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	36,15	..	36,15
	36. Swastha Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,01,05	..	1,01,05
	40. Karmik Vibhag/Department of Personnel	87,83	—16,46	71,37
	46. Delhi	4,30,10	..	4,30,10
	47. Chandigarh	20,60	—20	20,40
	48. Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	27,46	..	27,46
	49. Tribal Areas	2,33,08	—1,00,00	1,33,08
	50. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area .	52	..	52
	51. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	7,18	..	7,18
	52. Other Revenue Expenditure of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs .	5,29,61	..	5,29,61
	56. Other Revenue Expenditure of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development	32,64	..	32,64
	59. Other Revenue Expenditure of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	33,06	..	33,06
	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	55,28	..	55,28
	66. Expenditure on Displaced Persons .	41,57,87	..	41,57,87
	67. Other Revenue Expenditure of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	9,67	—39	9,28
	70. Other Revenue Expenditure of Vidhi Aur Nyaya Mantralaya/Ministry of Law and Justice	10,17	..	10,17
	71. Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals .	42,87	—1	42,86
	72-A. Yojana Ayog/Planning Commission .	10,40	..	10,40
	77. Other Revenue Expenditure of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	3,43,19	..	3,43,19
	80. Other Revenue Expenditure of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines.	15,32,99	..	15,32,99
	84. Other Revenue Expenditure of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation .	27,20	..	27,20
	85. Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing . . .	1,73,84	—4,44	1,69,40

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	89. Other Revenue Expenditure of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	16,81	..	16,81
	94. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	13,60	..	13,60
	96. Other Revenue Expenditure of Company Karya Vibhag/Department of Company Affairs	13,98	..	13,98
	100. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sanskriti Vibhag/Department of Culture	5,17	..	5,17
	107. Other Revenue Expenditure of Poorti Vibhag/Department of Supply	4,85	..	4,85
	108. Lok Sabha	80	..	80
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	2,97,48,20	—51,30,39	2,46,17,81
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	3,43,35,25	—65,38,45	2,77,96,80
73. Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	4,22,84,64	..	4,22,84,64
74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	25. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	7,91,69,83	—8,50,00	7,83,19,83
75. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.	26. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory Governments.	55,04	..	55,04
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments	46. Delhi.	12,89,54	..	12,89,54
77. Extraordinary Charges	62. Other Revenue Expenditure of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	6,55,75	..	6,55,75
78. Pre-partition Payments	27. Prepartition Payments	5,76	..	5,76
79. Defence Services, Effective—Army	2. Defence Services, Effective—Army	8,13,84,60	—18,06,00	7,95,78,60
80. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	59,29,40	—6,00	59,23,40
81. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	4. Defence Services, Effective-Air Force	2,44,96,00	..	2,44,96,00
82. Defence Services, Non-Effective.	5. Defence Services, Non-Effective	47,30,00	..	47,30,00
	TOTAL—DEFENCE	11,65,40,00	—18,12,00	11,47,28,00
	TOTAL	42,57,51,07	—1,79,75,11	40,77,75,96
Add—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget.		10,70,44,65	..	10,70,44,65
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	53,27,95,72	—1,79,75,11	51,48,20,61
Posts and Telegraphs				
90. Posts and Telegraphs	92. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	2,82,97,27	—22,88,36	2,60,08,91
	93. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	25,03,09	..	25,03,09
	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	3,08,00,36	—22,88,36	2,85,12,00
	GRAND TOTAL	56,35,96,08	—2,02,63,47	54,33,32,61
	Deduct—Railway Expenditure	10,70,44,65	..	10,70,44,65
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	45,65,51,43	—2,02,63,47	43,62,87,96

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Capital Account not met from Revenue				
93. Capital Outlay on the Security Printing Press.	114. Capital Oulay on the India Security Press	63,08	..	63,08
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	65,86	..	65,86
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	123. Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya /Ministry of Agriculture . . .	1,57,49	..	1,57,49
	126 Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	20,00	..	20,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH .	1,77,49	..	1,77,49
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	112. Other Capital Outlay of Raksha Mantralaya/ Ministry of Defence . . .	4,60,00	..	4,60,00
	113. Capital Outlay of Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	5,00	..	5,00
	119. Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/ Ministry of Finance . . .	1,86,67	..	1,86,67
	123. Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/ Ministry of Agriculture . . .	45,28,00	..	45,28,00
	124. Capital Outlay of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade .	3,80,73	..	3,80,73
	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	13,87	..	13,87
	128. Capital Outlay of Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/ Ministry of Industrial Development .	6,57,27	—10,40	6,46,87
	129. Capital Outlay of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	131. Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,10,00	..	1,10,00
	132. Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	20,14	—14	20,00
	133. Capital Outlay of Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	34,96,51	—56	34,95,95
	136. Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	7,25,50	—3,00	7,22,50
	137. Capital Outlay of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines .	1,50,00,07	—6,82	1,49,93,25
	139. Other Capital Outlay of Prayatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation .	13,17,00	..	13,17,00
	142. Other Capital Outlay of Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	143. Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/ Department of Atomic Energy .	25,09,38	—5,00	25,04,38
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .		2,97,10,14	—25,92	2,96,84,22

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
97. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	129. Capital Outlay of Soochna Aur Prasaran Mantralaya/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	9,88,44	—3,18,74	6,69,70
Capital Account of Multi-Purpose River Schemes, etc.				
98. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.	130. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	10,78,64	—61,70	10,16,94
	136. Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	2,21,00	..	2,21,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES	12,99,64	—61,70	12,37,94
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	1,26,41	—23,00	1,03,41
	131. Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,53,66	..	1,53,66
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC. (NON-COMMERCIAL)	2,80,07	—23,00	2,57,07
101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	84,90	—8,00	76,90
	131. Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	18,70,00	—2,14	18,67,86
	143. Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	23,81,03	—44	23,80,59
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	43,35,93	—10,58	43,25,35
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, ETC	59,15,64	—95,28	58,20,36
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	4,46,37	..	4,46,37
	134. Capital Outlay on Roads	62,16,24	..	62,16,24
	140. Capital Outlay on Public Works	10,70,00	—5,00	10,65,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	77,32,61	—5,00	77,27,61
104. Delhi Capital Outlay	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	12,34,99	—6,50,00	5,84,99
	141. Delhi Capital Outlay	6,90,00	—45,00	6,45,00
	TOTAL—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY	19,24,99	—6,95,00	12,29,99
105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	1,73,15	—1,38,15	35,00
108. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Development Scheme	132. Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	3,02,00	—49,04	2,52,96
108-A. Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone at Kandla.	124. Capital Outlay of Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade	8,07	—1,15	6,92
109. Capital Outlay on Other Works	123. Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	47,56	—38,84	8,72
	127. Other Capital Outlay of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	132. Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	2,72,00	—70,00	2,02,00
	139. Other Capital Outlay of Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,37,80	..	1,37,80
	143. Capital Outlay of Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy	2,44,73	..	2,44,73
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS	9,02,09	—1,08,84	7,93,25

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
110. Capital Outlay on Ports	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	1,88,79	..	1,88,79
	135. Capital Outlay on Ports	11,01,20	—2,39,00	8,62,20
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS	12,89,99	—2,39,00	10,50,99
111. Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships.	136. Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,34,59	—54,75	79,84
112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	138. Capital Outlay on Aviation	13,39,27	..	13,39,27
114. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	136. Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	3,00	..	3,00
115. Capital Outlay on Overseas Communication Service.	145. Other Capital Outlay of Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications	2,20,00	—21,05	1,98,95
116. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	22,29	..	22,29
	136. Other Capital Outlay of Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport	4,20,82	—47,96	3,72,86
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SHIPPING, TANKERS, ETC.	4,43,11	—47,96	3,95,15
117. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.	115. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	10,66,27	—3,03,16	7,63,11
118. Capital Outlay on Mints	116. Capital Outlay on Mints	28,82	..	28,82
118-A. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	117. Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	1,36,64	—24,05	1,12,59
119. Capital Outlay on Forests	123. Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	5,00	..	5,00
	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	5,00	..	5,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	10,00	..	10,00
119-A. Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories.	119. Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	90,91	..	90,91
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	118. Commuted Value of Pensions	11,53,70	—1,91,15	9,62,55
121. Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	..	—4,04,52	—4,04,52
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	113. Capital Outlay of Shiksha Aur Samajkalyan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,39,55	—1,39,55	..
	119. Other Capital Outlay of Vitta Mantralaya/Ministry of Finance	21,00	—21,00	..
	122. Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	1,23,37,63	—1,37,73,00	—14,35,37
	123. Other Capital Outlay of Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture	15,32,70	—14,71,24	61,46
	125. Capital Outlay of Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning	21,87,54	—21,36,03	51,51
	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	3,66,65	—3,71,38	—4,73
	127. Other Capital Outlay of Grih Mantralaya/Ministry of Home Affairs	5,00	—5,00	..
	131. Other Capital Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	20	..	20

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	132. Capital Outlay of Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	1,63,46	— 1,11,66	51,80
	137. Capital Outlay of Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines	45	—50	—5
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING	1,67,54,18	—1,80,29,36	—12,75,18
126. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development.	120. Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development.	29,52,02	—32,24,92	—2,72,90
	126. Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas	40,00	—37,98	2,02
	134. Capital Outlay on Roads.	3,52,93	—2,13,42	1,39,51
	142. Other Capital Outlay of Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing	1,51	—4,87	—3,36
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS, ETC.	33,46,46	—34,81,19	—1,34,73
129. Capital Outlay on Payments under the Indus Water Treaty.	131. Other Capital/Outlay of Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power	..	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
130. Defence Capital Outlay	111. Defence Capital Outlay	1,63,38,00	—95,00	1,62,43,00
134. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs.	144. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	99,05,00	—60,45,00	38,60,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE	10,02,23,50	—3,10,29,05	6,91,94,45
Add—Railway Capital as shown in Railway Budget		1,51,00,00	..	1,51,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL	11,53,23,50	—3,10,29,05	8,42,94,45

Statement of Capital Disbursements of the Central Government

P.—Loans and Advances by the Central Government—					
Advances to State Governments	9,46,50,05	121. Loans and Advances by the Central Government	15,53,10,75	—16,46	15,52,94,29
Other Loans and Advances	6,06,60,70				
	15,53,10,75				
Public Debt					
A.—Debt raised in India—					
I. Rupee Debt	3,33,69,60	Repayment of Debt	1,05,53,14,43	..	1,05,53,14,43
II. Floating Debt	1,00,00,00,00				
B.—Debt raised outside India	2,19,23,84				
C.—Inter State Settlement.	20,99				
	1,05,53,14,43				

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing total provision under Establishment Charges, Travelling Expenses and Contingencies included in Civil and Posts and Telegraphs Estimates on Revenue Account

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

PART I—CIVIL	Accounts, 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES				
(*Vide* details below)	1,94,77	2,47,87	2,55,71	2,81,12
2. INTERIM RELIEF	..	..	19,40	20,91
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	12,38	13,86	14,37	15,09
4. CONTINGENCIES (Other Charges)	52,84	58,07	60,04	63,22
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICERS	24,52	36,41	35,82	39,61
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	83,53	1,04,85	1,05,00	1,17,86
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	57,47	68,98	71,59	76,94
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	29,25	37,63	43,30	46,71
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	86,72	1,06,61	1,14,89	1,23,65
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	1,94,77	2,47,87	2,55,71	2,81,12

PART II—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES				
(*Vide* details below)	1,31,91	1,44,46	1,42,67	1,55,01
2. INTERIM RELIEF	..	..	10,68	11,13
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	2,17	2,10	2,50	3,10
4. CONTINGENCIES	13,06	15,13	15,68	16,63
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICERS	2,79	3,11	3,07	3,38
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	53,52	58,02	57,05	63,96
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	39,53	43,78	41,90	45,60
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	36,07	39,55	40,65	42,07
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	75,60	83,33	82,55	87,67
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	1,31,91	1,44,46	1,42,67	1,55,01

ANNEXURE III

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of Loans and Grants received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. Two Statements, one showing the amounts of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them and another showing the repayments in respect of each loan are added at the end. Drawals and Repayments prior to 6-6-1966 are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange unless otherwise indicated in the statement.

A—LOANS

I. LOANS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States Government have been granting loans to India, since 1951, when a loan of $ 190 million was given for the purchase of wheat. The aggregate value of the loans extended upto 31st December 1970 is $ 8226·21 million and consists of project as well as non-project aid to many aspects of India's development programme, including P.L. 480 title I commodity agreements as well as convertible currency credits. These loans have been extended by the US Government through the United States Agency for International Development (US AID) and the U.S. Export Import Bank.

The Government of USA have provided earlier three development Assistance loans valued at $ 130 million in 1955, 1956 and 1957 and a loan of $ 18·348 million in 1958 from the US President Asian Development Fund for the development of the Iron Ore Mines in Orissa.

(a) *Loans from US AID*

(i) DLF/AID Loans.

Loans from US AID (other than PL-480 loans) total $2348 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in dollars. Repayment is scheduled for 40 years, with no payments of principal during a grace period of the first ten years.

The earlier loans from Development Loan Fund total $447 million net of cancellation. These are repayable in rupees, in successive semi-annual instalments varying from 9 to 40 years.

Besides, loans to Government, certain loans have been given by the AID directly to private and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the special loan repayment procedure agreements between the Govt. of India and the US AID. In these cases the loans are repaid in Rupees by the borrowers to the Govt. of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The Government assume liability for payment to AID in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years.

The U.S. Govt. have provided Debt Relief for 1970-71 to the extent of $ 8·73 million. This has been done by the postponement for 10 years of principal and interest payments due over the period June 30, 1970 to December 31, 1970 under the U.S. wheat loan. Earlier the U.S. Government postponed the repayments due in 1959—67 to 1986—95 and those due in 1968—71 to 1978—81 without additional interest payments.

(ii) PL-480 Loans.

(1) *Rupee Loans*

Under Title 1 of U.S. Government Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as P.L. 480) the Government of U.S.A. have entered into sixteen agreements with the Government of India for supply to India of surplus agricultural commodities like wheat, rice, cotton, soya bean oil, tobacco, tallow etc., not exceeding Rs. 2344 crores against payment in rupees. The U.S. Government also bears the freight differential resulting from the requirement that 50 per cent of the cargo should be transported in U.S. Flag Vessels for which the freight rate is higher.

The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of these commodities is deposited in the U.S. Government Title Account in India. Out of the rupee accruals a sum not exceeding Rs. 1479·67 crores would be made available as loan to the Government of India. Loan agreements amounting to Rs. 1536 crores (stepped up figure on account of devaluation) have so far been signed. The agreements provide for repayment of principal in 40 years.

(2) *Convertible currency credit*

The P.L. 480 commodity Agreements signed since 1967 also provide for import of agricultural commodities against convertible local currency credit which will be analogous to other dollar credits. This credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning 10 years after the imports are made.

(b) LOANS FROM U.S. EXIM BANK

The U.S. Export Import Bank has to the end of 1970 extended Credits for a total amount of $ 348·08 million to the Government of India for financing the imports from USA of capital equipment and related spares and services in connection with the programme of economic development in India. These loans are in dollars and also repayable in dollars. The Bank had also authorised two loans amounting to $ 14·3 million jointly with the Boeing Airplane Company to finance the purchase of three boeing 707 aircraft by the Air India. The First loan was completely repaid by 6th April, 1966. Exim loans are repayable in 14 semi-annual instalments in the case of loan for Boeing Aircraft and 20—24 semi-annual instalments in other cases, commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years.

II. **Loans from U.S.S.R.**

The Soviet Government have to end of 31-12-70 granted Credits for a total value of 1225·36 million Roubles for a variety of development projects in the Public Sector.

2. Besides the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, some of the more important projects financed under Soviet Credits are the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi, the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur, the Heavy Electrical Plant at Raipur, Oil Refineries at Barauni and Kayali, Power Plant at Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli, Bhakra Right Bank and Lower Sileru, Oil exploration at Cambay and other areas, Drugs-project, Precision Instruments Plant at Kotah and Palghat, Korba Aluminium Plant, Development of Iron Ore Mine at Dalli and coking Coal mines and aero magnetic survey etc.

3. The Soviet Credits are repayable over a period of 12 years, except in the case of credit for drugs project amounting to Rouble 18 million which is repayable in seven years. The repayment towards principal begin one year after the completion of deliveries of equipment required for putting the respective projects into operation. Both the payments of interest and repayments of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for the purchase of goods in India in accordance with Indo-Soviet trade agreement.

III. **Loans from UK**

The British Government have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The total value of loans granted upto 31-12-70 has been £ 445 million. In addition to the above, a credit of £ 11·5 M. was extended to the Govt. of India by Lazard Brothers heading a syndicate of British Banks for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A financial agreement was also signed by the Govt. of India with Barclays Bank Ltd. UK in the amount of £ 2·55M. in October 1966 to provide foreign exchange for the import of raw material and components required by M/s. AVB Durgapur for manufacture of two boilers each for the Thermal Power Station at Santhaldih of the West Bengal Electricity Board and for DVC.

The assistance from Britain has been as under:—

(a) *Project Aid.*—Out of the total economic assistance of £ 445M. the project assistance has been of the order of £ 127·5M. The more important projects that the UK Govt. have financed are Durgapur Steel, Heavy Electrical Bhopal, Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad, Hindusthan Cable, Oil India Ltd., Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindhri, etc.

(b) *Non-Project Aid.*—The Non-project aid forms a substantial part of aid given by U.K. Govt. during 1966—68 and comprises of Balance of Payment Assistance, Debt Relief Assistance, Kipping Loans, Food Relief Assistance and Others.

The bulk of Non-project aid has been in the form of balance of payments assistance (not tied to any specific project or identifiable use but available for purchase of a wide range of economic development goods and services). The loans got disbursed fully in a few months from the date of authorisation. This form of assistance being so readily disbursable had been of considerable help in supporting India's balance of payments position. However with effect from last year, there has been a change in this type of assistance, inasmuch as import licences are required to be issued specifically, tied to this type of loans, but during the transitional period, disbursements are allowed even under old procedures so that these loans get utilised quickly.

Commencing from 1968-69 the loans for specific projects (*e.g.* Durgapur, Bhopal) have been replaced by a continuing yearly services of Capital Investment Loan and mixed project loan, the former for import of large and small Capital items from Britain for new or expanding public and private sector projects and also for National Small Industries Corporation, Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation and the latter for large projects such as fertiliser plants on partial funding basis *i.e.* payments to be made as and when due under any loan in the series of such loans. Both these types of loans are quickly disbursable, unlike the previous loans.

(c) *Debt Relief.*—U.K. has been one of the earliest countries to provide Debt Relief to India. The exact amount of Debt Relief received so far is indicated below:

1966-67	£ 8·4 M.
1967-68	£ 11·6 M.
1968-69	£ 7·5 M.
1969-70	£ 7·5 M.
1970-71	£ 7·5 M.

(d) *Terms of lending by U.K.*—The loans granted in 2nd Plan were repayable over a period varying from 6½ to 20 years, whereas those extended in Third Plan were repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 5 to 7 years during which no repayment of Capital is required. Following the Consortium meeting on 5th June, 1963, the U.K. waived payment of interest for the first 7 years for loans made in 1963-64 and thereafter. Now commencing with the general purpose loan agreement signed on 20th October, 1965, no interest is payable on their loans. The present loans are now all repayable over 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years with no interest payment or any service charge.

IV. Loans from Canada

(a) *Wheat Loans.*—Under agreements signed in 1958 the Government of Canada provided credits upto $ (c) 33·8 million for the purchase of Canadian Wheat and flour. The loans were repayable in seven equal annual instalments in Canadian dollars. Having regard to the food situation and balance of payments position in India, the Government of Canada have waived the recovery of the entire outstanding principal in respect of these two loans together with interest thereon totalling $(c) 10 million.

(b) *Export Development Corporation Credits.*—These are medium term suppliers' credits from the Government owned Export Development Corpn. of Canada requiring repayment over a period of 15 to 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 to 6 years. Among the more important projects financed out of E.D.C. Credits, mention may be made of Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects (Candu Type) which have received two loans and two supplementary loans totalling C$ 84M.

(c) *Development Loans.*—The Government of Canada have to end of 1970 extended loans amounting to C$219.99 million for procurement of industrial commodities, fertilisers, diesel locos for Calcutta Port and Indian Railways, drilling equipment for Geological Survey of India, machinary and equipment for Iddikki Hydro-Electric Power Project, Telecommunication equipment for Posts & Telegraphs etc. These loans are repayable in Canadian dollars in semi-annual instalments over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Except for the loan for diesel locos for Calcutta Port all other loans are free from interest, service and commitment charges.

(d) *Debt Relief.*—Apart from write off of C$ 10 million payments due towards the two wheat loans, Canadian Government have provided "Debt Relief" on three year basis in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal payments amounting to C$2·76 million. In addition cash grants totalling C$ 1·16 million in lieu of waiving of interest on payments so postponed have also been sanctioned by the Government of Canada during 1968-69.

V. Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany

An agreement providing for a Credit of DM 660 million for the Rourkela Steel Plant was entered into in 1958 with the Federal Republic of Germany. The loan was repayable over a period of three years. Further credits, as shown in the statement appended, have however been afforded by the Federal Republic of Germany for financing part of the repayments falling due in respect of the Rourkela Credit. The Rourkela Credit has now been fully repaid. In addition, credits have been afforded for financing new projects like Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Sawang Coal Washery, Railways, Telco etc., and for purchase of commodities like fertilisers, capital goods, components, miscellaneous equipment, machinery and raw materials. The Rourkela Prolongation credits are repayable over a period of 12 to 13 years except in the case of the credit for DM 98·36 million received in 1961 which was repaid after a period of 4 years. The other credits are repayable over a period of 20—25 years.

The Federal Republic of Germany have also provided assistance in the form of "Debt Relief" as part of Consortium Aid to India. This relief is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking of certain portions of commodity credit for the financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating the same as grant to the Govt. of India. The details of Debt Relief so far provided are as under :

1967-68	DM. 28.974 M.
1968-69	DM. 110.04 M.
1969-70	DM. 110.00 M.
1970-71	DM. 258.50 M.

VI. Loans from Japan

The Japanese Government has so far extended fifteen credits for a total amount of 186·21 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank. These include Debt Rescheduling agreements for 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70. For the year 1970-71 they have offered for rescheduling a sum of $ 25·4M. (9·14 billion Yen) in respect of earlier loans. The loans are intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, commodities and raw materials as may be agreed between the two Governments from time to time. The loans are repayable over a period of 10 to 18 years, with a grace period of 3 to 5½ years.

VII. Loans from Switzerland

A credit agreement for 100 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1960 with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which has since been raised to 140 M. Swiss Francs. Another credit agreement for 70 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1966 raising the assistance to 210 M. Swiss Francs. The credit is available to meet 90 per cent of the payments to suppliers in Switzerland for import of agreed items of capital goods and machinery from that country required for India's development programmes. The credit of 140 M. will be in three tranches of 60 M., 50 M. and 30 M. Swiss Francs and will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Banks. Each transfer credit is to be repaid within a period of 10 years from the date it is made use of. No repayment is required during the first three years and the credit is to be

repaid in equal half yearly instalments over the remaining seven years. In the case of the credit of 70M. Swiss Francs the amount advanced by the Swiss Government is repayable in fifteen years and that by the consortium of Banks in ten years with a moratorium of 10 and 5 years respectively.

VIII. **Loans from Czechoslovakia**

An agreement with the Government of Czechoslovakia was signed in 1959 for a credit of Rs. 23·1 crores to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment needed for third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant, two Heavy Electrical Plants and such other Industrial Projects as may be mutually agreed upon.

A second agreement was signed in 1964 for a credit of Rs. 40 crores to finance the purchase of machinery, industrial equipment and other supplies for the construction of projects and in connection with the production programme of various projects.

The first credit is repayable in eight annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after the completion of the delivery of machinery and equipment. The second credit in so far as it relates to complete industrial projects is repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments and in the case of components in 8 equal yearly instalments.

IX. **Loans from Yugoslavia**

An agreement was signed in 1960 with the Government of Yugoslavia for a credit of Rs. 19.05 crores, since raised to Rs. 21.43 crores. This credit is available for the purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects and marine diesel engines for Fisheries Co-operatives. It is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed upon in the case of each contract.

Another agreement for an amount of Rs. 60 crores was signed in 1966 with the Government of Yugoslavia for procurement of capital goods and equipments inclusive of equipments for completion and replacement equipment for projects set up in India with the assistance of Yugoslavia enterprises and ships. This credit constitutes both suppliers credit and Government to Government credit.

X. **Loans from Poland**

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for a total value of Rs. 40·30 crores. The first two credits are repayable over a period of 8 years and the third over a period of 12 years. The repayments towards the principal begin one year after the date of final invoice in the case of I and III credit while in respect of the II Credit repayment commences 3 years after the date of invoice and other stipulated documents concerning the last shipment of machinery and equipment for putting the respective plans into operation. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Polish Trade Agreement.

XI. **Loans from Austria**

The Austrian Government have so far extended seven credits for a total amount of 652·7 million Austrian Schillings for purchase of Austrian goods out of the resources of the Austrian E.R.P. Funds. These credits are repayable in consecutive half yearly instalments over a period of 10 to 18 years including a grace period of 2 to 7 years.

The Govt. of Austria have also extended three credits for 89·8 million A.S. for refinancing of repayment of principal in respect of the earlier loans.

XII. **Loan from Kuwait**

Special Indian notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Kuwait ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st April, 1961 and were replaced by a new local currency known as 'Dinar' introduced from that date. According to the agreement signed in 1961 with the Govt. of Kuwait, the Indian currency exchanged by the Govt. of Kuwait and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Govt. of India and the amount so transferred has been treated as a loan from the Govt of Kuwait to the Govt. of India repayable in Sterling. This loan amounting to Rs. 34·19 crores is to be repaid in eleven annual instalments, beginning from 1961.

XIII. **Loans from Netherlands**

The Govt. of Netherlands have so far extended credits for 275·5 M Dutch Guilders for purchase of capital goods and raw materials. This is in addition to the financial (export) credits pledged to the extent of 97·8 M Dutch Guilders. These loans are repayable over a period of 19 to 22 years.

XIV. **Loans from Denmark**

Govt. of Denmark have extended three credits to the extent of 75 M Danish Kroners for purchase of Dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are repayable over a period of 12—20 years. In addition, the Danish Govt. have provided food assistance for 60 M Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilisers and milk products. This credit is repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years.

XV. **Loans from the Govt. of New Zealand for the purchase of wool**

A loan agreement for £250,000 (Rs. 33 lakhs approx) was entered into with the Govt. of New Zealand in 1963. Under the agreement the cost

of wool purchased in New Zealand to the extent of £250,000 will be reimbursed to the Govt. of India and will be treated as a loan. This amount was drawn and has been repaid in full.

XVI. Loans from the Govt. of Sweden

The Govt. of Sweden has so far extended four development credits aggregating 123 M Swedish Kroners for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment and materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures. The credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 15 years with a moratorium of five years.

XVII. Loan from the Government of Bahrain

Special Indian Rupee notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender from 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency. According to agreement with the Government of Bahrain the Indian currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred was treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. One-third of the Loan amounting to Rs. 2·62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing from 5th February, 1967.

XVIII. Loans from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed in 1966 offered a credit of 1250 million Liras for the import of fertilizers from that country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them. The Credit is repayable over a period of fifteen years in 25 equal half-yearly instalments. Italy has also offered two debt relief credits amounting to 8031·25 million Italian Liras.

XIX. Loans from Belgium

The Government of Belgium have so far extended five credits for a total amount of 635 million Belgium Francs for purchase of Belgium goods in connection with the development plans of the Government of India. The loans are repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years.

XX. Loans from France

The Government of France have so far extended seven credits aggregating FF565.4 million. Four credits amounting to FF485 million are for import of raw materials, components and capital machinery etc. from France. The remaining three credits of FF80·4 million was for affording relief in meeting the foreign exchange obligations of India under the earlier suppliers credits. The credits are repayable over a period of 10 to 12 years.

XXI. Loans from Hungary

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic extended a credit of Rs. 125 million on 15th June 1966 to finance import of plant, machinery, equipment etc. required for complete Projects. The contracts to be concluded under the credit agreement provide for the payment of 7½ per cent of the FOB value in advance. Another 7½ per cent will be payable within 60 days of the last essential shipment under each contract, by the Indian Importer direct. The balance 85 per cent of the contracted value is repayable in 10 yearly instalments beginning after the date of the shipment of the last essential consignment.

XXII. Loan from Bulgaria

The Government of Bulgaria extended a credit of Rs. 112·5 million on 2nd May 1967 for the establishment of various industrial enterprises. The credit amount will be used to meet the cost of machinery and equipment etc. 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each separate contract is payable within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contract, 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each contract after presentation of the documents and 85 per cent in equal half yearly instalments in cases where the deliveries refer to projects of a value exceeding Rs. 32·50 lakhs and 10 equal half yearly instalments in cases when the deliveries are made for projects of a value below Rs. 32·50 lakhs.

XXIII. Loan from the Government of Qatar

Special Indian rupees which were in circulation in the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai etc., were withdrawn by these States during 1966 and 1967 and returned to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the rupee notes returned by these States aggregating Rs. 12·88 crores has been transferred in April, 1968 to the Government of India repayable in sterling. One-fifth of the loan amounting to Rs. 2·58 crores was paid on the 5th April, 1968. The balance is payable in eleven equal annual instalments commencing from 1st January 1969.

XXIV. Loan from Romania

The Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania have entered into agreement on 4th April 1968 to develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. The Romanian deliveries of equipment, machinery, spare parts and materials within the frame of the co-operation agreement shall be executed in accordance with the individual contracts to be concluded between Indian and Romanian Organisations. 5 per cent of contract value shall be paid as down payment within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contracts; 10 per cent of the contract value shall be paid as down payment on presentation of the shipping documents to the Indian Importers Bank. These down payments are made by the Indian Importers direct.

The remaining 85 per cent of the F.O.B. value of the contract foreign Government Loan is repayable in 10 equal yearly instalments.

XXV. Miscellaneous Credits

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 4·47 crores during 1970-71 and Rs. 4·71 crores during 1971-72.

XXVI. I.B.R.D.

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Govt. direct is $586.22 million and comprise of loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Project, the D.V.C., the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State, development of private collieries (Coal Industry), Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies, expansions of telecommunications and for the development of seeds in Tarai Region of U.P. The Agricultural Machinery Project Loan and the Railway Project Loan I have since been completely repaid. The period of loans varies from 10 to 25 years generally.

XXVII. I.D.A.

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D. has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments position. It has upto the end of November, 1970 extended credits to the Government of India totalling $1271 million for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports and Railway Projects. The details of loans already authorised are given in the statement appended. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years.

XXVIII. New Credits

In addition to the various loans mentioned above, drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 100 crores during 1971-72.

B—GRANTS

I. Assistance under the Colombo Plan

Assistance is received from Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan in the form of equipment, materials, etc. and services of experts. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, equipment for College of Engineering Delhi, Tea Research Association, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. Assistance is also currently being received from Australia for sheep breeding farm at Hissar. Japan has agreed to provide assistance for the Dandakarnya Agricultural Development Project.

II. Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.

(a) Assistance under P.L. 480—Grants under P.L. 480 are expected to amount to Rs. 11.27 crores during 1970-71 and Rs. 11.70 crores during 1971-72. Rs. 7.40 crores during 1970-71 and Rs. 8.00 crores during 1971-72 will be paid back to A.I.D. to meet the local cost of experts.

(b) Assistance under Technical Cooperation Programme.—The Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme Agreement of 1952 provides for assistance by the U.S. Government to the Govt. of India for mutually agreed projects. In pursuance of this, services of experts and consultants are provided by the Govt. of U.S.A. Training of Indian Personnel is also arranged under this programme. Assistance is generally given to projects in the field of Agriculture, Family Planning, Technical Science Education, Rural Electrification, Export Promotion and Agricultural Universities Development. Grants in the form of materials and equipment are also being received.

(c) Grants from USAID.—USAID extended a Grant of $ 20 million for the Indian Family Planning Programme during 1970-71. The dollar grant is available for import of fertilisers, industrial raw materials, spares etc. from USA under the same terms & conditions as for AID Loans. Against this grant, the Government of India will spend rupee equivalent of Rs. 15 crores to expand Family Planning Programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

III. Assistance from the Government of Norway for Fisheries Development

Since 1952, Norway has been assisting this country in the development of fisheries. The project inter alia aims at raising the standard of living of the fishermen through an increase in the return for their activity by improvement of fishing methods, efficient distribution of fresh fish and improvement of fish products. The activities of the project, which were formely confined to the State of Kerala, have now been extended to the State of Madras and Mysore also. The assistance will continue in the coming years.

IV. Assistance from Federal Republic of Germany

The Technical Cooperation Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany provides for assistance to India in the shape of experts, fellowships for training facilities and equipments for mutually agreed projects. Federal Republic of Germany has also been assisting in the development of agriculture in Mandi and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh. Fertilisers valued at Rs. 51·25 lakhs are being supplied by them. The rupee funds accruing from the sale of the fertilisers will be utilised for agricultural development in India.

V. Assistance from Denmark

Denmark has been assisting India in cattle Development. The Hessarghata project in Mysore has been extended for further five years. The Danish Government will be furnishing further assistance in the form of equipment, Danish experts and training of Indian personnel in Denmark.

VI. Assistance under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Technical assistance in the shape of foreign experts, fellowships for trainees abroad and equipment is being received under the Technical Assistance and Special Fund Components of U.N.D.P. Assistance allocated during 1970 is about $8 million and during 1971, $2.73 million. Under the Special Fund Component of UNDP, $3.9 million has been earmarked for five Indian Projects.

VII. Other Assistance

Foreign assistance is also received from international philanthropic organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation for schemes in the field of education, public health, agriculture, social uplift, Community Development, etc. The Ford Foundation grants normally provide for assignment of experts, training of project personnel abroad and provision of equipment not indigenously available and limited rupee support. The Rockefeller Foundation is currently giving assistance in the field of Agriculture only. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Food and Agricultural Organisation, World Health Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, etc.

Food Aid from countries other than U.S.A.:— Apart from U.S.A. the folowing other countries gave food aid to India during 1969-70 and 1970-71:—

Country	Date of Agreement	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1. Australia . . .	18-10-1968 and 17-11-1969	140,000	5·80
2. U. K. . . .	6-3-1969	114,000	4·86
3. Canada . . .	Dec. 1968 and Aug. 1969	533,000	27·76
4. Denmark . . .	8-5-1969	20,000	0·84
5. Federal Republic of Germany	4-7-1969	64,000	2·65
6. European Economic Community . . .	27-6-1969	80,000	3·81
7. France . . .	7-8-1969	35,000	1·43
8. U. K. . . .	11-2-1970 as amended on 21-7-70	79,000	3·06
9. Canada . . .	April 70 as amended	661,000	31·50
10. Australia . . .	26-11-70	65,000	2·83

The rupee value of this aid has been *included* in the foreign aid receipts (Rs. 28 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 37.39 crores in 1970-71).

Some of the donor countries (Canada, Australia, Denmark FRG, EEC and France) have further suggested that the rupee equivalent of the aid should be earmarked for financing such projects of economic development in India as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments. In pursuance of this, it has been decided that the rupee equivalent of the Australian aid would be earmarked to the Barauni Fertilizer Project in Bihar and the rupee equivalent of the French aid to indigenous equipment and local expenses on the erection of the Madras Fast Breeder Test Reactor. Projects to be earmarked from rupee funds corresponding to aid from the other countries are under consideration.

The rupee value of the aid expected during 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 40 crores inclusive of Rs. 20 crores estimated to be received as food aid under World Food Programme.

In addition, Fertiliser is expected as aid from certain countries, like Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden, etc., and milk powder from the Dairy Boards of Australia & New Zealand. The value of fertilisers to be received from Norway is estimated at Rs. 3.77 crores. The rupee funds generated as a result of the sale of fertilisers would be utilised for financing mutually agreed projects.

FOREIGN LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loans authorised	Actuals upto 1955-56	Actuals 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Estimated Balance as on 31-3-71 at post devaluation rate of exchange	Budget, 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. COUNTRIES :										
I. *Loans from U. S. A.* :										
(*i*) American Wheat Loans	90,31	90,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	61,91	2,29	55,73	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	17,50,62*	..	76,87	5,88,41	6,24,98	1,11,42	1,50,50	1,73,23	3,20,47	1,36,90
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	..	2	8,44	39	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	15,36,00	..	77,88	4,50,97	7,71,40	60,50	35,00	50,00	14,99,58	12,00
(*vi*) P. L. 480 convertible Local Currency Credit	2,34,15	..	..	..	1,03,88	71,60	84,00	81,37	2,56,85	1,14,37
(*vii*) U. S. Export Import Bank Loans :										
(*a*) First Loan	71,43	..	28,14	43,29	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Third Loan	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Fourth Loan	11,90	..	..	3,36	12,84	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	9,05	..	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	8,10	..	..	7,29	1,28	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	9,57	..	..	..	9,64	4	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Fifth Loan	15,00@	..	..	..	..	4,02	8,00	5,67	5,31	..
(*i*) Loans to Air India :										
First Loan	2,29	..	..	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	4,53	..	..	4,53	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Sixth Loan	11,25@	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	9,25	9,25
TOTAL	38,60,56	92,60	2,38,64	11,56,89	15,25,16	2,47,58	2,77,50	3,12,27	20,91,46	2,72,52

*Rs. 8,99,00 lakhs at pre-devaluation rate of exchange and Rs. 8,51,62 lakhs at post-devaluation rate of exchange.

NOTES. (i) Figure shown under Columns 2 to 5 of this statement are at pre-devaluation rate unless otherwise specified

(ii) Figures shown in Columns 2 to 7 are departmental actuals.

@at Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—Loan from U.S.S.R.:										
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	64,74	...	64,73	1	...	..	...	...	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59,53	...	8,08	36,43	1,99	36	56	67	20,59	35
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	...	..	9,46	8	...	...	...	3	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	11,91	...	42	10,89	55	2	...	..	33	..
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	...	1,82	1,31,73	23,60	3,02	4,02	1,74	42,01	2,51
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	...	...	18,49	24,54	2,14	4,14	4,03	33,06	5,56
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	...	...	...	72,08	43,53	32,11	41,06	10,00	10,00
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00@	...	...	...	13,64	48	1,50	1,46	2,34,42	3,93
TOTAL	7,39,63	...	75,05	2,07,01	1,36,48	49,55	42,33	48,96	3,40,44	22,35
III.—U.K. Credits:										
(*a*) U. K. Government Loans:										
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	...	20,00	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	...	38,00	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
(*iii*) U. K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	4,00	...	3,19	81	...	..	...	...	...	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	...	25,33	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	...	13,33	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	...	6,67	...	..		...	...	...	..
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	...	...	13,33	..	..	...	...	...	..
(*viii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	...	...	37,19	4,15	..	...	..	...	..
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	6,67	...	...	6,67	...	..	...	...	...	..
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	...	...	10,42	4,41	..	...	..	...	..
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	29,33	...	...	15,48	7,01	2,24	2,70	2,48	1,80	1,80
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6 67	...	...	6,67	...	..	...	...	...	..
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	17,33	...	...	9,83	8,74	97	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel), Credit, 1963	4,67	...	...	4,27	61	..	...	..	..	..
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	...	...	13,33	...	..	...	...	...	
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	...	...	2,19	3,34	1,43	16	55	..	..
(*xvii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	6,67	...	...	6,67	...	..	..	..	..	
(*xviii*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	...	...	1,36	2,90	..	..	..	..	..

(*xix*) First U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	1,68	4,79	81	1,01	1,49	..	..
(*xx*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Second U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (Oil India Ltd.)	2,00	..	..	..	2,93	13	..	..	..	
(*xxii*) Third U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	2,03	..	..	..	1,54	99	38	34	..	..
(*xxiii*) Fourth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	1,33	..	..	..	95	94	..	..	..	..
(*xxiv*) Third U. K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Kipping Loan II)	5,33	..	..	..	5,39	1,70	72	48	..	..
(*xxv*) Fifth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (For Singareni Collieries)	1,67	..	..	40	1,57	24	7	..	..	..
(*xxvi*) Second U. K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	2,67	..	..	17	3,55	11	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Sixth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	4,30	..	..	..	5,97	21	..	..	..	..
(*xxviii*) First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,18	44	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965	67	..	..	19	65	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxx*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..
((*xxxi*) U. K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxii*) U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	9	6,33	34	1,10	36	76	76
(*xxxiii*) U. K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966	10,00	..	..	..	5,98	94	50	36	48	48
(*xxxiv*) First U. K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	5,37	..	..	..	7,64	43	77	66	25	25
(*xxxv*) U. K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	..	24,34	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) First U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	..	1,36	1,09	84	90	57	57
(*xxxvii*) Second U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966	28,35@	..	..	..	28,35	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) Second U. K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	4,00@	..	..	..	2,63	1,95	20	68	12	12
(*xxxix*) U. K. India Sindri Loan, 1966	36	..	..	..	..	9	..	21	..	..
(*xl*) U. K. India Non-Project Loan, 1967 (V Kipping Loan)	14,70@	..	..	..	2,44	4,10	4,51	3,96	2,10	2,10
(*xli*) U. K. India Debt Refinancing and General Purpose Loan, 1967	25,20@	..	..	..	25,20	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) U. K. India General Purpose Loan, 1967	21,60@	..	..	..	21,60	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) U. K. India General Purpose Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	15,30	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) U. K. India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1968	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlv*) U. K. India—Capital Investment Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	..	11	2,78	5,40	11,48	7,20
(*xlvi*) U. K. India—Non-Project Loan, 1968 (VI Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	..	..	4,40	4,02	3,78	4,42	3,46
(*xlvii*) U. K. India—Mixed Project Loan, 1968	3,60@	..	..	..	2,70	..	90	..	3,60	3,60
(*xlviii*) U. K. India—General Purpose Loan, 1968	2,70@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) U. K. India—Loan for I.C.I.C.I. 1968	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	45	36	1,44	1,08
(*l*) U.K.—India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..
(*li*) U.K.—India Maintenance Loan, 1969	28,80@	..	..	..	..	18,38	6,40	10,42	..	..
(*lii*) U.K.—India Capital Investment Loan. 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	3,60
(*liii*) U.K.—India Mixed Project Loan, 1969	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	2,70
(*liv*) U.K.—India Mixed Imports Loan, 1969 (VII Kipping Loan)	7,20@	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	6,30	3,60
(*lv*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1969	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	18
(*lvi*) First Maintenance Loan, 1970	16,20@	..	..	..	..	12,65	..	3,55	..	..
(*lvii*) Second Maintenance Loan, 1970	46,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,97	9,00	9,00
(*lviii*) Durgapur, 1970	5,58@	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08	4,50	4,50
(*lix*) Debt Relief Loan, 1970	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	15,33	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	4,59@	..	..	..	1,33	1,07	..	2,10	47	47
TOTAL	7,02,76	..	1,21,85	1,70,26	2,17,64	82,32	27,51	78,03	66,19	45,47

@ At post devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV.—*Loans from Canada* :										
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	..	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	3,19	37	1	..	10	10	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	31,58†	..	..	1,71	20,06	3,67	2,89	5,00	5,00	5,00
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project	1,85	..	..	1,18	80	18	..	1	..	..
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	87	..	..	42	53	..		..	..	..
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion	83	..	..	66	17	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	41	2,79	3	25	10	..	..
(*ix*) Development loans :										
(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port, 1966	97	..	..	..	1,54	3	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways, 1966	4,86*	..	..	..	4,75	..	4	6	..	..
(*c*) Geological Survey of India, 1967	1,39*	..	..	..	..	..	41	30	68	68
(*d*) Iddiki Hydro Electric Power Project, 1967	13,53*	..	..	..	..	..	5,00	2,00	7,53	4,00
(*e*) Purchase of Fertiliser and Fertiliser material, 1967	6,94*	..	..	..	6,67	27	6	..	..	..
(*f*) Purchase of Industrial commodity, 1967	6,94*	..	..	..	4,36	1,19	1,08	87	..	..
(*g*) Non Project Development Loan, 1967	8,22*	..	..	..	6,87	1,18	80	63	..	..
(*h*) Non Project Non Commodities Loan, 1968	14,67*	..	..	..	4,60	2,45	4,00	2,00	..	..
(*i*) Industrial Commodities Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	..	8,95	5,00	1,46	..	..
(*j*) Fertilizer Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	80	5,12	5,61	3,50	39	39
(*k*) Fertilizer Credit, 1969	5,55*	..	..	..	..	45	5,00	2,00	2,07	2,07
(*l*) Non-Project Non-Commodity Loan, 1969	13,19*	..	..	..	..	6,25	6,00	12,01	2,13	
(*m*) Tele communication Equipment for P&T, 1969	20,82*	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00	18,82	2,00
(*n*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	11,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,01	4,79	4,79
(*o*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	9,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	7,02	5,00
(*p*) Purchase of components for D.L.W. Varanasi	4,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,16	1,00
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II	26,72*	..	..	..	4,14	5,23	5,70	7,00	14,34	5,00
TOTAL	2,30,87	..	15,71	10,96	58,45	34,98	43,84	48,05	67,03	31,11
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany* :										
**(*i*) D. M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	75,50	..	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*ii*) D. M. 168 million credit	19,05	..	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iii*) First D. M. 125·1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iv*) Second D. M. 125·1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*v*) D. M. 98·36 million Credit—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	11,16	..	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D. M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	27,38	..	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1961	8,33	..	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D. M. 170 million Credit, 1961	20,24	..	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D. M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	10,12	..	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..

(x) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1962	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) D. M. 264 million Credit, 1964	31,43	..	..	31,43	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) D. M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments	47,62	..	..	33,14	20,05	2,01	..	43	4	4
(xiii) D. M. 61·4 million Credit for Rourkela Refinancing	7,31	..	..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1964	4,76	..	..	3,08	2,32	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) D. M. 28·1 million Credit, 1964	3,35	..	..	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) D. M. 90 million Credit, 1965	10,71	..	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) D. M. 55 million Credit, 1965	6,55	..	..	1,34	8,95	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Projects I)	4,76	..	..	2,47	2,20	4	72	20	1,22	70
(xix) D. M. 93·6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	11,14	..	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xx) D. M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Mining Scheme)	1,19	..	..	77	46	3	..	13	8	8
(xxi) D. M. 6·4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	..	10	69	..	..	10	28	20
(xxii) D. M. 23·5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V.)	2,80	..	..	36	3,85	..	..	..	..	..
(xxiii) D. M. 7·25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco Tool Factory)	86	..	..	..	1,03	7	..	17	12	12
(xxiv) D. M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railways I)	2,15	..	..	39	2,42	3	20	64	38	18
(xxv) D. M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities VI)	7,14	..	..	..	10,40	19	..	..	12	4
(xxvi) D. M. 12 million Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers)	1,43	..	..	..	2,27	..		..	..	..
(xxvii) D. M. 52·16 million Credit, 1967	978*	..	..	..	5,25	..	2,87	1	4,94	2,80
(xxviii) D. M. 180 million Credit, 1967	33,75*	..	..	..	33,61	14	..	..	..	..
(xxix) D. M. 28.25 million Credit, 1967 (Indian Railways II)	5,30*	..	..	..	2,11	94	2,06	1,32	1,18	1,17
(xxx) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1967 (xxxi) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1967 (xxxii) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1967	26,25	..	..	..	18,67	6,50	1,16	44	..	..
(xxxiii) D. M. 16 million Credit, 1968/(Indian Railways III)	3,00*	..	..	..	14	57	2,09	1,50	1,00	98
(xxxiv) D. M. 17·4 million Credit, 1968 (Neyveli Lignite Project)	3,26*	..	..	..	75	35	2,58	77	1,56	1,56
(xxxv) D. M. 102 million Credit for Commodities	19,13*	..	..	..	6,08	12,71	7,94	1,22	..	..
(xxxvi) D. M. 58·94 million Credit for Debt Rescheduling	11,05*	..	..	..	10,83	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxvii) D.M. 62 million (Debt Reschedule)	12,70*	..	..	..	..	12,70	..	..	.	..
(xxxviii) D.M. 39 million Credit (Gujarat Aromatic)	7,99*	..	..	..	..	2,93	4,10	1,65	3,51	2,00
(xxxix) D.M. 35 million Credit (Capital Goods)	7,17*	..	..	..	..	..	1,02	1	7,16	4,00
(xl) D.M. 99 million Credit (Commodities)	20,28*	..	..	..	..	6,22	4,10	14,06	..	..
(xli) D. M. 28·97 million Credit (Interest Rescheduling)	5,43	..	..	..	..	5,43	..	..	..	..
(xlii) DM 101·5 million Credit	20,80*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00	16,80	15,00
(xliii) DM 76·3 million Credit	15,63*	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,63	..	..
(xliv) DM 25 million Credit	5,12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,12	30
(xlv) Interest Relief Credit DM 17·20 million	3,52*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,52	..	..
(xlvi) DM 30 million Credit, 1969 (Ships)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,97	3,18	2,00
(xlvii) DM 9 million Credit (N.L.C.)	1,84*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,84	75
TOTAL	5,74,15	..	1,08,72	2,07,98	1,32,08	50,86	28,84	48,77	48,83	31,92

*At post-devaluation rates.
**Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961 the actual amount repaid on to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.
†Including 15,30 at post-devaluation rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI.—Loans from Japan :										
(i) First Yen Credit	21,93	..	14,94	6,09	..	.		.	.	.
(ii) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	..	21,05	8,37	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	6,24	26,84	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	2,04	26,47	12,71	..	1,35	..	..
(vi) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	..	31,41	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Seventh Yen Credit	29,40*	..	..	..	23,90	5,05	..	..	..	..
(viii) Eigth Yen Credit	21,30*	..	..	..	..	13,20	7,50	8,00	42	42
(ix) Ninth Yen Credit	19,22*	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	5,00	14,22	13,30
(x) Food Aid	5,29*	..	..	..	5,29	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Vizag Outer Harbour	5,29*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5,28	1,00
TOTAL	2,67,87	..	14,94	81,44	1,22,28	30,96	9,50	14,36	19,92	14,72
VII.—Loans from Switzerland :										
Credit for Third Plan	22,88	..	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	3,40	3,05	8,67	3,40
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia :										
(i) First Credit for Third Plan	23,10	..	..	12,60	11,05	2,24	..	17	..	..
(ii) Second Credit for Third Plan	40,00	..	..	..	25,22	5,94	6,24	1,20	30,14	1,50
TOTAL	63,10	..	..	12,60	36,27	8,18	6,24	1,37	30,14	1,50
IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :										
(i) First Credit	21,43	..	..	9,21	6,62	27	..	31	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	60,00*	..	..	..	8	10	26	20	59,62	..
TOTAL	81,43	..	..	9,21	6,70	37	26	51	59,62	..
X.—Loans from Poland :										
(i) First Credit	14,30	..	..	10,96	2,97	12	57	48	2,24	60
(ii) Second Credit	15,50	..	..	38	97	23	50	3	22,53	10
(iii) Third Credit	10,50	..	..	..	6	3,82	2,30	2,30	3,11	3,10
TOTAL	40,30	..	..	11,34	4,00	4,17	3,37	2,81	27,88	3,80

XI.—Loans from Austria:										
(i) First Credit	2,38	..	..	2,25	1	8	8	12	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	1,83	..	..	1,40	60	1	2	3	..	..
(iii) Third Credit	1,90	..	..	1,07	1,01	1	19	18	5	5
(iv) Fourth Credit	1,90	..	..	..	2,89	..	2	2	2	2
(v) Fifth Credit	3,52	..	..	..	2,69	64	32	19	..	..
(vi) Sixth Credit	1,92	..	..	..	1,08	73	11	11	..	..
(vii) Food Assistance Loan	75	..	..	..	73	..	2	2	..	..
(viii) Capital Repayment 1968-69	66	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Capital Repayment Loan, 1969-70	81*	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..
(x) Capital Repayment, 1970-71	1,11*	..	..	..	..	..	.	1,11	..	..
TOTAL	16,78	..	..	4,72	9,67	2,28	76	1,78	7	7
XII.—Loan from Kuwait Government	34,19	..	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands:										
General Purpose Loan	40,45	..	..	19,53	16,39	6,86	2,24	8,00	8,00	8,00
XIV.—Loans from Denmark:										
(i) First Credit	1,03	..	..	73	43	..	4	2	2	2
(ii) Second Credit	1,38	..	..	9	1,60	9	9	15	..	..
(iii) Third Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	4	27	3,75	94	2,75	2,75
(iv) First Food Loan	2,07	..	..	..	1,36	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Second Food Loan	3,00*	..	..	..	1,34	89	99	14	63	63
TOTAL	11,48	..	..	82	4,77	1,25	4,87	1,25	3,40	3,40
XV.—Loan from Newzealand:										
Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loans from Sweden:										
(i) First Credit, 1964-65	3,48	..	..	..	3,43	6	..	3	8	..
(ii) Second Credit, 1965-66	3,48	..	..	..	1,46	48	..	65	8	40
(iii) Third Credit	5,80*	..	..	..	..	19	2,32	3,00	4,01	2,60
(iv) Fourth Credit	5,07*	..	..	..	..	19	1,60	1,00	3,89	2,00
TOTAL	17,83	..	..	..	4,89	92	3,92	4,68	7,45	5,00
XVII.—Loan from Bahrain	7,86	..	..	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.—Loans from Italy										
(i) Italian Fertilizer Credit	1,50	..	..	..	1,46	..	3	3	.	..
(ii) First Italian Debt Relief, 1969	4,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,13	..	..
(iii) Second Italian Debt Relief, 1969	5,52*	..	..	..	..	..	5,52	..	5,51	5,51
TOTAL	11,15	..	..	..	1,46	..	5,55	4,16	5,51	5,51
XIX.—Loans from Belgium										
(i) First Belgian Credit	90*	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	1,79	9	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	83	1,03	..	..	..	..
(iv) Fourth Belgian Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	1,12	1,25	1,00	43	43
(v) Fifth Belgian Credit	2,63*	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1,80	1,00
TOTAL	9,54	..	..	..	3,52	2,24	1,25	1,83	2,23	1,43

*At post-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
XX.—Loans from France:										
(*i*) $17 million Credit, 1966	12,75*	..	..	..	9,94	1,16	1,15	50	1,03	1,03
(*ii*) F.F. 150 million Credit, 1968	20,25*	..	..	..	4	4,95	9,00	8,74	6,52	6,57
(*iii*) F.F. 25 million Credit, 1968 (Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	..	2,84	94	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1969	16,88*	..	..	..	..	1,09	7,00	4,05	11,73	9,00
(*v*) FF. 27·7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..
(*vi*) F.F. 27·7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..
(*vii*) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1970	16,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	15,97	6,40
TOTAL	77,99	..	..	..	12,82	8,14	17,15	21,67	35,25	23,00
XXI.—Loan from Hungary	12,50	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12,50	4
XXII.—Loan from Bulgaria	11,25	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11,25	4
XXIII.—Loan from the Government of Qatar	12,88	..	..	..	12,88	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—Loan from Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES:										
XXVI.—I.B.R.D. Loans:										
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	15,63	15,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	42,86	..	42,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	40,48	..	40,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	33,33	..	6,88	26,45	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D.V.C. I	7,96	7,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	5,00	1,96	3,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) D.V.C. III	10,48	..	8,67	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8,90	..	4,35	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Coal Industry	13,71	..	..	13,46	39	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) Power Transmission	43.50*	..	..	..	21,09	7,80	13,50	8,44†	..	..
(*xiv*) Kothagudem Power Project II	6,67	..	..	2,79	4,83	1,04	20	65	..	..
(*xv*) Third Telecommunication	20,63*	..	..	..	..	..	12,53	1,05	19,58	12,82
(*xvi*) Tarai Seed	9,75*	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	3,75	6,00	4,00
TOTAL	3,09,94	28,97	1,30,09	72,87	26,31	8,84	29,98	13,89	25,58	16,82
XXVII.—I.D.A. Credits:										
(*i*) Roads Project	28,32	..	..	24,61	4,98	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) U.P Tube Well Project	2.86	..	..	2.86	..	..	..	..	..	..

†Balance of $ M cancelled.

(iii) Shetrunji Irrigation Project	1,61	..	..	1,61	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,57	..	..	75	4,28	16	..	..	..	..
(v) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	..	4,48	43	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D.V.C. IV	7,98	..	..	5,70	2,81	36	18	..	..	..
(vii) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	..	5,54	2,53	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	..	4,48	2,68	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	..	4,31	3,16	2,31	..	86	..	..
(x) Bombay Port Project	7,76	..	..	1,63	8,54	35	72	1,09	..	..
(xi) Telecommunications Project I	19,90	..	..	16,91	2,79	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Kothagudem Power Project	9,52	..	..	6,41	4,90	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	..	42,60	26	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Telecommunications Project II	15,71	..	..	9,66	8,84	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) Industrial Imports II	47,62*	..	..	7,41	59,96	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) Beas Project	17,25*	..	..	..	7,29	1,53	2,47	2,42	6,01	50
(xix) Railway Project Loan IX	51,00*	..	..	..	51,00	..	..	..	..	..
(xx) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50*	..	..	..	1,12,50	..	..	..	..	..
(xxi) Industrial Imports IV	48,75*	..	..	..	48,75	..	..	..	..	..
(xxii) Industrial Imports V	93,75*	..	..	..	21,60	72,15	..	..	..	..
(xxiii) Third Telecommunications	20,62*	..	..	..	..	4,53	10,50	8,71	7,38	7,38
(xxiv) Railways X	41,25*	..	..	..	..	3,58	26,50	19,85	17,87	17,87
(xxv) Kadana	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	24,75	7,00
(xxvi) Industrial Imports VI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,00	26,25	26,25
(xxvii) Gujarat Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	25,75	6,23
(xxviii) Punjab Agricultural Project	20,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,62	11,00
TOTAL	7,90,28	..	..	2,00,62	3,47,30	84,92	40,37	65,93	1,28,63	76,23
XXVIII.—New Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,00	..	..	1,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	79,48,00	1,21,57	7,05,00	22,04,57	26,91,39	6,26,44	7,19,00	6,81,37	30,00,05	6,66,37

*At post devaluation rates of exchange.

FOREIGN LOANS

II. Statement of Repayments

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals, upto 1955-56	Actuals, from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals, from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals, 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—COUNTRIES :								
I.—Loans from U.S.A. :								
(*i*) American Wheat Loan	..	1,63	..	2,22	..	4,75	..	4,87
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	..	7	90	2,20	98	1,10	1,10	1,23
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	..	5,14	42,15	56,17	19,30	19,36	19,17	18,57
(*iv*) Asian Economic Developmet Fund Loan	..	..	48	2,06	90	90	90	1,20
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	48	4,13	3,11	4,24	4,24	5,33
vi.—U.S. Export-Import Bank Loans:								
(*a*) First Loan	..	..	17,85	33,75	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25
(*b*) Second Loan	..	..	..	11,25	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
(*c*) Third Loan	..	..	99	4,40	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*d*) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	3,12	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*e*) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,26
(*f*) Sixth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanas (I Tranche)	..	..	..	3,35	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*h*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	1,59	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06
(*i*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	..	..	..	96	96	96	96	96
(*j*) Loans to Air India :								
First Loan	..	..	1,48	82	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	..	..	2,27	2,87	51	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	6,84	66,60	1,28,89	46,13	51,68	46,74	54,35

II.—Loans from U.S.S.R. :								
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	..	16,73	26,98	27,05	14,70	1,32	1,32	5
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	..	3,44	22,52	5,82	6,72	6,87	5,45
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	..	5	5,64	4,10	2,27	2,27	1
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	..	90	4,60	1,56	1,56	1,55	1,56
(*v*) 337·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	5,36	39,13	18,02	28,36	22,17	16,86
(*vi*) 112·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	1	6,82	4,45	5,67	5,88	3,68
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	..	..	..	1,56	4,98	14,16	18,02	3,68
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	..	..	..	..	1,12	2,30	2,27	16
TOTAL	..	16,73	36,74	1,07,32	44,75	62,36	60,35	31,45
III.—U.K. Credits :								
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :								
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	..	22,49	6,75	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	..	8,45	18,53	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	..	..	2,66	2,10	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	..	2,81	11,52	3,79	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	6,04	1,99	1,99	1,99	80
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	1,60	60	60	60	60
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,74	90	90	90	90
(*viii*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	49
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	.	97	97	97	97
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14
(*xii*) Second U.K. India General Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	24	49	49	49
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	63	1,27	1,27	1,27
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34
(*xv*) First U.K. India General Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	97
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	39
(*xvii*) General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(*xviii*) U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
(*xix*) First Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(*xx*) 2nd General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
(*xxi*) 2nd Bhopal Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(*xxii*) 2nd Five Year Plan Credit 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(*xxiii*) 3rd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(*xxiv*) 4th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(*xxv*) 5th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*xxvi*) 6th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(*xxvii*) Third U. K General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(*xxviii*) U. K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
(*xxix*) U. K. Five Year Plan Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	..	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	..	..	..	..	57	..	57	57
TOTAL	..	..	29,25	68,43	24,27	16,59	16,82	19,82
IV.—Loans from Canada :								
(*i*) Wheat Loan I	..	1,64	6,58	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Wheat Loan II	..	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	..	29	11	11	10	11

NOTE.—Figures shown under Columns 2 to 4 of this statement are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	36	36	36	36	36
(vi) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project	..	..	..	..	1,04	2,18	..	..
(vii) Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	25
(viii) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	..	..	..	4	8	8	8	8
(ix) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25
(x) Diesel Locomotive for Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
TOTAL	..	1,64	9,53	1,55	1,71	3,11	92	1,48
V.—Loans from Federal Republic of Germany:								
*(i) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	..	5,58	72,06	..	..	..		
*(ii) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	..	2,86	13,64	1,50	1,64	1,64	1,64
*(iii) First D.M. 125·1 million Credit	..	..	1,14	5,00	1,65	1,72	1,72	1,72
*(iv) Second D.M. 125·1 million Credit	..	..	..	7,05	2,35	2,56	2,56	2,56
*(v) D.M. 98·36 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	..	11,71	..	..		..	..
(vi) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	..	13,69	13,21	1,86	3,48	3,48	4,10
(vii) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	..	90	6,53	94	94	94	94
(viii) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	..	6,75	1,57	1,64	1,64	1,64
(ix) D.M. 100 Million Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	1,45	1,52	1,52	1,52
(x) D.M. 61·4 million Credit (for Rourkela Refinancing)	..	..	..	2,56	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,40
(xi) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	..	67	3,17	1,10	1,15	1,15	1,15
(xii) D.M. 93·6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	..	35	3,50	1,15	1,20	1,20	1,20
(xiii) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,25	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46
(xiv) D.M. 107 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,00	2,10	2,19	2,19	2,19
(xv) D.M. 396 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	4,95	5,18	5,41	5,41	5,41
(xvi) D. M. 4 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	6
(xvii) D. M. 82 million Credit	..	..	..	..	..	65	65	1,29
(xviii) D. M. 40 million Credit (Specialised Project I)	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
(xix) D. M. 40 Million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(xx) D. M. 28·1 Million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(xxi) D. M. 74 Million, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18
TOTAL	..	5,58	1,03,38	70,61	24,70	28,17	28,16	31,03
VI.—Loans from Japan								
(i) First Yen Credit	..	..	8,21	2,68	..	3,26	35	1,22
(ii) Second Yen Credit	..	..	..	12,09	3,56	7,12	..	7,56
(iii) Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	4,88	..	5,01
(iv) Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	4,15	..	4,15
(v) Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	2,08	4,16
(vi) Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
TOTAL	..	..	8,21	14,77	3,56	21,49	2,43	22,26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII.—Loan from Switzerland :								
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	.	87	1,72	2,53	2,53	2,71
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia :								
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	4,16	2,98	4,02	3,87	4,16
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	1,77	2,01	2,50	3,32	60
TOTAL	..	..	..	5,93	4,99	6,52	7,19	7,76
IX.—Loan from Yugoslavia:								
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,30	3,64	3,65
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
TOTAL	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,30	3,65	3,67
X.—Loans from Poland :								
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,15	2,38	2,65
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10
TOTAL	..	...	11	4,59	1,90	2,25	2,48	2,75
XI - Loans from Austria:								
(*i*) First Credit	..	.	36	1,12	37	37	37	37
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	.	..	72	29	29	29	29
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	15	30	30	30
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
(*v*) Fifth Credit	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	18
TOTAL	..	..	36	1,84	81	1,11	1,11	1,44
XII.—Loan from Kuwait Government	..	...	14,91	13,20	4,34	4,34	4,34	4,34
XIII—Loan from Denmark								
(*i*) First Credit	..	.	10	44	15	15	15	15
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13
(*iii*) First Food Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
TOTAL	.	..	10	44	15	28	28	48
XIV.—Loan from Newzealand :								
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	..	7	31	9	..	..	..
XV.—Loans from Sweden								
First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loan from Bahrain	..	..	..	4,86	71	71	71	71
XVII.—Loans from France :								
(*i*) $ 17 Million French Credit	..	..	..	80	96	1,10	1,10	1,02
(*ii*) $ 30 Million French Credit 1969	..	..	..	..	1	20	59	41
(*iii*) 125 million French Francs Credit	..	...	..	..	..	20	5	40
(*iv*) FF 125 Million Credit, 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
TOTAL	..	..	..	80	97	1,50	1,74	1,98

*Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVIII.—Loan from Qatar	..	..	..	3,52	94	94	94	94
XIX.—Loan from Italy	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
XX.—Loan from Netherlands		..	..	..	..	..	..	71
XXI.—Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	..	..	4,47	4,47	4,71
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :								
XXII.—I.B.R.D. Loans :								
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	2,87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan	5,40	3,59	4,63	..	..	..	..	.
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	..	15,36	5,69	..	7,16	..	7,29
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	..	5,74	5,63	38	3,68	90	3,89
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	..	3,15	3,61	1,94	2,05	2,06	22,18
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	..	3,13	6,29	2,58	2,73	2,73	2,89
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	..	1,30	3,87	1,74	1,84	1,84	1,95
(*viii*) .C. I	41	2,13	2,60	2,72	1,04	53	53	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	..	75	95	35	..	42	..	44
(*x*) D.V.C. III	..	..	2,09	76	..	95	..	1,00
(*xi*) Kovna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	..	25	1,05	28	54	54	57
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	..	3,83	1,83	1,94	1,94	2,05
(*xiii*) Power Transmission (416-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
(*xiv*) Kothagudem II (417-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
TOTAL	8,68	9,03	39,20	33,80	9,79	21,84	10,54	23,03
XXIII.—I.D.A. :								
(*i*) Roads (3—IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	45
(*ii*) Tubewell (7—IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Less likely debt Rescheduling expected from USA, Canada, Japan and I.B.R.D.						—33,00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	8,68	39,82	3,08,63	4,66,90	1,74,99	2,00,25	1,95,46	2,16,23

ANNEXURE IV

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings:

This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Financial Institutions and other Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next years.

A—Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Institution	Budget, 1970-71			Revised, 1970-71			Budget, 1971-72		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	21,00	21,00	..	35,00	35,00	..	35,00	35,00
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	14,00	14,00	..	14,00	14,00	..	30,00	30,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation	..	8,45	8,45	..	8,19	8,19	..	9,20	9,20
National Industrial Development Corporation	..	30	30	..	13	13	..	15	15
Land Mortgage Banks	17,00	..	17,00	17,00	..	17,00	18,50	..	18,50
Fertiliser Credit and Guarantee Corporation	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	
State Agricultural Credit Corporation	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	£ 10	20	10	£ 10	20	10	£ 10	20
Film Finance Corporation	..	50	50	..	33	33	..	30	30
Industrial Reconstruction Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,00	5,00
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00
TOTAL	19,55	44,35	63,90	19,10	57,75	76,85	21,60	79,75	1,01,35

NOTE :—In addition, provisions of Rs. 83·67 crores in the revised 1970-71 and Rs. 1·87 crores in the budget 1971-72 have been made for payment of compensation in respect of the nationalised Banks.

£ Provision exhibited under Loans to Co-operative Societies in Section II of the Explanatory Memorandum and in the Loan Grant.

ANNEXURE IV

B—Public Sector Undertakings

(In lakh of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1970-71			Revised, 1970-71			Budget, 1971-72		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	TOTAL
Raksha Mantralaya/Ministry of Defence									
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	£5,00	*6,62	11,62	£2,48	*2,25	4,73	2,10	1,95	4,05
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	*1,50	1,50	..	*1,20	1,20	75	1,00	1,75
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	£30	*15	45	£30	*15	45	25	25	50
Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	..	*2,50	2,50	..	*1,00	1,00	50	2,00	2,50
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	£10	..	10	£75	..	75	1,00	50	1,50
r aga Tools Ltd.	£54	..	54	£54	*57	1,11	..	1,12	1,12
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	..	*3,80	3,80	..	*2,70	2,70	..	4,50	4,50
Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare :									
Na onal Research Development Corporation	5	5	10	..	..	..	5	5	10
Krishi Mantralaya/Ministry of Agriculture									
Food Corporation of India	14,92	..	14,92	12,21	..	12,21	12,13	50,00	62,13
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	70	70	77	91	1,68	1,38	1,37	2,75
National Seeds Corporation	30	30	60	30	30	60	15	15	30
Central Fisehries Corporation	5	5	10	..	7	7	..	3	3
State Agro-Industries Corporations	2,50	1,00	3,50	2,50	3	2,53	2,00	6	2,06
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	..	20	20	..	20	20	15	15	30
State Farm Corporation	30	55	85	30	..	30	8	..	8
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4
Slaughter Houses Corporation	10	..	10	2	..	2	5	..	5
Central Agro-Industries Corporation	@	..	@	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	62	62
Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade									
National Textile Corporation	20	2,11	2,31	20	2,26	2,46	2,31	1,01	3,32
Cotton Corporation	..	..	..	50	..	50	50	..	50
ute Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning									
Hindustan Latex, Ltd.	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	10	1
Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing									
National Buildings Construction Corporation	55	..	55	55	..	55	..	50	50

Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development									
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	..	14,63	14,63	..	11,81	11,81	..	5,14	5,14
Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.	..	12,65	12,65	..	12,65	12,65	..	12,87	12,87
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	..	4,84	4,84	..	3,40	3,40	..	6,61	6,61
National Instruments Ltd.	15	89	1,04	..	1,87	1,87	40	96	1,36
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	78	62	1,40	1,09	6	1,15	20	87	1,07
Instrumentation Ltd	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindustan Photo Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	3,06	3,06	..	2,59	2,59	..	1,10	1,10
National Small Industries Corporation	..	1,76	1,76	..	1,76	1,76	..	1,00	1,00
Cement Corporation	2,11	55	2,66	1,25	55	1,80	72	28	1,00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	75	..	75	10	..	10	3,00	..	3,00
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.	..	1,55	1,55	..	1,20	1,20	..	1,30	1,30
Machine Tools Corporation	49	1,95	2,44	49	91	1,40	..	90	90
Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India	11	..	11	4	81	85	23	58	81
Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.	1,25	..	1,25	1,25	..	1,25	1,75	65	2,40
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5
Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power									
Rural Electrification Corporation	6,00	..	6,00	6,00	..	6,00	1,00	10,00	11,00
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	50	50	..	75	75	..	70	70
Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	10	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	10
Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya/Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	15	50	65	15	50	65	10	35	45
Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya/Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals									
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1,16	13,83	14,99	2,76	18,94	21,70	35	16,99	17,34
Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd.	19	1,00	1,19	19	66	85	35	35	70
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1,90	..	1,90	1,70	4,12	5,82	2,40	..	2,40
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,75	3,75	50	2,25	2,75
Fertilizer Corporation of India	27,31	27,31	54,62	19,00	7,76	26,76	21,95	17,66	39,61
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	1,10	1,67	2,77	5,17	1,68	6,85	2,80	10	2,90
Madras Refineries Ltd.	..	73	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	10,89	..	10,89	7,22	..	7,22	6,96	10,14	17,10
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	15,00	15,00	..	8,00	8,00	..	10,83	10,83
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,00

@Provision made for Rs. 1,000.
*Appear under Regimental Loans
£Appear under Defence Services.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1970-71			Revised, 1970-71			Budget, 1971-72		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/Ministry of Shipping and Transport									
Hindustan Shipyard	1,50	1,10	2,60	1,00	1,35	2,35	1,55	46	2,01
Central Road Transport Corporation	20	20	40	20	20	40	15	15	30
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	1,58	..	1,58	23	95	1,18	1,05	5	1,10
Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines									
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	..	50	50	..	50	50	27	50	77
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	88,00	89,50	1,77,50	57,04	89,46	1,46,50	90,00	80,06	1,70,06
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	23,41	23,41	..	23,19	23,19	..	15,56	15,56
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	2,62	2,62	..	7,86	7,86	..	2,27	2,27
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	42	42	..	1,42	1,42	..	27	27
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	..	3,69	3,69	..	5,10	5,10	..	3,59	3,59
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,09	..	9,09
National Coal Development Corporation	11,77	..	11,77	15,08	1,69	16,77	..	16,48	16,48
National Mineral Development Corporation	14,90	59	15,49	11,94	1,78	13,72	13,69	4,69	18,38
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	39	39	..	8,86	8,86	..	3,98	3,98
Bharat Aluminium Coy Ltd.	12,40	..	12,40	7,41	..	7,41	13,47	..	13,47
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1,73	1,73	3,46	1,24	1,54	2,78	1,69	2,79	3,88
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	20,57	..	20,57	13,00	..	13,00	17,84	..	17,84
Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation :									
Indian Airlines	6,50	7,50	14,00	12,33	4,52	16,85	1,67	..	1,67
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	1,11	1,46	2,57	1,00	..	1,00	1,50	1,50	3,00
Air India	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	10,00	..	10,00
Parmanu Urja Vibhag/Department of Atomic Energy									
Electronics Corporation of India	10	..	10	10	25	35	25	..	25
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	50	60	1,10	25	40	65	..	45	45
Uranium Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	81
Sanchar Mantralaya/Ministry of Communications									
Indian Telephone Industries for :									
New Transmission Factory	..	1,00	1,00	5	50	55	..	1,00	1,00
New Telephone Instruments Factory.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	75
TOTAL	2,45,30	2,60,36	5,05,66	1,93,89	2,45,38	4,39,27	2,30,33	3,02,94	5,33,27

Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government therefrom. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmentally run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investments in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc. are excluded. Likewise concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority investment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into three sections, *viz.*, Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction; Section II—Running concerns; and Section III—Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

ANNEX

PART A.—

Serial No.	Name of Undertaking	1969-70 (Actuals) Capital Invested upto end of 1969-70	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4—8)	Revised, 1970-71 Capital invested upto end of 1970-71	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways . . .	31,95,51	9,51,28	7,09,72	*1,56,39	95,00	9,61,11	(—)9,83@	33,21,61	10,04,22
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department . . .	3,82,75	2,33,76	1,89,23	£12,84	18,31	2,20,38	13,38‡	3,98,55	2,60,93
3.	India Security Press .	4,61	4,70	4,32	20	5	4,57	13	5,88	3,71
4.	Currency Note Press .	5,76	8,15	6,70	22	6	6,98	1,17	6,70	7,88
5.	Overseas Communications Service . . .	11,05	5,85	2,63	34	29	3,26	2,59	14,17	5,90
6.	Light Houses and Light Ships	10,32	1,39	66	..	15	81	58	10,75	1,26
7.	Delhi Milk Scheme .	3,30	11,20	9,67	43	31	10,41	79	4,11	11,40
8.	Kolar Gold Mines .	6,75	1,81	5,25	38	26	5,89	(—)4,08	7,79	2,46
9.	Forest Department Andamans . . .	9,21	2,33	2,22	40	7	2,69	(—)36	9,00	1,63
10.	Electricity Depatment Andamans . . .	43	11	18	1	1	20	(—)9	47	12
11.	Electrical Sub- Division Laccadives . . .	20	1	3	1	1	5	(—)4	25	2
12.	Security Paper Mill .	9,83	5,48	2,07	48	54	3,09	2,39	10,06	5,44
13.	State Transport Service Andamans . . .	3	10	8	..	3	11	(—)1	10	10
14.	Neemuch Opium Factory	1,10	2,84	1,74	..	..	1,74	1,10	1,23	3,15
15.	Ghazipur Opium Factory	3,98	4,76	2,25	7	1	2,33	2,43	4,00	5,61
16.	Ghazipur Alkoloid Works .	..	1,01	40	1	1	42	59	..	1,05
17.	Electricity Deptt. Chandigarh, . .	2,38	81	50	8	6	64	17	2,78	1,07
18.	Chandigarh Transport Undertaking . . .	55	33	26	2	3	31	2	67	34
19.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	77,15	4,95	1,87	1,60	97	4,44	51	67,50	13,91
	TOTAL . . .	37,24,91	12,40,87	9,39,78	1,73,48	1,16,17	12,29,43	11,44	38,65,62	13,30,20

*Represents dividend payable to General Revenues, including the element of the contribution for transfer to States in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

£Represents dividend payable to General Revenues.

@Met from loans from General Revenues.

‡Utilised towards repayment of loans taken from General Revenues.

**Will be appropriated to Capital Reserve and Revenue Reserve Funds.

URE V

Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run departmentally by the Central Government.

							Budget 1971-72					
Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13+14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital-invested upto end of 1971-72	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (19+20+21)	Net Profit (18—22)	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
											(In lakhs of Rupees)	
7,62,10	1,65,81*	1,00,00	10,27,91	(—)23,69@	34,72,61	10,70,45	7,98,55	1,73,77*	105,00	10,77,32	(—)6,87@	1
	£							£				
2,18,76	13,87	20,37	2,53,00	7,93‡	4,37,15	2,85,12	2,38,14	15,42	21,95	2,75,51	9,61**	2
3,08	21	5	3,34	37	7,31	4,00	3,28	26	6	3,60	40	3
6,90	20	6	7,16	72	7,87	7,98	6,96	20	6	7,22	76	4
2,44	49	53	3,46	2,44	16,16	6,56	3,08	59	1,07	4,74	1,82	5
1,20	3	17	1,40	(—)14	11,55	1,20	1,15	7	18	1,40	(—)20	6
11,15	11	31	11,57	(—)17	5,15	14,25	14,19	11	31	14,61	(—)36	7
5,96	45	28	6,69	(—)4,23	8,92	2,74	6,49	58	33	7,40	(—)4,66	8
2,13	43	7	2,63	(—)1,00	8,82	1,67	2,12	43	8	2,63	(—)96	9
20	1	2	23	(—)11	52	13	22	1	2	25	(—)12	10
4	1	1	6	(—)4	32	1	4	1	1	6	(—)5	11
2,32	50	55	3,37	2,07	10,40	5,44	2,49	51	57	3,57	1,87	12
8	1	3	12	(—)2	12	12	9	1	2	12	..	13
1,86	2	..	1,88	1,27	90	4,32	2,25	..	..	2,25	2,07	14
2,91	8	1	3,00	2,61	4,25	6,85	2,81	9	1	2,91	3,94	15
39	1	1	41	64	..	1,07	39	1	1	41	66	16
62	8	6	76	31	3,18	1,15	67	8	6	81	34	17
31	3	4	38	(—)4	74	35	36	3	4	43	(—)8	18
5,33	3,72	2,32	11,37	2,54	59,65	14,50	5,94	3,34	2,33	11,61	2,89	19
10,27,78	1,86,07	1,24,89	13,38,74	(—)8,54	40,55,62	14,27,91	10,89,22	1,95,52	1,32,11	14,16,85	11,06	

ANNEXURE V

Part B—Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run outside the Central Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Central Government's Investment in share Capital upto 1969-70	Net profit earned during 1969-70	Appropriations			Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1969-70	Revised, 1970-71		Budget, 1971-72	
				Dividend	General and other Reserve Funds	Development Rebate		Capital Investment by Central Government.	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Capital Investment by Central Government.	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									(In lakhs of Rupees)		
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER COUSTRUCTION.											
Raksha Mantralaya Ministry of Defence											
1.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	1,00	..
Krishi Mantralaya /Ministry of Agriculture											
1.	Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	..	..	..	.	..	..	4	..	1	..
idesh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade											
1.	Jute Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
2.	Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..
Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya /Ministry of Industrial Development											
1.	Cement Corporation	74,65	..	..	..	..	..	1,25	..	7	..
2.	Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,[illegible]	..	3,[illegible]	..
3.	Machine Tools Corporation of India, Ltd.	13,5	..	..	.	..	..	49	..	..	..
4.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	16	..	..	..	..	..	1,25	..	1,75	..
5.	Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*concld.*										
Petroleum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals										
1. Madras Fertilisers .	6,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, Ltd..	5,78	..	..	..	..	..	7,22	..	6,96	..
Ispat AurKhan Mantralya/ Ministry of Steel & Mines										
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. .	8,71	..	..	..	..	..	7,41	..	13,47	..
2. Hindustan Copper, Ltd. .	14,60	..	..	..	..	..	13,00	..	17,84	..
3. Bokaro Steel, Ltd. .	3,52,96	..	..	..	..	..	57,04	..	90,00	..
TOTAL . .	3,97,33	..	..	..	..	..	89,10	..	1,36,33	..
II.—RUNNING CONCERNS										
Raksha Mantralaya/ Ministry of Defence										
1. Garden Reach Workshops, Ltd. . .	3,00	31	18	27 (—)18*	4	18	..	21	50	21
2. Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd.	47,93	3,84	..	..	3,84	..	2,48	..	2,10	..
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . .	3,00	57	15	19	24	..	30	15	25	20
4. Bharat Electronics, Ltd. .	5,21	2,35	52	1,16	67	52	..	52	75	52
5. Praga Tools, Ltd. . .	1,79	(—)54	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
6. Goa Shipyard, Ltd. . .	14	4	3	2	..	..	—	1	..	1
7. Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd.	11,90	2,05	36	1,07	61	36	—	36	—	36
Krishi Mantralya/ Ministry of Agriculture										
1. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd	1,00	(—)9	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
2. Food Corporation of India	53,26	68	..	..	..	..	12,21	..	12,13	..
3. State Farms Corporation .	62	28	17	22	6	..	30	17	8	32
4. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd	36	(—)10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Transfer from Revenues

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Viedesh Yyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade										
1. State Trading Corporation .	5,00	8,34	1,00	2,53 6,25** (—)1,44*	..	1,00	..	1,40	..	1,40
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation . .	3,00	81	21	11	3	..	..	21	..	30
Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya/Ministry of Health and Family Planning										
1. Hindustan Latex, Ltd. .	70	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nirman Aur Awas Mantralaya/Ministry of Works and Housing)										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory, Ltd. .	49	10	4	5	..	4	..	4	..	4
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation . .	1,53	(—)20	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development										
1. Hindustan Cables, Ltd. .	5,30	17	..	..	14	26	1,09	..	20	48
2. Hindustan Salts, Ltd. .	1,79	(—)4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. National Instruments, Ltd.	3,26	(—)1,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
4. National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Ltd. . .	2,55	(—)86	..	(—)48*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	12,00	(—)85	..	(—)85*	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Instrumentation Ltd. .	3,90	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
7. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	50,00	(—)10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd. .	5,82	(—)2,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	65,00	(—)2,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tannery Footwear Corporation of India .	15	(—)48	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	..
11. National Industrial Development Corporation . .	10	18	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Transfer from Reserves.

** Surplus payable to Govt. on Soyabeen operations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
Sinchai Aur vidyent Mantralya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.	1,51	(—)1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) .	10	(—)1	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Petroelum Aur Rasayan Mantralaya /Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical										
1. Cochin Refineries, Ltd. .	3,70	2,48	1,47	..	1,01	78	..	69	..	59
2. Fertilizers Corporation of India . .	96,55	3	..	..	4	..	19,00	..	21,95	..
3. Indian Oil Corporation, Ltd. . .	71,08	20,41	4,98	1,00	14,41	4,98	..	4,98	..	4,98
4. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	24,25	(—)9,24	..	..	..	..	1,70	..	2,40	..
5. Madras Refineries .	9,53	(—)3,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Lubrizol India, Ltd. .	31	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission .	1,24,34	10,70	..	..	3,00	..	2,70	..	35	..
8. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd.	14,01	(—)1,67	..	..	..	..	5,17	..	2,80	..
9. Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd.	2,47	50	25	19	6	25	..	..	..	..
10. Hindustan Insecticides, Ltd.	1,26	7	8	(—)23*	23	8	..	8	..	8
11. Engineers India, Ltd. . .	25	22	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	3
12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. .	7,44	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	50	..
13. Pyrites, Phosphates, and Chemicals, Ltd.	5,56	(—)31	..	..	..	..	19	..	35	..

*Transfer from Revenues.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nauwahan Aur Parivahan Mantralaya/ Ministry of Shipping and Transport									(In lakhs of Rupees)	
1. Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd.	6,49	3	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,55	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	90	(—)20	..	..	..	..	20	..	15	..
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	23,45	5,51	1,17	1,58	2,76	1,17	..	1,17	..	1,17
4. Mogul Lines, Ltd.	81	36	10	11	15	8	..	8	..	8
5. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	1,85	(—)1,12	..	..	..	..	23	..	1,05	..
Ispat Aur Khan Mantralaya/Ministry of Steel and Mines										
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	5,57,00	(—)10,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,09	..
2. Tungabhadra Steel Products	51	4	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	2
3. Triveni Structurals, Ltd.	1,53	(—)63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Ltd.	7,00	(—)28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Heavy Engineering Corporation	1,00,00	(—)18,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	20,00	(—)6,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	23	11	5	3	3	5	..	5	27	10
8. National Coal Development Corporation	1,06,92	(—)3	..	..	(—)39*	..	15,08	..	..	..
9. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	80,00	(—)2,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. National Mineral Development Corporation	33,34	(—)48	..	..	..	..	11,94	..	13,69	..
11. Hindustan Zinc, Ltd.	6,61	(—)1,20	..	..	..	..	1,24	..	1,69	..
Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation										
1. Air India	13,41	2,27	80	47	5	80	5,00	80	10,00	80
2. Indian Airlines	14,72	2,28	..	1,66	62	..	12,33	..	1,67	..
Parmanu Urja Vibha/ Department of Atomic Energy:										
1. Indian Rare Earths, Ltd.	1,50	18	12	5	2	8	25	12	..	12
2. Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd.	3,40	(—)15	..	..	..	..	10	..	25	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
3. Uranium Corporation of India, Ltd.	7,45	(—)15	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
Sanchar Mantralaya/ Ministry of Communications:										
1. Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd.	4,06	1,65	47	1,09	9	36	5	38	..	50
2. Hindustan Teleprinters, Ltd.	82	67	10	55	2	9	..	10	..	10
TOTAL	16,43,16	(—)8,17	12,29	15,47	27,88	11,10	93,85	11,57	85,46	12,84
III.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Shiksha Aur Samaj Kalyan Mantralaya/Ministry of Education and Social Welfare:										
1. National Research Development Corporation	44	(—)3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Krishi Mantralaya Ministry of Agriculture:										
1. Central Warehousing Corporation	8,05	38	33		3	2	24	26	1,38	..
2. National Seeds Corporation	1,90	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	15	..
3. Slaughter Houses Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
4. Indian Diary Corporation	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Videsh Vyapar Mantralaya/Ministry of Foreign Trade:										
1. National Textile Corporation	1,20	(—)3	..	..	..	..	20	..	2,31	
Sinchai Aur Vidyut Mantralaya/Ministry of Irrigation and Power:										
1. Rural Electrification Corporation	3,00	3	..	1	..	..	6,00	..	1,00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
Audyogik Vikas Mantralaya/Ministry of Industrial Development :										
1. National Small Industries Corporation, Ltd. .	3,50	(—)11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shram Aur Punarwas Mantralaya/(Ministry of Labour, and Rehabilitation)										
1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . .	3,03	(—)63	..	..	..	..	15	..	10	..
2. Rehabilitation Housing Corporation . .	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paryatan Aur Nagar Vimanan Mantralaya/Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation:										
1. India Tourism Development Corporation .	2,38	3	..	..	..	..	1,00	38	1,50	35
TOTAL . .	24,55	(—)35	33	4	2	24	8,44	64	6,54	63
GRAND TOTAL .	20,65,04	(—)8,52	12,62	15,51	27,90	11,34	1,91,39	12,21	2,28,33	13,47

ANNEXURE VI

Statement showing contributions to International bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
MANTRIMANDAL SACHIVALAYA/CABINET SECRETARIAT					
1. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, THE HAUGE		45	..	49	..
RAKSHA MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
2. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I & II	9,03	9,00	9,18	9,54
3. Commonwealth Aeronautical Advisory Council	Annual Contribution	7	7	7	7
4. International Committee of Mily. Medicine & Pharmacy, Belgium.	Annual Subscript on for membership	1	1	..	1
5. International Hydrographic Bureau	Do.	..	35	36	39
	TOTAL	9,11	9,43	9,61	10,01
SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALAYAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE					
6. U.N.E.S.C.O.	(*i*) Annual contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO	24,00	24,00	25,0	25,00
	(*ii*) Annual contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO Payment of rent to the UNESCO Office, New Delhi	35,00	36,54	36,54	30,06
7. Royal Society to Nuffield Foundation	Annual contribution	..	6	6	5
8. International Copyright Union, Berne	Do.	29	30	62	33
9. International Scientific Unions	Do.	2,21	2,48	2,48	4,78
10. Commonwealth Scientific Committee	Do.	..	35	35	28
11. International Centre for study of preservation and restoration of cultural property, Rome	Do.	..	44	44	55
12. Membership Fee Paid by the Survey of India to International Bodies	Do.	..	3	3	4
13. International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris	Do.	6	3	3	3
14. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.	Annual contribution	60,00	60,00	60,00	75,00
Do.	Maintenance of the local office in India.	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00
15. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.	To develop special education for handicapped children in the Member-States	..	15	15	15
	TOTAL	1,33,56	1,36,38	1,37,70	1,48,27
VIDESH MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
16. International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration.	Annual contribution	..	9	9	9
17. United Nations Organisation	Do.	..	2,12,54	2,32,50	2,32,50
18. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.	Annual contribution	..	29	19	20
19. United Nations Relief and Works Agency	Contribution towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures	..	1,00	4,00	4,00
		..	1,00	4,00	4,00
20. Commonwealth Secretariat	Contribution	..	14,26	12,60	12,60
21. Commonwealth Foundation	Do.	..	3,65	3,65	3,65
22. Contribution to UN High Commissioner for refugees	Do.	..	75	75	1,00
23. U.N. Information Centre	Do.	..	28	26	26
24. Private Law Institute	Do.	..	12	12	12
25. United Nations Institute for Training	Do.	..	33	..	..
	TOTAL	..	2,33,31	2,54,16	2,54,42

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Name and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
VITTA MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
26. United Nations Development Programme					
(i) Technical Assistance component	Annual contribution	63,75	2,62,50	2,62,50	2,81,25
(ii) U.N. Special Fund component	Annual contribution	1,61,25			
27. Contribution towards expenses of the Resident Representative	Do.	6,01	6,25	9,35	8,00
28. U.N. Capital Development Fund	Do.	..	37,50	37,50	37,50
29. Colombo Plan Bureau	Do.	33	50	70	80
30. Asian Development Bank	Do.	..	1,00	1,00	1,00
	TOTAL	2,31,34	3,07,75	3,11,05	2,28,55
KRISHI MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
31. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	Annual contribution	5,34	5,34	5,34	5,34
32. International Wheat Council	Do.	29	29	32	32
33. International Diary Federation	Annual membership fee	15	15	23	23
34. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.	Annual contribution	46,54	56,40	52,72	53,44
Do.	Contribution for Expenditure in India	73	73	73	73
35. World Food Programme	Contribution	23,89	25,00	25,00	30,00
36. International Office of Epizootics	Do.	30	31	30	30
37. International Seed Testing Association	Do.	3	3	3	3
38. International Sugar Council	Do.	55	55	87	87
39. Commonwealth Forestry Institute	Do.	18	18	18	18
40. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,43	5,28	4,95	4,95
41. Trust Fund of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission for Desert Locust in Eastern Region	Do.	2,03	..	2,03	2,03
42. International Trust Fund for International Desert Locust	Do.	75	76	76	76
43. International Agricultural Aviation Centre—Hague	Do.	5	5	5	50
44. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Reserves	Do.	30	31	30	30
	TOTAL	85,56	95,38	93,81	99,53

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
VIDESH VYPAR MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE					
45. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok.	India's contribution towards financing the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok.	..	3,00	3,00	3,00
46. Asian Coconut Community	Membership fee.	..	22	44	45
47. Asian Statistical Institute	India's share of contribution towards the financing of the newly set up Asian Statistical Institute.	..	75	75	75
48. GATT	India's contribution to GATT Budget.	3,19	3,00	2,95	2,95
49. International Customs Tariff Bureau.	India's membership contribution to the Bureau.	15	25	15	15
50. Contributions to International Coffee Organisation.	India's Contribution towards (*i*) Administrative Budget of the Organisation, (*ii*) World Coffee Promotion Fund (*iii*) Diversification Funds.	21,81	18,08	12,86	19,63
51. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.	India's share of contribution to the Committee.	47	47	43	45
52. International Cotton Institute	India's share of contribution to the Institute.	75	75	75	75
	TOTAL	26,37	26,52	21,33	28,13
SWASTHYA AUR PARIVAR NIYOJAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING					
53. World Health Organisation	Annual Contribution.	..	96,71	96,71	92,00
54. International Committee of the Red Cross	Do.	..	78	78	78
55. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva	Do.	..	79	79	79
56. Central Council of Health Education, London.	Do.	..	1	1	1
	TOTAL	..	98,29	98,29	93,58
GRIH MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
57. International Criminal Police Commission	Annual contribution	..	1,07	1,12	1,22
AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT					
58. Asian Productivity Organisation	Annual contribution	23	4,31	9,46	5,45
59. Contribution to International Organisation of Legal Meteorology.	Do.	..	@22	22	24
60. Contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.		3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
61. ECAFE	Contribution	3,00	..	..	..
	TOTAL	6,98	8,28	13,43	9,44
SOOCHNA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING					
62. International Federation of Film Archives, Paris.	Annual contribution	3	3	3	3
63. Asian Broadcasting Union, Sydeny	Do.	19	..	19	20
64. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School, Paris	Membership fee	2	2	2	2
65. International Centre of Films for Children, Brussel.	Subscription for Membership.	*2	*2	..	
66. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference Secretariat, London	Annual Contribution.	7	7	7	8
	TOTAL	33	14	31	33

*Met out of the Grant-in-aid sanctioned to the Society.

@B.E. 70-71 exists under the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals 1969-70	Budget 1970-71	Revised 1970-71	Budget 1971-72
SINCHAI AUR VIDYUT MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER					
67. World Energy Conference . . .	Annual contribution	..	4	4	
68. International Commission on Large Dams	Do.	14	7	7	4
69. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association	D.	..	2	2	
70. Conference International Des Grand Resau Electriques, Paris.	Do.	..	1	1	1
71. International Commission on Irrigation and Drianage.	Do.	..	12	..	12
72. International Association of Hydraulic Research.	Do.	26	1	..	1
	TOTAL . .	40	27	14	28
SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION					
73. International Labour Organisation .	Annual contribution	56,42	53,71	56,41	51 0
74. International Social Security Association.	Membership fee.	17	18	17	7
75. U.N.D.P.	Contribution	..	78	1,15	..
76. National Pocal Point under Asian Manpower Plan		..	..	..	1,15
	TOTAL . .	56,59	54,67	57,73	59,82
PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS					
77. International Tin Council . .	Do.	26	26	25	25
78. International Study Group for Lead and Zinc.	Do.	12	12	12	12
79. Commission for the Geological Map of the World, Paris. . . .	Do.	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL . .	39	39	38	38
NAUVAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT					
80. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.	Membership fee	2	2	2	2
81. International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.	Do.	1	1	1	1
82. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Do.	1,03	90	90	90
83. International Association of Lighthouses and Light Ships.	Do.	5	5	5	5
84. United Nations.	Scheme of Institutional Support of U. N. Special Fund for Asian Highway and for the establishment of Highway Research and Training facilities. . .	41	41	41	41
	TOTAL	1,52	1,39	1,39	1,39
PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION					
85. International Civil Aviation Organisation	Annual contribution and share of expenditure on North Atlantic Ocean Scheme . . .	12,25	13,44	13,44	10,13
86. World Meteorological Organisation .	Annual Contribution	6,34	6,43	6,43	7,05
87. International Union of Official Travel. Organisation, Geneva.	Do.	27	43	43	53
88. South Asia Traval Commission . .	Do.	1	1	1	1
89. Paciffic Area Traval Association .	Do.	1,05	1,07	1,10	1,13
	TOTAL .	19,92	21,38	21,41	18,85
PARMANU URJA VIBHAG/DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY					
90. International Atomic Energy Agency .	Annual voluntary contribution	16,41	15,54	16,87	16,81
	TOTAL .	16,41	15,54	16,81	16,81

(In thousands of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1969-70	Budget, 1970-71	Revised, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72
		SANCHAR MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
91.	International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne.	Annual contribution . .	..	4,81	4,58	4,64
92.	INDIA's contribution towards the expenses of the I.T.U.	Annual contribution . .	10,82	12,42	12,46	13,60
		TOTAL . .	10,82	17,23	17,04	18,24
		LOK SABHA				
93.	Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Lodon.	Annual contribution . .	66	76	79	79
		GRAND TOTAL .	6,00,41	10,28,18	10,57,09	10,90,05

ANNEXURE VII

Statement showing the guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1970

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Nature and Extent of the guarantee (No. and date of the sanction in the case of New Items)	Rate of interest involved, if any. (Percentage per annum)	Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreements	Sums guaranteed outstanding as on 31-12-1970 (in thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securities are pledged to Govt. as a set of against the guarantee	Payments, if any, made by Govt. in pursuance of the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		PARAMANU URJA VIBHAG/DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY						
1	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Guarantee for repayment of Cash Credit advances not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs to be made to the Company by State Bank of India to meet additional working capital.	7½%	40,00	40,00	No	Nil	Guarantee effective for one year.
		SANCHAR MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS						
2	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of Principal and interest on loans totalling US $ 1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,05	75,05	No	Nil	
3	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due against sales made by M/s. Olivetti, Itlay, on credit.	6%	2,99,74	1,53,69	No.	Nil	
		RAKSHA MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF DEFENCE						
4	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. (A) Nasik Division.	Guarantee for cash credit arrangement with the State Bank of India and relate to the payment of principal and intrest thereon (*Vide* Min. of Finance, letter No. 554/HAL/1971/Proj.-II dated 25-6-70.	8¼%	75,00	Nil	No	Nil	

(B) Hyderabad Division .	Guarantee for cash credit arrangement with the S.B.I. and relate to the payment of principal and interest thereon. (*Vide* Min. of Finance letter No. 554/HAL/838/A/Proj-II, dated 17-4-1976.)	8-1/4%	40,00	Nil	No	Nil
(C) Koraput Division .	Letter No. 11/11/66/D/HAL-II dated 16-11-70.	3%	9,88 (Plus interest)	7,41	No	Nil
5. Bharat Electronics Ltd. .	Loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	6¾% and 7¾%	1,23,08	87,67	No	Nil
6. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	(*i*) Counter - guarantee against guarantee by S.B.I. to M/s. L.W. Manufacturing S. A., Belgium.	6% plus Commission at 1/16% per quarter	3,34,70	2,78,17 (plus interest)	No	Nil
	(*ii*) Cash credit facility with S.B.I.	1/2% over S.B.I's. Advance Rate.	3,50,00	Nil	No	Nil
7. Mazagaon Dock Ltd. .	(*i*) Payment of principal & interest against loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	7%	60,68	54,86	No	Nil
	(*ii*) Counter Guarantee to S.B.I. against U.K. Supplier's Credit for construction of Frigates.	8½%	50,00	8,75	No	Nil
8. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to M/s. MAN Ltd., West Germany for punctual payment of principal and interest.	6%	4,04,29	3,70,32	No	Nil
	(*ii*) Guarantee for due and punctual payment of Instalments against latest German Supplier's Credit for construction of two Dredgers. (Letter No. 22(6)/69, dated 28-2-70).	Do.	75,16	71,39	No	Nil
9. Praga Tools Ltd. .	Cash credit facility with S.B.I. (MFD letter No. Praga/16-Proj. II, dated 4-3-1970).	9½%	50,00	31,93	No	Nil
10. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. .	Do. Letter No. BDL/9/1119-S/Proj, III, dated 10-11-1970)	Not known	25,00	Nil	No	Nil
SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE						
11. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.	Deferred payment guarantee against Italian Supplier's Credit.	6%	25,70	24,02	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.	Deferred Payment Guarantee	6%	2,89,00	2,89,00	No	Nil	
13	Regional Research Lab. Hyderabad.	Do.	5·25%	22,43	Nil	No	Nil	
		VITTA MANTRALYA/MINISTRY OF FINANCE						
14	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	(i) Payment for principal, interest and other charges for the loans from foreign Governments.	4·58% to 6%	1,05,45,68	60,05,59	No	Nil	
		(ii) Do. (Agreement dated 3-6-69).	7%	30,00,00	2,08,99	No	Nil	
		(iii) Do (Agreement dated 2-6-70).	3%	1,02,45	14,00	No	Nil	
15	Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	Guarantee for the payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up share capital of Rs. 8·3; ? crores.	2½% to 4%	8,34,60	8,34,60	No	Nil	
	Do. . . .	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on the the loans from foreign countries.	3% to 5-1/2%	37,35,67 Plus interest	17,47,38	No	Nil	
	Do. . .	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	4% to 5-3/4%	55,99,26	53,82,41	No	Nil	
	Do. .	Loan of D.M. 5 million from KFW (West Germany)—Repayment of Principal and payment of interest, (Section 27 (2) of the I.P.C. Act, 1948, and Guarantee Agreement Dated 2-6-1970.)	5-½%	1,02,46	..	No	Nil	
	Do. .	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation for Rs. 4 95 crores (Section 21(2) of the I.F.C. Act, 1948 and Notification and the order No. F. 2(41) Corp)70 dated 3-10-70).	5-3/4%	4,95,00	4,95,00	No	Nil	The Bonds mature on the 9-11-1982.
16	Delhi/Assam/Himachal Pradesh/Mahatrashtra State Financial Corporations.	Gurantee for repayment of princoipal and payment of interest on the share capital, Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporations and deposits accepted.	3% to 7-1/4%	7,27,28	7,05,35	No	Nil	

17.	Delhi Financial Corporation	Guarantee for payment of principal and payment of interest on bonds issued by the Corporation for Rs. 34 lakhs. (Letter No. 6/19/Corp/70 dated 31-8-70).	5%	54,00	34,00	No.	Nil	
18.	Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	(i) Guarantee of the shares of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4¼%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No.	Nil	
		(ii) Guarantee of the bonds of the Corporation as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest. [Section 20(1)(a) Refinance Corporation Act 1963 (10 of 1963) and Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) Order No. F. 14/42/70-SB dated 4-11-70 and 16-3-71.	5¼%	8,52,50	Nil	No.	Nil	
		(iii) Do. (Order No. F. 14/47/69/SB dated 26-11-69 and 16-3-71).	5¾%	11,00,00	Nil	No.	Nil	
19.	Madras/Madhya Pradesh/Andhra Pradesh/Mysore/U.P. State Electricity.	Guarantees against *ad hoc* suppliers credit on deferred payment terms.	6%	3,71,64	54,49	No.	Nil	
			KRISHI MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
20.	Cooperative Banks	(i) For payment of the principal and interest on loans.	1½% to 2½% below Bank rate.	1,95,00	96,20	No.	Nil	
		(ii) Do.	1½% to 2% below Bank rate.	2,00,00	47,97	No.	Nil	Guarntees given in 1970.
		(iii) Do. On debentures floated by Delhi State Co-operative Bank.	5¾%	20,05	12,00	No.	Nil	
		(iv) Do.	5¾% to 6%	38,00	23,20	No.	Nil	Do.
21.	Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.	On debentures floated by H. P. Central and Pondicherry State Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Ltd.	5¾% to 6%	1,39,20	1,11,68	No.	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(ii) On debentures floated by H. P. Central and Pondicherry Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.	5¾% to 6%	55,00	12,00	No.	Nil	Guarantee given in 1970.
		(iii) Payment of principal and interest on interim accommodation H. P. Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.	7%	20,00	18,14	No.	Nil	Do.
22.	Wholesale Consumer Coop. Stores State/National Federations of Wholesale Consumers Cooperative stores.	(i) Repayment of loans and advances.	SBI—½% above the advance rate. Subsidiaries of SBI—Depending on operational cost. Apex/Central Coop. Bank —½% less than the rate approved for direct financing.	8,39,28	8,39,28	No.	Nil	
		(ii) Do.	Do.	46,25	46,25	No.	Nil	Guarantee given in 1970.
23.	59 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	(i) Continuing Jt. guarantee of Central Govt. with the concerned State Govts. on a 50:50 basis for repayment of principal, interest and other moneys.	6½% to 8½% with usual rebate of ½% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	44,13,00	30,84,50	No.	Nil	
24.	Co-operative Sugar Factories	(i) Do.	8½% with ½% rebate.	4,22,50	1,66,00	No.	Nil	
25.	Co-operative Spinning Mills	(i) Do. (ii) Do. (Letter No. 8-18/67-CC & H., dated 6-1-1970).	Do. Do.	85,00 20,00	85,00 20,00	No. No.	Nil Nil	
26.	Food Corporation of India	Guarantee to S.B.I. for cash credit accommodation to F.C.I.	7½%	50,00,00	50,00,00	No.	..	
27.	Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee regarding repayment of principal and payment of annual Dividend. Section 5(1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.	3⅓%	10,00,00	Nil	No.	1,56,18	(At present 99,979 Shares of Rs. 1000/- each have been subscribed).

VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

28.	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 1·75 crores cash credit afforded by the State Bank of India.	6% p.a. from 1-3-68.	1,75,00	8,70	The Corporation has furnished a demand Promissory Note to Government against which the guarantee has been given	Nil
29.	Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association, Calcutta.	Guarantee to State Bank of India for financial accommodation to the extent of Rs. 5 crores.	9%	5,00,00	11,82	No.	Nil
30.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi.	Guarantee in favour of Midland Bank Ltd., for payment of 80 % value of the contract plus interest against import of textile machinery from U.K.	5 ½% to 6 ½%	11,03,80	6,63,75	No.	..
31.	The Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	Counter guarantee to S. B. I. in respect of guarantee furnished by them for Overdraft facility provided by M/s. Credit Lyonnais, Paris to the Corporation.	9·5% from 1-11-1970	5,33	5,33	No.	
32.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.	Guarantee to the Indian Bank for a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Mill.	Not applicable	35,00	23,52	Assets and properties of of the mill mortgaged to Central Government.	
33.	The Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	Guarantee to the S.B.I. for loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Mill.	Do.	80,00 50 : 50 basis by U.P. and Central Govrnment.	75,19	Do. and U.P. Government.	
34.	Digvijay Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Do. for a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs.	Do.	30,00 50:50 bosis by Maharashtra and Central Govrnment.	42,27 (inclusive of interest)	Assets and properties mortgaged to Central and Maharashtra Governments.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee to the Punjab National Bank, for cash credit facilities to the mill upto Rs. 3,33,50,000.	Not applicable.	3,33,50 50 : 50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Governments.	3,43,46	Mortgage deed on assets and properties of the Mills is being finalised.	Nil	
36.	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. Bombay.	Guarantee upto a maximum of 90% of loss, if any, arising subject to a maximum of Rs. 97 lakhs. [Letter No. 9/17/69-Tex (C) dated 6-6-70].	..	97,00	97,00	No	Nil	
37.	M/s. Union Jute Co., Ltd. Clacutta.	Guarantee to I.F.C. to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co. Rs. 50 lakhs.	7½% p.a. with rebate of 1½% on punctual repayment.	40,00	40,00	No	Nil	
38.	M/s. Howrah Mill Co. Ltd Clacutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co., of Rs. 48 lakhs.	7½% p.a. with rebate of 1½% on punctual repayment.	38,40	38,40	No	Nil	
39.	M/s. Kamarhatty Co. Ltd., Clacutta.	Do.	Do.	38,40	38,40	No	Nil	
40.	M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd., Clacutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a	Do.	12,00	12,00	No	Nil	
41.	M/s. Chamdany Co. Ltd., Clacutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co. of Rs. 20 lakhs.	Do.	16,00	16,00	No	Nil	
42.	Dalhousie Jute Co., Clacutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual loss on a loan by IFC to the Co. of Rs.53 lakhs 6(2)-Tex(D)/69, dated 22-8-1969].	Do.	42,40	42,40	No	Nil	
43.	Naffarchandra Jute Mills, Ltd, Calcutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co.	Do.	5,20	5,20	No	Nil	
44.	General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to I.F.C. to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by I.F.C. to the Company.	7½% p.a. with rebate of 1½% on punctual repayment.	40,00	40,00	Nil	Nil	(Decision of Cabient on 20-11-70).

45.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., Clacutta.	Do.	Do.	36,00	36,00	Nil	Nil	Do.
46.	Khardah Co., Calcutta .	Do.	Do.	16,20	16,20	Nil	Nil	Do.
			NIRMAN AUR AWAS MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING					
47.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	To operate cash credit account with S.B.I. and State Bank of Patiala to the extent of Rs. 1·17 lakhs.	7¾%	1,17,00	95,51	No.	Nil	
48.	Delhi Development Authority.	(i) Guarantee against loan from L. I. C., to finance D. D. A's. Development Plans.	6¾%	3,00,00	2,84,00	Nil	Nil	
		(ii) Do.	6¾%	2,00,00	1,00,00	Nil	Nil	
		(iii) Guarantee regarding payment of principal and interest on bonds floated by D.D.A. (letter No. 2-4/69-UDI, dated 27-11-1970).	5¾%	1,00,00	1,00,00	Nil	Nil	
			GRIH MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
49.	Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi.	Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India and Short-term Credit arrangements with the Food Corporation of India—Rupees Twelve lakhs and one lakh, respectively.	8·5%	13,00	5,39	Govt. have a first mortgage and charge over the entire stock-in-trade & assets belonging to the Society.	Nil.	
			COMPANY KARYA VIBHAG/DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS					
50.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	(i) Guarantee for cash credit arrangements.	7¾% to 10%	1,67,78	1,60,40	The agreements provide the borrower would execute a demand promissory note in the favour of the guarantor.		
		(ii) Do. [M/I.D.I.T & C.A. Deptt. of C.A. letter No 16(1)-C.L.I./70, dated 12-8-70.	10%	25,00	24,68	No.	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			AUDYOGIK VIKAS MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT					
51.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	(i) Guarantee in the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs advanced to the Company by M/s. Wartisile A/B, Helsinki.	..	2,00,00	1,60,63	No	Nil	
		(ii) Rs. 80 lakhs against contract with M/s. Elot Henson, Sweden.		80,00	53,65	No	Nil	
52.	India Electric Works Ltd., Clacutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation from SBI.	½% to 1% above bank's advance rate.	1,55,00	1,55,00	No	1,76,00	The Company has been taken over by Government.
53.	National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.	Do. [Letter No. LEI(A)-31(1)/67, dated 3-6-70].	8%	35,00	31,47	Promissory Note given by the Company.	Nil	
54.	The National Instruments Ltd., Ophthalmic Glass Plant, Durgapur-10.	Do. [No. LEI(A)-31(1)/67 dated 23-4-1970]	8%	20,00	15,72	Do.	Nil	
55.	West Coast Paper Mills, Bombay.	Payment of loans and interest thereon to Industrial Finance Corporation.	7%	1,50,00	48,00	The assets of of the Company are pledged to I.F.C., the lenders.	Nil	
56.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur.	Cash Credit for working Capital requirements.	8¾%	75,00	75,00	No	Nil	
57.	Machine Tool Corpn. of India, Ltd. Ajmer.	Cash Credit with S. B. I. for working Capital requirement. (Letter No. 15-21/69-M.T. dated 12-8-70).	2% above S.B.Is. Advance Rate, Minimum of 9½%.	10,00	Nil	No	Nil	
58.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(i) Continuing guarantee to S.B.I. to enable the Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Clacutta Banks to open letters of credit for payment to foreign suppliers.	Nil.	1,20,00	1,04,62	No	Nil	
		(ii) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreement wit Kreditanaet.	5½%	7,61,92	7,57,70	No	Nil	
		(iii) Repayment of Principal and payment of interest under loan by AID to the Corporation.	5%	7,50,00	1,15,90	No	Nil	

59.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to meet working capital requirements.	1¼% above State Bank rate subject to minimum 8¼%	3,50,00	3,34,14	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter guarantee to the S.B.I. for payment of drafts on due dates in respect of Italian credit for the import of X-Ray film, Jumbo Rolls.	6%	37,50	22,64	No	Nil
		(iii) —do— (Leter No. Pr. C. 39(7)/69, of Sept. 70).	6%	29,84	29,82	No	Nil
6.	Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal.	(i) Repayment of loans and interest thereon made by the consultants to Heavy Electricals Ltd.	3½% p.a. subject to taxes on Income under Indian Law.	28,80+10% of the payments received by M/S Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K. and other consultants in U.K.	6,16	No	Nil
		(ii) Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	1/2% over State Bank rate with minimum 7½%	5,00,00	63,39	No	Nil
		(iii) Counter-guarantees to the S. B. I. against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers of Plant and Machinery. (Guaranteed deeds of 23/2/70 and 29/4/70)	6%	1,97,48	1,73,58	No	Nil
1.	Bharat Heavy Electrial Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Guarantee for payment of claims due under Agreement dt. 30-5-63 between BHE, Ltd., and M/s. Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia for supply of Machinery etc. and rendering technical co-operation during construction and production.	No Interest	2,32,40	1,84,96	No	Nil
		(ii) Cash credit facility with State Bank of Travancore.	..	4,50,00	3,92,00	No	Nil
62.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.	(i) Cash credit facility with S.B.I.	..	1,75,00	78,14	No	Nil
		(ii) Guarantee for payment of all dues to M/s. Sociate Des Foreges, Paris.	..	86,58	35,70	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(iii) Counter guarantee has been given by the Govt. of India to SBI to execute Deferred Payment Bank Guarantee in favour of V/O Prom-Mashexport, Moscow for supply of components.	..	11,22,30	8,08,14	No	Nil
		(iv) Guarantee for due payment against Supplies by M/s. Promoshexport, Moscow.	..	1,36,26	1,26,96	No	Nii
		Do. (v) (Letter No. 16/83/70-HEM, dated 19-5-70.)		31,36	31,05	No	N !l
63.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. SwitchgearUnit, Hyderabad	(i) Payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with ASEA, Sweden and M/s. Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia.	..	15,92,77	4,56,63	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderabad against guarantee to Italian suppliers.	..	83,46	63,89	No	Nii
		(iii) Cash Credit facility with State Bank of Hyderabad.	..	4,00,cc	Nil	No	Nil
64.	Instrumentaion Ltd., Kota-5	Guarantee against deferred payment against contracts enetered into under the Indo-Soviet Protocol of 7-1-66	3%	1,63,c8	1,39,74	No	Nil
		Do- (i) LEI(A)-(6)j68 dated 22-1-70	Do.	4,08	3,85	No	Nil
		(ii)LEI(A)-46(6)/68 dated 28-2-70.	Do.	1,51,38	1,49,81	No	Nil
		(iii) LEI (A)-46(6)/68 dated 5-6-70.	Do.	30,21	30,18	No	Nil
		(iv) LEI(A)46(6)/68, dated 21-11-70.	Do.	48,52	84,52	No	Nil

65	Credit Institutions 141 specified under clause 2 (c) of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Guarantee extend to a portion of losses, if any, in respect of loans and advances made by the Credit Institutions to Small Scale Industries.	1/10%	6,54,87,54	Not known	No	16,34	RIB is administering the Scheme.
66	Indian Consortium for Power Prolects, Pvt. Ltd.	Counter-guarantee of SBI against their guarantee to Foreign Suppliers (letter No. 22-5-/70-HEM dated 26-9-70).	Nil	48,00	21,45	No	Nil	
67	Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1 crore (letter No. 8/24/69-EIM dated 15-1-1970.	¾% above the State Bank of India advance rate.	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
68	Do.	Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1·5 crores (No.88/24/69-EI dated 6-7-1970.).	2% above the State Bank of India advance rate.	1,50,00	1,50,00	No	Nil	
		SINCHAIARU VIDYUT MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER						
69	Tata Power Co Ltd., Tata H.E. Power Supply Co. Ltd. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal, interest and other charges as per Loan Agreement between borrower and between borrower and IBRD.	4-¾% to 5-⅝%	17,64,22	6,61,85	Counter guarantees obtained from the Companies		
70	M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. E-9 Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.	General Bank Guarantee and guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation.	8-¼%	2,66,00	2,40,93	No	Nil	
71	Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards.	For the due and punctual payments of the promissory notes issued by the State Electricity Board.	6%	1,33,74	98,50	No	Nil	Amount in Cols. 5 and 6 include interest charges. The interest is free of income tax
72	J&K Minerals, Govt. of J&K	Do.	6%	30,70	16,69	No	Nil	Do.
73	Ukai Project, Govt. of Gujarat	Do.	7%	43,09	25,77	No	Nil	
		SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION						
74	Kanwar Raj Nath Purchaser of an evacuee concern know as Amber Nath Mills at Bombay.	The entire loan of Rs. 7 lakhs granted to Kanwar Raj Nath by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation for running the Mills has been guaranteed in the shapetttof second mortgagetton the property.	6%	Rs. 5 lakhs distributed out of 87 the loans of Rs 7 lakhs to the concern. The balance amount of Rs. 2 lakhs not [availed of by the concerns it was cancellation vie A of tits letter dated 29-3-1965 and commitment charges intespect of the same recovered by the Maharashtra Financial Corporation, Bombay.				Mortage of the Ahmedabad Silk Mills situated on consult Deptt. the property bearing no agricultural plot No. 2 of the Kohak Khantavin Development Scheme Not 15 (Bombay)

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		PETROLEUM AUR RASAYAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS						
75.	Fertilizers Corporation of India (i) Naya Nangal Unit	Counter guaranteed against State Bank of India's guarantee to foreign suppliers.	6·5%	6,56,04	20,15	No	Nil	
	(ii) Durgapur Project .	Payment of instalments due on account of equipment supplied to Ammonia and Urea Plants	5·75%	17,74,32	14,51,26	No	Nil	
	(iii) Barauni Project .	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini.	5·75%	17,18,98	17,18,98	No	Nil	
	(iv) Namrup Project .	Do.	5·75%	17,80,13	17,80,13	No	Nil	
	(v) Sindri Unit .	Payment to M/s. Sepulchre for supplies and in respect of Contract with M/s. Technoexpert.	2·50% to 5·75%	2,63,86	2,53,74	No	Nil	
76.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division).	Limit for opening letters of credit through SBI to the extent of Rs. 15 crores at any one time.	Nil	15,00,00	9,55,46	No	Nil	Out of the total of Rs. 15 crores guaranteed Rs. 3·50 crore allocated to Refineries Division.
	Do.	Counter Guarantee for Operation of Cash Credit A/c. for Rs. 1200 lacs from SBI Bombay—Ministry's letter No. 7-5-69—IOC dated 9-7-1970.	8%	12,00,00	6,79,69	No	Nil	
77.	Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division)	Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India, against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	6%	1,30,50	62,05	No	Nil	
78.	Indian Oil Corporation (Pipelines Division)	Counter guarantee to SBI for due and punctual payment of supplies and other charges.	6%	14,05,78	6,15,60	No	Nil	
79.	Lube India Limited .	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of inetrest commitment fee in U. S. Dolars loan arranged by Lube India Ltd., to meet part of the foreign exchange component in respect of purchase outside India of Capitals Plant & Machinery for Lube Refinery as per loan.	7½%—½% Commitment fee.	5,60,000	5,39,08	No	Nil	

80	Dharangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	Deed of guarantee dated 31-8-57 for Rs. 1,42,50,000/- executed by the Govt. of India in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the outstanding amount of loans mentioned under Col. 5.	5½% to 7% p.a. with @ rate. of ½% p.a.	1,65,cc	45,cc	No	Nil
81	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Cash credit facilities from the State Bank of India. (Letter No. 8(3)/66-Ch. III, dated 16-6-70).	½% above the Banks' advance rate subject to a minimum of 7½%	4,20,00	2,20,15	Nc	Nil
82	M/s.Fertilizers and Chemicals Trav. Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O.	(*i*) Counter Guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Societa Italiana Impaianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @5·75% p. a. in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.		10,35,46	8,51,82	Nc	Nil
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p. a. for the payment of Bill of Exchange covering Principal and Interest & 5·75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Urea Plant imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.		5,68,48	4,59,87	No	Nil
		(*iii*) Counter Guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Nuovo Pignon for the payment of Bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 6% p. a. including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertilizer Project.		1,66,08	1,41,93	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal & payment of interest and other charges to I.F.C.	4% to 7%	3,06,00	1,14,20	No	Nil	
83.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. .	(*i*) Guarantee to indemnify the agreements between C. R. L. and U. S. Banks.		13,50,00	8,70,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for new dollar loan from Phillips Petroleum International Corp. Panama as per guarantee agreement dt. 31-12-67.		1,87,50	79,12	No	Nil	
84.	Madras Refineries Ltd. .	In respect of Agreement dated 10-6-67		16,74,00	10,17,60	No	Nil	
85.	Madras Fertilizers Limited .	Guarantee against debentures issued by the company and for amount payable by the company pursuant to the Loan and Purchase Agreement in respect of Debenture A Series Notes, between the President of India and Chemical Bank, Trust Company, New York.	5½%	4,31,25	4,31,25	No	Nil	
86.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	(*i*) For payment of accepted drafts on due dates.	6%	12,16,84	5,04,22	No	Nil	
		(*ii*)—Do.—(Letters Nos. 18 (56 to 62)/70-ONG, dated 20-1-70 to 8-5-70		1,01,96	96,40	No	Nil	
		RAIL MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS						
87.	Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co. upto 3½% p.a. on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid up share capital @ 5% p.a. Such excess is divided equally between the Govt. & the Company	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	Nil	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Railway Administration.
88.	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	Nil	This line is at persent worked by the Company.

89.	Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1,48	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Rly. Admn.
90.	Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No		Do.
91.	Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No		Do.
92.	Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Co. the shortfall is made good by the Govt. by way of rebate limited to the net earnings derived by the Central Railway from the traffic interchanged with the Central Provinces Railways. If the net earnings of the Co. exceed 5% the excess amount is equally divided between the Govt. and Co.	5%	94,00	94,00	No		
	NAUWAHAN AUR PARIVAHAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT							
93.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for the loans advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.	3%	10,98,00	8,94,20	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to SBI against their guarantees to foreign Suppliers.	3% to 6%	16,08,98	4,01,43	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantees in favour of Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade for due and punctual payment of intalments due.	3%	39,49,20	27,04,07	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Guarantee for payment against the Supply of Spare parts by the Yogoslavian Suppliesrs. [Letter No. SY-43 (1) 67, dated 19-5-70]	3%	7,01	7,01	No	Nil	
		(*v*) Guarantee against overdraft facility with S. B. I.	8¼%	5,00,00	Nil	No	Nil	
94.	The South Indian Shipping Corporation, Madras.	Guarantee Bonds for payment of principal and interest.	5½%	18,09,00	12,87,00	The ships have been mortgaged to the S. D. F. C.	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
95.	Mogul Lines Ltd.	Guarantee Bonds for payment of principal and interest.	5½%	5,84,95	4,09,47	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	
96.	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Do.	Do.	4,70,00	3,63,80	Do.	Nil	
97.	Damoar Bulk Carrier Ltd.	Do.	Nil	7,38,99	6,36,35	Do.	Nil	
98.	Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	Do.	5½%	2,26,98	1,96,31	Do.	Nil	
99.	Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Do.	Do.	4,70,00	3,63,67	Do.	Nil	
100.	Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Indemnification of the State Bank of India for and against all claims and demands on the Banks in respect of guarantee bonds issued by it in favour of the Mitsuoishi Shipyard, Japan in respect of eleven ships constructed by the Company in Japanese Shipyard.	Nil	27,63,70	4,77,61	Do.	Nil	
101.	The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.	Payment of 18 half yearly instalments of principal with interest on due dates in respect of floating crane "Shravan"	Nil	42,92	6,30	No	Nil	Guarantee expires on 4-8-1971.
102.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Payment of principal, interest and other charges.	7% to 7-¾%	1,00,00	Nil	Demand Promissory Note executed by the Shipyard.	Nil	
103.	Calcutta Port Commissioners	(*i*) Primary obligation for the entire amounts of loans 1st I.B.R.D. and 2nd I.B.R.D.	5½% to 5¾%	34,69,49	24,77,84	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Against purchase of 13 diesel locomotives financed by Canadian Development Loan Assistance.	¾%	1,46,74	1,46,74	Rupee equivalent of amounts drawn deposited by the Commissioner with Government.	Nil	

		(iii) To meet the foreign exchange component of diesel launch for Haldia Dock Project financed by loan from The Netherlands Investment Bank.	Not known	30,53	30,53	No	Nil	
104	Madras Port Trust	(i) For the purchase of plant and equipment for port development works.	5-1/2%	7,29,80	4,45,46	No	Nil	
		(ii) For the acquisition of a Tug for Oil Dock.	6%	30,10	25,4[illegible]	No	Nil	
		(iii) For dredging the outer dock of Madras Harbour.	7¼%	1,44,38	1,25,[illegible]	No	Nil	
105	Visakhapatnam Port.	(i) For 150 ton floating dyans Dutch—Credit 90% of the Contract Value.	6%	99,54	98,13	No	Nil	
		(ii) For the supply construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel reclaimer—West German Credit.	Do.	27,12	28,66	No	Nil	
106	Marmugao Port Trust	Guarantee given in favour of Netherlandscho Handel Moatschappii M. V. Amsterdem for the purchse of Diedger "Zuhari".	5¼%	1,54,33	56,82	No	Nil	
107	Cochin Port Trust	Guarantee for punctual payment in respect of supplies received from Holland and West Germany.	6%	97,79	68,4[illegible]	No	Nil	Guarantee given in foreign currency.
108	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(i) Guarantee of cash credit account liabilities of R. S. N. Co. with the SBI transferred to C.I.W.T.C. by Calcutta High Court	Not known	1,50,00	1,65,86	No	Assets of the Company hypothecated to Govt.	
		(ii) Cash Credit Account Facility from the SBI	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	No	Do.	

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		ISPAT AUR KHAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES						
109	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal interest and other charges as per loan Agreements between the borrower and I.B.R.D.	5-3/4% and 6%	15,93,23	6,40,96	Entire property of the Company mortgaged to I.B.R.D. and the Govt. of India	Nil	
110	Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Do.	4-3/4% and 6%	80,62,50	20,61,60	No	Nil	
111	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(*i*) Guarantee in respect of payment of the value of machinery, equipment etc. by foreign suppliers.	3%	18,20,04	15,37,35	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do. (Letter No. 6-1/69-HEP, dated 3-3-70.)	Do.	34,28	34,28	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Cash credit facility with SBI.	½% above advance rate subject to a minimum of 7½%.	8,00,00	6,23,03	No	Nil	
112	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation given to the State Bank of India for Rs. 16 crores and of additional amount of Rs. 4 crores sanctioned.	At SBI's advance rate of first Rs. 16 crores and at ½% above advance rate on the remaining Rs. 4 crores.	20,00,00	6,26,05	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Full and timely payment by H. S. L. of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3%	1,04,31,69	10,52,13	No	Nil	
113	Bolani Ores Ltd.	Guaratee for payment by Govt. to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the principal and interest in case of default by M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd.	8½%	40,00	40,00	No	Nil	
114	Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	14,96,30	No	Nil	
115	Bokaro Steel Limited	(*i*) Guarantee against deferred Payment for euipments.	No interest.	5,34,50	3,08,83	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do. [Letter No. B. 24/II/67) dated 1-9-70]	Do.	7,04	7,04	No	Nil	

116.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to Promash export, Moscow for deferred payment against supply of components.	3%	30,41	18,36	No	Nil
		(ii) Do. Lr. No. 7-84/70-HEP dated 5-12-70.	Do.	11,18	11,18	No	Nil
		(iii) Cash credit facility with SBI.	1/2% above advance rate subject to minimum of 7%	2,00,00	1,39,78	No	Nil
117.	Triveni Structurals Ltd., Naini.	Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	1/2% above S. B. I. Advance rate subject to maximum of 7-1/2%	60,00	60,00	No	Nil
118.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Do. (Letter No. 9-19/68-Pr. II-H.E.P., dated 2-4-70).	Do.	50,00	47,43	No	Nil
119.	National Mineral Development Corporation.	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Projects at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	6% to 8%	65,00	1,90	No	Nil
120.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	(i) Letters of authority issued to the Corpn. and guarantee for punctual payment of principal and interest etc. regarding *ad hoc* credit from Japan and U.S.S.R.	Nil.	25,83,55	91,31	No	Nil
		(ii) Guarantee of loan from SBI for working capital of the corporation (Letter No. 4/98/67/CX dated 29-8-1968).	1/2% over the advance rate of the Bank subject to a minimum of 7-1/2%.	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil
121.	The Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Counter Guarantee to the SBI in respect of Bank Guarantee extended by SBI in connection with the payments totalling Rs. 1,44,67,100 to be made by BALCO to M/s. Chemokoplex of Hungary for technical assistance for the Korba Aluminia Plant and Indemnification of SBI against any loss or damage incurred in connection with the guarantee.	Nil.	1,44,67	42,20	No	Nil
122.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Payment of wharfage demurrage warehouse and other charges payable to the Bombay Port Authorities.	No interest is payable.	24,40	24,40	No	Nil

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123.	National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee in respect of payment for machinery, equipment etc. to Centrazoh of Poland and counter guarantee to the SBI in respect of import of plant and machinery from USSR.	Nil	15,20,48	4,76,39	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do.	Nil	73,35	69,23	No	Nil	
		Letter No. C. 35(29)/69 dt. 30-4-70.						
		PARYATAN AUR NAGAR VIMANAN MANTRALAYA/MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION						
124.	Air India	(*i*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3-1/2% Air India Corpn. Bonds 1953-58.	3 ½%	2,54,00	1	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Payment of principal and interest on loans.	6-1/4% to 8%	66,37,50	2,64,38	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for repayment of principal, payment of interest etc. against loan for the purchase of new aircrafts.	6% to 11%	25,44,67	5,00,00	No	Nil	
125.	Indian Airlines Corporation	(*i*) Repayment of principal and interest on 3-1/2% IAC Bonds 1953-58.	3-1/2%	2,62,31	*	No	Nil	*Negl
		(*ii*) Guaranteed punctual payment of all instalments by the Indian Airlines Corporation in respect of planes and spares purchased from firms in Holland and U. K.	5-1/2% to 7-3/4%	3,25,05	2,03,60	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for payment of principal, interest etc. against credit extended by Manufactures Hanovar Trust Company, U.S. Eximbank and the Boeing Co., for the purchase of Seven Boeing 737 aircrafts. (Loan Agreement of 17th June, 1970).	6% and 1-1/4% over the Euro Dollar Rate.	20,87,78	20,87,78	No	Nil	

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